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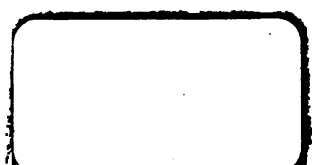
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ANECDOTES
OF
DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

VOL. I.

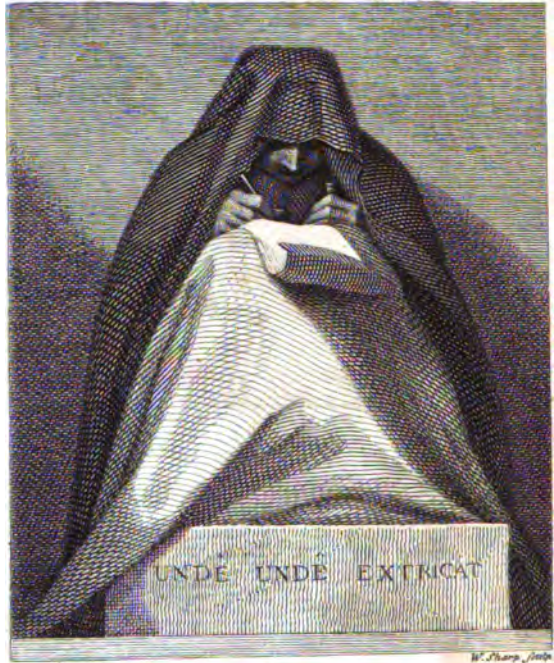
ANALOGUES

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Frontispiece to Vol. I.



London, Published by T. Cadell, Strand.

ANECDOTES
OF
DISTINGUISHED PERSONS,

CHIEFLY OF THE
LAST AND TWO PRECEDING
CENTURIES.

ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS.

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THE FIFTH EDITION.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, AND W. DAVIES,
IN THE STRAND.

1804.

W. Flint, Printer, Old Bailey.

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AND THE STATE

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EDWARD III.	1327—1377	The King	
		Edward the Black Prince	} 1331—1376
RICHARD II.	1377—1399	John Wickliffe	1324—1382
HENRY IV.	1399—1413	The King	
		Sir William Gafcoigne	} D. 1413
HENRY V.	1413—1422	The King	
HENRY VI.	1422—1461	Thomas Polton	1417
		The King	
		Sir John Fortescue	1465
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		The King	
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		Cardinal Campejus	1530
		Lord Cromwell	1498—1540
		Sir Thomas More	1480—1535
		Fisher, Bishop of Rochester	1458—1535
		Erasmus	1467—1536
		Archbishop Warham	D. 1532
		Duke of Norfolk	1547
		John Heywood	D. 1565
		The King	
		The Queen	
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MARY	1553—1558	Sir James Hales	1553
		Sir Nicholas Throckmorton	1554
ELIZABETH	1558—1603	The Queen	
		Mary Queen of Scots	1543—1587
		John Knox	1505—1572
		Buchanan	1506—1582
		Lord Burleigh	1518—1598
		Sir Nicholas Bacon	1510—1579
		Earl of Essex	D. 1601
		Archbishop Parker	1504—1575
		Archbishop Whitgift	1530—1604
		Earl of Arundel	1560
		Sir Roger Chamloe	1550
		Roger Ascham	1515—1560
		Mr. Page	1600
		Princess Palatine	1645
		Lady Arabella Stuart	1603
		Countess of Pembroke	1603
		Villiers, Duke of Buckingham	1592—1628
		Lord Bacon	1561—1626
		Lord Coke	1549—1634
JAMES I.	1603—1625	Gondemar	1622
		Sir Walter Raleigh	1552—1618
		Bishop Andrews	1565—1626
		Dr. Haydock	1604
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		Sir Toby Mathews	1609
		Inigo Jones	1620
CHARLES I.	1625—1649	The King	
		Queen Henrietta Maria	} 1609—1669
		Selden	1584—1654
		William Noy	D. 1634
		Earl of Pembroke	1640
		Lord Strafford	1593—1641
		Richard Boyle 1st Earl of Corke	} 1566—1643
		Bishop Bedell	1570—1641
		Sir Henry Wotton	1568—1639
		Oliver Cromwell	1599—1658
		Richard Cromwell	1626—1712
		Sir Henry Vane	D. 1662
		Charles Patin	1633—1693
		Lord Fairfax	D. 1671
		Lord Keeper Finch	D. 1682
		John Hampden	1594—1643
		Sir William Waller	1643
		Lieut. Col. Joyce	1649
		Sir Henry Slingsby	1648
		Marquis of Worcester	} 1655
		Sir Thomas Somerfet	1648
		Blanche Lady Arundell	} 1643
		Lord Keeper Williams	} 1582—1650
		James Howell, Esq.	1594—1666
		President Bradshaw	1648
		John Milton	1608—1674
		Archbishop Usher	1580—1656
		Henry Martin, Esq.	1650
		Thomas Hobbes	1588—1679

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Sovereigns.	Date and Duration of Sovereignty.	Anecdotes of,	Flourished.
CHARLES II.	1649—1685	The King	
		Lord Clarendon	1607—1674
		Duke of Ormond	1665
		General Monk	1608—1670
		William Prynne	1600—1669
		Dr. Harvey	1578—1657
		Sir Philip Warwick	1667
		Sir Richard Fanshawe	1607—1666
		Lady Fanshawe	1666
		Sir Matthew Hale	1609—1676
		Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury	} 1621—1682
		Gourville	
		Rev. William Mom- pesson	} 1666
		Jeremy Taylor	
		John Wallis, D. D.	1680
		Isaac Barrow, D. D.	1630—1677
		Samuel Butler	1612—1680
		Mr. Dryden	1631—1701
JAMES II.	1685—1689	The King	
		Edmund Waller	1605—1687
		Lord Chancellor Jefferies	} D. 1689
		Dr. Sydenham	
		Sir John Tabor	1710
		Dr. South	1633—1716
		Dr. Busby	1606—1695
		Mr. Oldham	1653—1683
WILLIAM III.	1689—1702	The King	
		Queen Mary	D. 1695
		Earl of Warrington	1688
		Bishop Burnet	1643—1714
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Sovereigns.	Date and Duration of Sovereignty.	Anecdotes of	Flourished.
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		Sheffield, Duke of	} 1646—1721
		Buckingham	
		Marquis of Halifax	1630—1695
		John Evelyn, Esq.	1620—1706
		John Locke	1632—1704
		Robert Nelson, Esq.	1656—1715
		Boerhaave	1668—1738
		Sir Josiah Child	1700
		The Queen	
ANNE	1702—1714	Sophia Electress of Hanover	} D. 1705
		Rev. John Norris	
		Geo. Hickes, D. D.	1642—1715
		Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun	} 1650—1716
		The King	
GEORGE I.	1714—1727	Duke of Marlborough	} 1650—1722
		Sarah Duchess of Marlborough	
		Lord Peterborough	D. 1736
		Lord Somers	1652—1716
		Earl Stanhope	1715
		Mr. Addison	1672—1719
		Lord Chancellor Macclesfield	} 1725
		Lord Chancellor King	
		Granville Lord Lansdowne	} 1659—1733
		Mr. Pope	
		Dean Swift	1688—1744
		Matthew Prior	1667—1745
		Sir John Vanbrugh	1664—1721
		Mr. Congreve	D. 1726
		Lord Granville	1672—1729
		Sir Christopher Wren	1690—1763
		Samuel Clarke, D. D.	1632—1723
		Sir Isaac Newton	1675—1729
		Duke of Wharton	1642—1727
GEORGE II.	1727—1760	The King	1699—1731
		Queen Caroline	1683—1737
		Dr. Butler, Bishop of Durham	} 1692—1752
		Sir Robert Walpole	
			1674—1645

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Sovereigns.	Date and Duration of Sovereignty.	Anecdotes of	Flourished.
GEORGE II.	1727—1760	Dr. Cheyne	1671—1748
		Dr. Young	1684—1765
		Dr. Middleton	1683—1750
		Aaron Hill	1684—1749
		Admiral Boscawen	1711—1761
		Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester	1650—1748
		Dr. Gregory Sharpe	
		Handel	1684—1759
		James Thomson	1700—1748
		Mr. William Collins	1721—1756
		Sir John Barnard	D. 1767
		Lord Chesterfield	1695—1778
		Princess Dowager of Wales	1719—1772
		Lord Chatham	
GEORGE III.	1760—	Earl Mansfield	1705—1793
		Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester	1690—1774
		Wortley Montague, Esq.	
		Dr. Johnson	1709—1784
		David Garrick, Esq.	1716—1779
		Dr. Goldsmith	1729—1774
		John Hunter, Esq.	1725—1793
		Sir Joshua Reynolds	1723—1792
		Sir William Jones	1746—1794
		Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Gloucester	

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 - III. Address from the Grand Jury of the County of Buckingham to his Majesty King Charles the First.
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 - V. Letter from Mr. Tyrrell to Mr. Grenville.
 - VI. Letter from Lord Warwick and Mr. Pym to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of Buckingham.
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INNOCENT IV.	1241—1254	St. Thomas Aquinas	1224—1274
NICHOLAS III.	1277—1280	Cimabue	1230—1300
		Giotto	1276—1336
URBAN VI.	1378—1389	Emanuel Chrysoloras	1355—1415
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		Donatello	1383—1466
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		John Lascaris	1445—1535
		Georgio Scali	1485
ALEXANDER VI.	1492—1503	The Pope	
		Cæsar Borgia	D. 1507
JULIUS II.	1503—1513	The Pope	
		Michael Angelo	1474—1564
		Raphael D'Urbino	1483—1520
LEO X.	1513—1521	The Pope	
		Tetzel	1520
		Martin Luther	1483—1546
		Melancthon	1497—1560
		Paltingenius	1530
		John Calvin	1509—1564
		Servetus	1509—1553
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Sovereigns.	Date and Duration of Sovereignty.	Anecdotes of	Flourished.
ADRIAN VI.	1521—1523	The Pope	
CLEMENT VII.	1523—1534	Propertius da Rossi	1530
		Corregio	1494—1534
		Muncer	D. 1525
PAUL III.	1534—1559	Ignatius Loyola	1491—1556
		Guicciardini	1482—1540
PAUL IV.	1555—1559	Beza	1519—1605
		Fallopian	1523—1563
COSMO I.	1569—1574	The Grand Duke	
COSMO II.	1609—1621	The Grand Duke	
INNOCENT X.	1644—1655	The Pope	
		David Teniers	1582—1649
INNOCENT XI.	1676—1689	The Pope	
EMPIRES.			
TURKS.			
MAHOMET II.	1451—1481	The Emperor	
		Scanderbeg	1404—1467
CHINA.			
KANG HI	1661—1724	The Emperor	
GERMANY.			
SIGISMUND	1411—1438	The Emperor	
		John Huss	1376—1415
MAXIMILIAN I.	1493—1519	The Emperor	
		Albert Durer	1471—1528
		Æcolampadius	1482—1531
CHARLES V.	1519—1558	The Emperor	
		Guillaume de Croy	1458—1521
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Sovereigns.	Date and Duration of Sovereignty.	Anecdotes of	Flourished.
CHARLES V.	1519—1558	Cardinal Ximenes Cardinal Farnese Annibal Caracci Agostino Caracci Benvenuto Cellini Antonio Guevara Camerarius Philipppo Strozzi Barthelemi de las Casas John of Leyden	1437—1517 D. 1589 1560—1609 1557—1602 1500—1570 D. 1544 1500—1575 D. 1538 } 1474—1566 D. 1536
RUSSIA.			
PETER the GREAT.	} 1696—1725	The Emperor	
CATHERINE II.		The Empress	
KINGDOMS, DUKEDOMS, &c.			
SWEDEN.			
GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS CHRISTINA	} 1611—1632 1632—1654	The King	
		The Queen Oxenstiern, Great Chancellor Descartes	} D. 1632 1596—1650
CHARLES XII.	1697—1718	The King	
PRUSSIA.			
FREDERIC III.	1740—1786	The King Ferdinand Prince of Brunswick Marshall Keith	} 1759 D. 1758 POR.

Sovereigns.	Date and Duration of Sovereignty.	Anecdotes of	Flourished.
PORTUGAL.			
JOHN II.	1481—1495	The King	
JOHN III.	1521—1557	The King	
JOHN IV.	1640—1656	The King	
ARRAGON.			
ALPHONSO V.	1416—1458	The King	
SPAIN.			
FERDINAND V.	1479—1504	The King	
		Queen Isabella	1451—1504
		Gonsalvo the Great	1441—1515
		Captain	
		Columbus	1442—1506
PHILIP II.	1556—1598	The King	
PHILIP IV.	1621—1665	Don Carlos	D. 1568
		Count Olivarez	D. 1645
PHILIP V.	1700—1724	Lope de Vega	1562—1635
		The King	
		Cardinal Alberoni	1664—1752
FRANCE.			
LOUIS I.	814—840	The King	
HUGH CAPET	987—996	The King	
LOUIS VI.	1108—1137	The King	
		Abelard	1079—1142
LOUIS VIII.	1223—1226	The King	
LOUIS IX.	1226—1270	The King	
JOHN Duke of Normandy	1228—1350	The Duke	
JOHN II.	1350—1364	The King	

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Sovereigns.	Date and Duration of Sovereignty.	Anecdotes of	Flourished.
JOHN Duke of Bourbon	1361—1412	The Duke	
CHARLES V.	1364—1380	The King Bertrand Duguesch- lin	1311—1380
CHARLES VI.	1380—1422	The King	
RENE II. Duke of Lorraine	1408—1480	The Duke	
CHARLES VII.	1422—1461	The King Agnes Sorel Aimerigot Tête-noire Jeanne d'Arc	D. 1450 1450 1407—1431
CHARLES the BOLD, Duke Burgundy	1433—1477	The Duke	
LOUIS XI.	1461—1483	The King Princess Margaret La Dame de Beau- jeau	1480—1530 1480
CHARLES VIII.	1483—1498	The King	
LOUIS XII.	1498—1515	Philip de Comines The King Anne de Bretagne Abbé Blanchet	1445—1509 1476—1514 1459—1519
FRANCIS I.	1515—1547	The King Margaret Queen of Navarre Marot Mareschal Strozzi The Constable of Bourbon Chevalier Bayard Andrea Doria M. de Vielleville Leonardo da Vinci	1492—1549 1495—1520 1508—1558 D. 1572 1474—1524 1476—1560 D. 1570 1445—1520
HENRY II.	1547—1559	The King Amyot, Bishop of Auxerre, &c.	D. 1590

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		Catherine de Medicis	1519—1589
		Francis Duc de Guise	1519—1563
		Duc de Guise (Le Balafre)	
		Anne Duc de Montmorenci	1515—1567
		Marshal Sepier	
		Baron d'Adrets	1570
		Admiral de Coligny	1573
		Morvilliers, Keeper of the Seals	1516—1572
		Hennuyer, Bishop of Lisieux	1507—1577
		Viconte d'Orte	
		Duc de Montpensier	1572
		Nostradamus	1572
		Chancelier de l'Hôpital	1503—1566
		Le President de Thou	1505—1574
		Montagne	
		Pierre Charron	1533—1617
		Cardan	1533—1592
			1541—1603
			1501—1575
HENRY III.	1574—1589	The King	
		Duc d'Alençon	1583
		Louisa de Lorraine (Queen)	D. 1601
		Achilles Harlay	
		Magdalene de St. Nectaire	1588
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			1534—1602
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HENRY IV.	1589—1610	The King	
		Marguerite de Valois (Queen)	1552—1615
		Sully	1559—1641
		Armand de Biron	D. 1592
		Charles Gontaut de Biron	D. 1602
		President Jeannin	D. 1622
		Cardinal d'Osat	1536—1604
		Theodore d'Aubigné	1550—1630
		Theodoric de Schomberg	1582—1632
		M. de Sillery	1544—1624
		Crillon	1541—1615
		Seigneur de Beaumanoir	D. 1614
		Pierre de Cayet	1525—1610
		Abbé Ruçellai	D. 1628
		St. François de Sales	1567—1622
		Marquis Spinola	1569—1630
		Joseph Scaliger	1540—1609
LOUIS XIII.	1610—1643	The King	
		Mary de Medicis	D. 1642
		Ann of Austria	1602—1666
		Marechal d'Ancre	D. 1617
		Le Chevalier de Guise	1612
		Henri Duc de Montmorenci	1595—1632
		Cardinal Richlieu	1585—1642
		Alphonse de Richlieu	1582—1653
		Marshal Marillac	D. 1632
		Michael Marillac	D. 1632
		Duc de Rohan	1579—1638
		Cardinal de Berulle	1575—1643
		Jaques de Callot	1593—1635
		Campanella	1568—1639
		Auguste de Thou	D. 1642
		La Comtesse de St. Balmont	1638
		Madame de Sevigné	1626—1696
		Lemerius	1618
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		Malherbe	1556—1628
		Godeau, Bishop of Vence	1603—1672
		Peyresc	1580—1637
Louis XIV.	1643—1715	The King	
		Prince of Conde	1621—1668
		Gaston Duke of Orleans	1608—1660
		Philip Duke of Orleans	D. 1701
		Madame de la Valiere	D. 1710
		Madame de Maintenon	1635—1719
		Marque de Fer	
		Henry Duke of Guise	1614—1664
		Cardinal de Retz	1613—1679
		Cardinal Mazarin	1602—1661
		Colbert	1619—1683
		Gomberville	1599—1674
		Duc de la Rochefoucault	1630—1680
		John Gerard Vossius	1577—1649
		Salmasius	1588—1653
		Gassendi	1592—1655
		Father Mabillon	1632—1707
		Santeuil	1630—1697
		Pascal	1623—1662
		Omer Talon	1595—1652
		President Molé	1584—1656
		Foucquet	1615—1680
		Pellisson	D. 1693
		M. Dumoulin	D. 1680
		Regnard	1647—1709
		Senecai	1643—1737
Lainez	1660—1710		
Racine	1639—1699		
Charpentier	1620—1702		
Father Bouffieres	1672		
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		Abbé Arnauld	1720
		Anthony Arnauld	1612—1694
		Marshal de Navailles	D. 1684
		St. Evremonde	1613—1703
		Cardinal d'Este	1660
		Dona Noel d'Argonne	1640—1724
		Sorbier	1615—1670
		Bayle	1647—1706
		Jean d'Alba	1700
		Abbé de Rancé	1626—1700
		Francois Cassandre	D. 1695
		Gui Patin	1602—1672
		Pavillon	D. 1705
		Prince Eugene	1663—1736
		Marshal Turenne	1611—1675
		Montecuculi	D. 1680
		Duc de Montausier	D. 1691
		Cardinal de Polignac	1661—1741
		Antonio Priolo	1648
		Duc de Longueville	1648
		Madame de Longueville	1648
		Nicolo Poussin	1594—1665
		Rubens	1577—1646
		Le Sueur	1617—1655
		Bouchardon	1698—1762
CHARLES V. Duke of Lorraine	1675—1690	The Duke	
LOUIS XV.			
	1715—1774	The King	
		Louis Dauphin	1729—1765
		Regent Duke of Orleans	1674—1723
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ANECDOTES
OF
DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

BRITISH.

EDWARD THE FIRST.

[1272—1307.]

ROGER BACON.

THIS acute and learned Franciscan Monk was, according to Mr. Selden, of a gentleman's family in Dorsetshire, and was born in 1214. He began his studies very early at Oxford, and then went to Paris, where he pursued mathematics and physic; and, as Mr. Selden relates, was made Professor of Divinity in the University of that city. He returned to Oxford soon afterwards, and applied

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himself

himself to the learned languages*, in which he made so rapid a progress, that he wrote a Latin, a Greek, and an Italian Grammar. He makes great complaints of the ignorance of his times, and says, that the Regular Priests studied chiefly scholastic divinity, and that the Secular Priests applied themselves to the study of the Roman law, but never turned their thoughts to philosophy. The learned Dr. Freind, in his History of Physic, very justly calls this extraordinary man "the miracle of the age in which he lived;" and says, that he was the greatest mechanical genius that had appeared since the days of Archimedes. Roger Bacon, in a Treatise upon Optical Glasses, describes the Camera Obscura, with all sorts of glasses that magnify or diminish any object, bring it nearer to the eye, or remove it farther; and Dr. Freind says, that the telescope was evidently known to him. "Some of these, and his other mathematical instruments," adds that learned Writer, "cost 200l. or 300l." and Bacon says himself,

* How much the study of the learned languages was neglected in his time, Roger Bacon himself informs us; for in a letter to his patron, Clement the Fourth, he tells him, that there were not four among the Italians who understood the grammatical rudiments of Greek, Latin, and Italian; and he adds, that even the Latin tongue, for the beauty and correctness of it, was scarcely known to any one. He says, that the Scholars, as they were then called, were fitter for the cradle than for the chair.

himself, that in twenty years he spent 2000*l.* in books and in tools; a prodigious sum for such kind of expences in his day!

Bacon was almost the only Astronomer of his age; for he took notice of an error in the Calendar with respect to the aberration of the solar year; and proposed to his patron, Clement the Fourth; a plan for correcting it in 1267, which was adopted three hundred years afterwards by Gregory XIII.

Bacon was a chymist also, and wrote upon medicine. There is still in print a work of his, on retarding the advances of old age, and on preserving the faculties clear and entire to the remotest period of life; but, with a littleness unworthy of so great a mind as his was, he says, "that he does not choose to express himself so clearly as he might have done respecting diet and medicines, lest what he writes should fall into the hands of the Infidels."

Gunpowder, or at least a powder that had the same effect, seems to have been known to him, if he were not the inventor of it; for, in a letter to John Parisiensis, he says,

" *In omnem distantiam quam volumus, possumus*
 " *artificialiter componere ignem comburentem, ex sale*
 " *petræ et aliis, viz. sulphure & carbonum pulverem.*
 " *Præter hanc, (scilicet combustionem) sunt alia*
 " *stupenda, nam soni velut tonitus et corruscationes*
 " *fieri*

" *fieri possunt in aëre, immo majore horrore quàm illa*
 " *quæ fiunt per naturam*:—By our skill we can com-
 " pose an artificial fire, burning to any distance we
 " please, made from saltpetre and other things,
 " as sulphur and charcoal powder. Besides this
 " power of combustion, it possesses other won-
 " derful properties; for sounds like those of
 " thunder and coruscations can be made in the
 " air, more horrid than those occasioned by na-
 " ture."

EDWARD THE THIRD,

[1327—1377.]

" THIS Monarch," says a French Historian,
 " was desirous that his son, Edward the Black
 " Prince, should have all the honour of the glo-
 " rious day at Cressy. He wished to teach him
 " to be victorious, and he entrusted him to two
 " Noblemen very proper for that purpose. He
 " said to him, after the battle, *Beau fils, Dieu vous*
 " *doit bonne perseverance; vous êtes mon fils, car loyau-*
 " *ment vous êtes acquité en ce jour, si êtes digne de*
 " *terre tenir.*"

Aimeri di Pavia, an Italian by whom Edward
 the Third was educated, was entrusted by him
 with the government of Calais, then lately taken
 from

from the French. He had agreed for a certain sum to restore it to them; and Geoffroy de Charny, the Governor of St. Omer, was on a day fixed to bring the money, and enter the town. On the day appointed, he came with some chosen troops, placed them near Calais, and sent in the money to the Governor. A delay took place, under pretence that the money was wrong; and Edward the Third, to whom Aimeri had discovered the whole transaction, rushed out on horseback, disguised, with some horsemen, to attack the French troops. Among them was a Knight celebrated for his bravery, named Eustache de Ribau mont. The King, desirous of trying his strength with him, cried out, "*A moi, Ribau mont!*" The valiant French Knight immediately flew at him with great violence, and unhorfed him. Edward, remounting, attacked him again with great bravery, but could make no impression upon him: at last, Ribau mont finding himself alone, his friends and companions having fled, surrendered himself to Edward, without knowing that he had the honour of being made prisoner by a Sovereign. Edward conducted him to the Castle of Calais, where, among some other soldiers, he found the Governor of St. Omer. "For you, Sir," said he to Charny, "I have very little reason to love you, for you wished to get from me for sixty thousand crowns, what had cost me much more. For you,"

"Messire

" Messire Ribaultmont Eustache, of all the Knights
 " in the world that I have ever seen, you best
 " know how to attack your enemy, and to defend
 " yourself. I never in my life was engaged in any
 " combat, in which I had more to do to defend
 " myself than I have had just now with you. I
 " give you very readily the glory of it, and that
 " of being above all the Knights of my Court,
 " as I am in honour obliged to do by a just judg-
 " ment." At the same time the generous Prince,
 taking from his own head a coronet of pearls,
 which he had worn, placed it on that of Ribau-
 mont, and told him to wear it for that year, as a
 mark of his courage. " I know," added Ed-
 ward, " Messire Eustache, that you are gay, fond
 " of the ladies, and delight in their company;
 " so wherever you go, always mention that I gave
 " you this coronet. I release you from your pri-
 " son, and you may quit Calais to-morrow, if you
 " please."

" This instance," says the candid author of
Histoire du Patriotisme François, " of good-humour
 " and generosity, in the true spirit of chivalry, in
 " Edward, must be extremely pleasing to every
 " one, as it makes that Monarch appear in his
 " true character. If rage and indignation at the
 " delay of the surrender of Calais to him, had not
 " for a moment put a violence upon his dispo-
 " sition, his crown of pearls would have been for
 " Eustache de St. Pierre, or Jean de Vienne."

EDWARD 'THE BLACK PRINCE.

" EDWARD, Prince of Wales," says Montagne,
 " that English Prince who governed Guienne for
 " so long a time, a personage whose condition and
 " whose fortune had always some distinguished
 " points of grandeur, had been very much offended
 " by the inhabitants of the city of Limoges ; and,
 " taking the town by storm, could not be wrought
 " upon by the cries of the people, of the women, and
 " of the children, who were given up to slaughter,
 " imploring his mercy, and throwing themselves
 " at his feet, till proceeding farther in the town,
 " he perceived three French Gentlemen, who with
 " an incredible degree of courage were alone sus-
 " taining the shock of his victorious army. His
 " consideration and respect of such distinguished
 " valour, immediately blunted the edge of his re-
 " sentment, and he began, by granting the lives of
 " those three persons, to spare the lives of all that
 " were in the town."

Froissart has preserved the names of these three
 brave men: " They were," says he, " Messieurs
 " Jehan de Villemur, Hugues de la Roche, and
 " Roger de Beaufort, son of the Count de Beaufort,
 " Captains of the town. When they saw," adds
 the Chronicler, " the misery and the destruction
 " that was pressing upon themselves and their
 " people,

“ people, they said, We shall be all dead men, if
“ we do not defend ourselves: let us then sell
“ our lives dearly, as true Chevaliers ought to do:
“ and these three French Gentlemen did many
“ feats at arms. When the Prince in his car came
“ to the spot where they were, he observed them
“ with great pleasure, and became softened and
“ appeased by their extraordinary acts of valour.
“ The three Gentlemen, after having fought thus
“ valiantly, fixing their eyes upon their swords,
“ said with one voice to the Prince and the Duke
“ of Lancaster, “ My Lords, we are yours; you
“ have conquered us, dispose of us according to
“ the law of arms.”—“ By Heaven,” replied the
“ Duke of Lancaster, “ we have no other intention,
“ Messire Jehan, and we take you as our prisoners.”
“ —And so,” adds Froissart, “ these noble Che-
“ valiers were taken, as I have been informed.”
“ *Livre I. c. 289.*

“ The most common method,” says Montagne,
“ to soften the hearts of those whom we have of-
“ fended, is, when they have the power to revenge
“ themselves in their hands, by seeing us at their
“ mercy, to move them by our submission to pity
“ and commiseration. Sometimes, however,
“ bravery, constancy, and resolution, though
“ directly contrary methods, have produced the
“ same effect.”

RICHARD THE SECOND.

[1377—1399.]

JOHN WICKLIFFE.

“ WICKLIFF,” said Luther, “ attacked the
 “ morals and the rites of the Church of Rome.
 “ The Monks, particularly those of the Mendi-
 “ cant Order, seem to be the great objects of his
 “ satire. He charges, in one of his Tracts, the
 “ Freres, that is, the Fryars, with holding fifty
 “ heresies, and many more, if men would seek
 “ them well out. He opposed very much the
 “ giving tithes, unless to those who officiated at
 “ the Altar. He attacked the Pope’s supremacy,
 “ and the doctrine of transubstantiation. In his
 “ MS. Treatise, ‘ Why Poor Priests have no
 “ Benefices,’ he says, ‘ And if Lords shallen pre-
 “ sent Clerks to Benefices, they wolen have com-
 “ monly gold in great quantity; and holden their
 “ curates in their worldly office, and suffren the
 “ wolves of Hell to strangle men’s souls; so that
 “ they have much gold, and their office don for
 “ nought, and their chapels holden up for vainglory
 “ and hypocrisy; and yet they wolen not present
 “ a clerk able of kunning of God’s laws, and good
 “ life

“ life and holy ensample to the people, but a
“ kitchen-clerk, or a penny-clerk, or wise in build-
“ ing castles, or worldly doing, tho he kanne not
“ read well his Sauter, (Psalter) and knoweth not
“ the Commandments of God, ne Sacraments of
“ the Church. And yet some Lords, to colouren
“ their simony, wole not take for themselves, but
“ kerchiefs for the lady, or a tun of wine. And
“ when some Lords wolden present a good man,
“ and able for love of God and Christian souls, then
“ some ladies ben means to have a dancer, a tripper
“ or tapits, or hunter or hawker, or a wild player
“ of summer’s gamentes, for flattering and gifts
“ going betwixte; and if it be for dancing in bed so
“ much the worse.”

Wickliffe translated the Bible into English, and was so voluminous a writer, that Lubinio Lepus, Bishop of Prague, burnt two hundred volumes written by this extraordinary person, which belonged to some of the heretical Noblemen of Bohemia.

Courtenay, Bishop of London, cited Wickliffe to appear before him at Paul’s, to give some account of the new opinions which he held. Wickliffe came attended by the Duke of Lancaster and the Earl Marshall. The crowd was so great, that the Lord Marshall was obliged to make use of his authority to get Wickliffe through it. The Bishop, displeased at seeing him so honourably attended, told

told the Lord Marshall, " that if he had known
" beforehand what maestries he would have kept
" in the church, he would have stopped him out
" from coming there." The Duke of Lancaster,
indignant at this threatening language, told the
Bishop, " that he would keep such maestries there,
" though he said nay." Wickliffe, as usual, was
standing before the bishop and the rest of the Com-
missioners, to hear what things were laid to his
charge, when the Lord Marshall desired him to sit
down; telling him, that as he had many things to
answer to, he had need of a soft seat to be at his ease.
The Bishop replied, " that he should not sit there;
" for," added he, " it is neither according to law
" nor reason, that he who was cited to answer be-
" fore his Ordinary (the Lord Pope) should sit down
" during the time of his answer." On this many
angry words took place between the Bishop and
the Earl Marshall. The Duke of Lancaster then
interfered, and told the Bishop, " that the Earl
" Marshall's motion was a very reasonable one,
" and that as for him, (the Bishop) he was now
" become so proud and so arrogant, that he (the
" Duke) would bring down not only the pride
" of him but of every prelate in England;" ad-
" ding, " that rather than take what the Bishop
" said at his hands, he would pull him out of the
" church by the hair of his head." These speeches
occasioned the assembly to become very tumult-
uous,

tuous, so the Court broke up without doing any thing.

Wickliffe died of the palsy, at his parsonage of Lutterworth, in 1382, and his bones were taken up and burnt by a decree of the Council thirteen years afterwards.

The learned and candid Melancthon speaks thus of Wickliffe:

“ He foolishly confounds the Gospel and politics, and does not see that the Gospel permits us to make use of all the lawful forms of Government of all nations. He contends, that it is not lawful for Priests to have property. He insists that tithes* ought only to be paid to those who teach, as if the Gospel forbade the use of
“ political

* Osborne in his celebrated “ Advice to his Son,” says,
“ Grudge not tithes to the teachers of the Gospel, assigned for their wages by the Divine Legislator: of whose institutes this was none of the least profound, that the Tribe of Levi were prohibited all other revenue than what was deducible out of the tenth part of the other eleventh’s increase; setting bounds thereby to all the improvement their wisdom, and the tie the priesthood had over the people’s consciences, might in the future possibly make, in causing their maintenance to rise and fall proportionably to the general standard of the nation’s felicity; which this limitation obliged them to promote, and for their own sakes to oppose all encroachments likely to interrupt their brethren’s utility.”

“ political ordinances. He wrangles sophistically
“ and completely seditiously about civil domi-
“ mon.”

HENRY THE FOURTH.

[1399—1413.]

“ DURING his last sicknesse,” says Hollinshed,
“ Henry caused his crowne (as some write) to be
“ set on a pillow at his bed’s head, and suddenlie
“ his pangs so sore troubled him, that he laie as
“ though all his vital spirits had beene from him
“ departed. Such as were about him, thinking ve-
“ relie that he had been departed, covered his face
“ with a linen-cloth.

“ The Prince his sonne, (afterwards King Henry
“ the Fifth) being hereof advertised, tooke awaie
“ the crowne and departed. The Father, being
“ suddenlie revived out of that trance, quicklie
“ perceived the lacke of his crowne; and having
“ knowledge that the Prince his sonne had taken
“ it awaie, caused him to come before his presence,
“ requiring of him, what he meant, so to misuse
“ himself. The Prince with a good audacitie an-
“ swered, ‘ Sir, to mine and to all men’s judge-
“ ments, you seemed dead in this world; where-
“ fore I, as your next heire apparent, take that as
“ mine

" mine own, and not as yours.'—' Well, faire
 " Sonne, (said the King, with a great sigh) what
 " right I had to it, God knoweth.'—' Well, (said
 " the Prince) if you die King, I will have the
 " garland, and trust to keep it with the sworde
 " against all mine enemies, as you have done.'—
 " Then (said the King) I commit all to God, and
 " remember you to do well.' With that he turned
 " himself in his bed, and shortly after departed to
 " God."

SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGN.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE KING'S BENCH.

THE following account of this courageous and
 inflexible Magistrate is taken from "*Magna Bri-*
 "*tannic Notitia*," article "Gunthorp:"

" Famous only for the ancient, virtuous, and
 " warlike family of Gascoign, two of which (both
 " Knights and named William) were High She-
 " riffs of the county of York in the reigns of
 " Henry VI. and VII. But, before either of
 " these, there was a Knight of this family, named
 " also Sir William Gascoign, far more famous
 " than they. He was bred up in our Municipal
 " laws in the Inner Temple, London, and grew
 " so eminent for his skill and knowledge in them,
 " that he was made Chief Justice of the King's
 " Bench

“ Bench by Henry the Fourth, in the eleventh
“ year of his reign, and kept that high situation
“ till the fourteenth year of that King’s reign, de-
“ meaning himself all the time with admirable
“ integrity and courage, as this example will
“ shew :

“ It chanced that the servant of Prince Henry
“ (afterwards Henry V.) was arraigned before the
“ Judge for felony ; and the Prince, being zealous
“ to deliver him out of the hand of justice, went
“ to the Bench in such a fury, that the spectators
“ thought he would have stricken the Judge ; and
“ he attempted to take his servant from the bar :
“ but Sir William Gascoign, well knowing whose
“ person he represented, sat unconcerned ; and,
“ knowing the Prince’s attempt to be illegal, com-
“ mitted him to the King’s Bench Prison, there
“ to remain till the King his father’s pleasure was
“ known. This action was soon represented to
“ the King, with no good will to the Judge, but it
“ proved to his advantage ; for when the King
“ heard what his judge had done, he replied,
“ that he thanked God for his infinite goodness,
“ who had at once given him a Judge that dared
“ impartially to administer justice, and a son who
“ would submit to it.’ The Prince himself, when
“ he came to be King, (reflecting upon this trans-
“ action) thus expressed himself in relation to
“ Sir William Gascoign : ‘ I shall ever hold him
“ worthy

“ worthy of his place and my favour; and I wish
“ that all my Judges may possess the like un-
“ daunted courage to punish offenders, of what
“ rank soever.”

HENRY THE FIFTH.

[1413—1422.]

“ THIS King,” says Hollinshed, “ even at first
“ appointing with himself, to shew that in his per-
“ son princelie honours should change publicque
“ manners, determined to put on him the shape
“ of a new man. For, whereas aforetime he had
“ made himselfe a companion unto misfrulie mates
“ of dissolute order and life, he now banished
“ them all from his presence, (but not unrewarded,
“ or else unpreferred) inhibiting them, upon great
“ paine, not once to approach, lodge, or sojourn
“ within ten miles of his court or presence; and
“ in their places he chose men of gravitie, wit,
“ and high policie, by whose wise council he
“ might at all times rule to his honour and dig-
“ nitie: calling to mind, how once, to the offense
“ of the King his Father, he had with his fist
“ stricken the Chiefe Justice, for sending one of
“ his minions (upon desert) to prison, when the
“ Justice stoutlie commanded himself also strict
“ to ward, and he (the Prince) obeyed.”

THOMAS POLTON,

ONE of the Ambassadors from England to the Council of Constance, in the thirty-first session of that Council, and in the year 1417, presented a memoir in favour of the privileges and dignity of his country, and of its right of being a nation by itself, which was read to the Council, and the claims asserted in it were allowed by that Assembly, in spite of the remonstrances made against it by the French Ambassador, who insisted that they should remain as formerly, by a decree of Pope Benedict IX. a part of the German Nation*.

On the arrival of Sigismund the Emperor at the Council, in the same year, the English represented a sacred Drama before him, which was

* The English were allowed to make the Fifth Nation. The reasons alleged by their Ambassadors for the allowance of their claim, were, that England had given birth to Constantine the Great; that it had never fallen into any heresy; that, whilst in France there was only one language spoken, in England five were spoken; and, that Albertus Magnus and Bartholomew Glanville had long since divided Europe into four Kingdoms—that of Rome, that of Constantinople, that of Ireland, (which had since that time belonged to the English) and that of Spain, without making the least mention of France; and, that the Common Law takes notice of four Universities only, according to the four Nations—that of Paris for the French, Oxford for the English, Bologna for the Italians, and Salamanca for the Spaniards.

quite a novelty in Germany. It contained the Adoration of the Magi, and the Massacre of the Innocents by Herod. One ceremony the English observed in this Council, which had, perhaps, been better omitted—the celebration of the Anniversary of the Canonization of Thomas à Becket, an arrogant insolent Prelate, who defied the laws of his Country, and the King of it. “ This Archbishop,” says L’Enfant, in his History of this Council, “ was canonized in 1173, and has been “ ever looked upon by the Romish Church, if “ not as a martyr for the Faith, as a martyr for “ her pretensions. I do not, however, think that “ his canonization could have been grateful to “ this Council.”

HENRY THE SIXTH.

[1422—1461.]

“ THIS Prince,” says Hollinshed, “ (besides “ the bare title of royaltie and naked name of “ King) had little appertaining to the port of a “ Prince. For (whereas the dignitie of prince— “ dome standeth in sovereigntie) there were of “ his Nobles that imbecilled his prerogative by “ sundrie practises, specially by main force, as “ seeking either to suppress, or to exile, or to “ obscure,

" obscure, or to make him awaie; otherwife what
 " should be the meaning of all those foughten
 " fields most miserablie falling out both to Prince,
 " Peere, and People, as at St. Alban's, at Blore-
 " heath, at Northampton, at Banberie, at Barnet,
 " at Wakefield, to the effusion of much bloud,
 " and putting on of manie a plague, which other-
 " wise might have been avoided."

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, KNT.

CHANCELLOR AND CHIEF JUSTICE TO HENRY THE SIXTH.

HAD M. Necker and M. de Brienne looked
 into a book written by this great and honest Law-
 yer, intituled, " Of Absolute and Limited Mo-
 " narchie," they would have there seen predicted,
 what, unluckily for them and the kingdom, hap-
 pened, by the measures which they suggested in
 hopes of gaining some money for their distressed
 and impoverished Sovereign. " The Realme of
 " France," says Fortescue, " gyveth never freely,
 " of their own good will, any subsidy to their
 " Prince; because the Commons thereof being
 " so poor, as they may not gyve any thing of their
 " own goods; and the Kyng there askyth never
 " subsidy of his Nobles, for drede that yf he
 " chargy'd

“chargy’d them so, they would *confedre with the*
 “*Commons*, and peradventure *put him down.*”

* * * * *

“The poor man had been styred thereto by
 “occasion of his povertie for to get good; and the
 “rich men have gone with them, because they
 “would not be poor by losyng of their goods.
 “Trulie it is like, that this land (that of France)
 “schuld be like unto the land of Boeme, (Bohe-
 “mia) where the Comons for povertie rose upon
 “the Nobles, and made *all the goods to be common.*
 “*Item*, It is the Kinge’s honour, and also his
 “office, to make his realme riche, and yt is dys-
 “honour, when he hath a poor realme; of which
 “men will say, that he reyneth upon beggars,
 “yet yt war much gretter dyshopour, if he founde
 “his realme riche and then made it poor; and
 “also it were gretely agenste his consyence, that
 “ought to defend them and their goods, if he take
 “from them their goods without lawfull cause.
 “From the infamie thereof God defend our King,
 “and gyve him grace to augment his realme in
 “riches, welth, and prosperite, to his perpetual
 “laude and honour.”

JOHN DE LA POLE,

DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

THE following Letter, preserved by Sir John Fenn, in his very curious Collection of the "Paston Letters;" will shew that homage which vice is obliged to pay to virtue; and that earnest desire which even the most profligate persons are animated with, that those who are dear to them may escape the snares and temptations into which they themselves have fallen.

THE COPIE OF A NOTABLE L^RE WRITTEN BY
THE DUKE OF SUFF^R TO HIS SONNE GIVING
HYM THEREIN VERY GOOD COUNSEIL:

" My dere and only welbelovéd Sonne I be-
" seche oure Lord in Heven y^e maker of alle
" the world to blesse you and to sende you eu^r
" grace to love hym and to drede hym to y^e which
" as ferre as a Fader may charge his child I bothe
" charge you and prei you to sette alle your spirites
" and wittes to do and to knowe his holy Lawes
" and Comaundments by the which ye shall w^t
" his grete m^ccy passe alle y^e grete tempestes and
" troubles of y^e wrecched world, and y^e also
" wetyngly ye do no thyng for love ner drede of
" any erthely creature y^e shuld displese hym. And
" y^e as any Freelte maketh you to falle besecheth
" hys

" hys m'cy soone to calle you to hym agen w' re-
 " pentaunce satisfaccōn and contricōn of youre
 " herte never more in will to offende hym.

" Secoundly next hym above alle erthely thyng
 " to be trewe Liege man in hert in wille in
 " thought in dede unto y^e Kyng oure alder most
 " high and dredde Sou'eygne Lord, to whom
 " bothe ye and I been so moche bounde too,
 " Chargyng you as Fader can and may rather to
 " die yan to be y^e contrarye or to know any thyng
 " y^e were ayenste y^e welfare or p'sp'ite of his most
 " riall p'sone but y^e as ferre as youre body and
 " lyf may stretche ye lyve and die to defende it.
 " And to lete his Highnesse have knowlache y^e of
 " in alle y^e haste ye can.

" Thirdly in y^e same wyse I charge you my
 " Dere Sone alwey as ye be bounden by y^e
 " com'aundement of God to do, to love to wor-
 " shepe youre Lady and Moder, and also y^e ye
 " obey alwey hyr com'aundements and to beleve
 " hyr councelles and advises in alle youre werks
 " y^e which dredeth not but shall be best and trewest
 " to you. And yef any other body wold stere
 " you to y^e contrarie to flee y^e counsell in any wyse
 " for ye shal fynde it nought and evyll.

" Forthermore as ferre as Fader may and can
 " I charge you in any wyse to flee y^e cōpany
 " and councel of proude men, of coveitowse men
 " and of flatteryng men the more especially and
 " myghtily

" myghtily to withstonde hem and not to drawe
 " ne to medle w' hem w' all youre myght and
 " power. And to drawe to you and to your
 " company good and v'tuowse men and such as
 " ben of good conu'sacon. and of trouthe and be
 " them shal ye nev' be defeyved ner repente you
 " off, moreover nev' follow youre owne witte in
 " no wyse, but in alle youre werkes of suche
 " Folks as I write of above axeth your advise and
 " counsel and doying thus w' y' m'cy of God ye
 " shall do right well and lyue in right moche
 " worship and grete herts rest and ease. And I
 " wyll be to you as good Lord and Fader as my
 " hert can thynke. And last of alle as hertily
 " and as lovyngly as ever Fader blessed his child
 " in erthe I yeve you y' blessing of Oure Lord
 " and of me, whiche of his infynite m'cy encrece
 " you in alle vertu and good lyvyng. And y'
 " youre blood may by his grace from kynrede to
 " kynrede multeplye in this erthe to hys s'vise in
 " suche wyse as after y' departyng fro this wretched
 " world here ye and thei' may glorefye him
 " et'nally amongs his Aungelys in hevyn.

" Wreten of myn hand,

" y' day of my dep'tyng fro the land,

" Your trewe and lovyng Fader,

" SUFFOLK."

EDWARD THE FOURTH.

[1461—1483.]

THE original of the following very curious letter of Edward and of his brother, the Earl of Rutland, to their father, the Duke of York, is in that valuable repository of literature and of science, the British Museum:

“ Ryght high and ryght myhty prince, our
 “ ful, redouted and ryght noble lorde & fadur as
 “ lowely w^e all oure herts as we yowre trewe &
 “ naturell sonnes can or may we recommande us
 “ unto your noble gr^{ac}, humbly beseechyng your
 “ nobley & worthy faderhude daily to geve us
 “ your hertely blessing, through which we truste
 “ muche the rather to encrees and growe to vertu
 “ & and to spede the better in all matiers and
 “ things that we shall use occupye & exercise.
 “ Ryght high & ryght mighty prince, our ful
 “ redouted lorde & fadur, we thanke our blessed
 “ Lorde not only of yo^r honourable conduct &
 “ good spede in all your matiers and besynesse
 “ and of your gracious prevaile agenst the entent
 “ & malice of your evil-willers, but also of the
 “ knowledge that hit pleased your noblesse to lete
 “ us nowe late have of the same by relation of
 “ S^r Waltier Devreux knyght, & John Mile-
 “ waitier

" watier squier, & John at Nokes, yemen of your
 " honorable chambier. Also we thank your
 " nobleſſe and good ſadurhood of our grene
 " gownes, now late ſende unto us to our grete
 " comfort; beſeeching your good lordſhip to
 " remember our porteux, and that we myght have
 " ſyne bonetts ſende unto us by the next ſcurt
 " meſſiger, for neceſſite ſo requireth. Over this,
 " right noble lorde and ſader, pleaſe hit your
 " highneſſe to witte that we have charged your ſer-
 " vant Will^m Smyth bearer of thees for to declare
 " unto your nobleſſe certayne things on our be-
 " half, namely, concerning & touching the odieux
 " reule & demenyng of Richard Croſte & of
 " his brother. Wherefore we beſeeche your gene-
 " rous lordſhip and full noble ſadurhood to here
 " him in expoſition of the ſame, and to his rela-
 " tion to geve full feith & credence. Ryht high
 " & ryght myghty prince, our ful redouted &
 " ryght noble lorde & ſadur, we beſeeche Al-
 " myghty Jhu geve yowe as good lyfe & long,
 " with as moche continual perfete prosperite as
 " your princely hert con beſt deſyre. Written at
 " our Caſtel of Lodelowe on Saturday in the
 " Aſtur-woke.

" Your humble ſonnes,

" B. MARCHE & E. RUTLONDE."

Louis the Eleventh of France having, contrary
 to treaty, reſuſed the Dauphin in marriage to the
 daughter

daughter of Edward, that Monarch, thus addressed his Parliament: " This contumelie I am
 " resolved to punish, and I cannot doubt successe.
 " Almighty God still strengthens his arm who
 " undertakes a war for justice. In our expeditions hitherto against the French, what prosperity waited upon the English arms is to the
 " world divulged, and yet ambition then appeared
 " the chief counsellor to war. Now, beside all
 " that right which led our Edward the Third,
 " our glorious ancestor, and Henry the Fifth, our
 " glorious predecesfor, we seem to have a deputyship from Heaven to execute the office of the
 " Supreme Judge, in chastising the impious."

* * * * *

" It is manifest that our confederacies are now
 " dissolved, and I rejoyce that *alone* we shall undertake this great business; for experience in
 " our last attempt shewed that Princes of several
 " Nations (however they pretend the same) have
 " still several aims; and oftentimes confederacy
 " is a greater enemy to the prosperitie of a war
 " than the enemy himself; envie begetteth more
 " difficultie in a camp, than any opposition from
 " the adverse army."

* * * * *

" But I detain you too long by my speech
 " from action. I see the clouds of due revenge
 " gathered in your hearts, and the lightning of
 " fury

“ fury break from your eyes, which bodes thunder against our enemy; let us therefore lose no time, but suddenly and severely scourge this perjured Court to a severe repentance, and regain honour to our Nation, and his kingdom to our Crown.”—HABINGTON'S *History of Edward the Fourth*.

“ What prevailed upon King Edward,” says Comines, “ to transport his army to Calais in 1475, was, first, the solicitation of the Duke of Burgundy, and the animosity of the English to the French; (which is natural to them, and has been so for many ages) next, to reserve for himself a great part of the money which had been liberally granted to him by his subjects for the particular expedition (for,” adds Comines, “ the Kings of England live upon their own revenue, and can raise no taxes but under the specious pretence of invading France). Besides, the King had another stratagem to amuse and delude his subjects with; for he had brought with him ten or twelve of the chief citizens of London and of some other great towns in England, all fat, jolly, and of great power in their country; some of whom had promoted the war, and had been very serviceable in raising the army. The King ordered very good tents to be made for them, in which they slept; but not being used to such a manner of living, they soon
“ began

“ began to grow weary of the campaign, for they
 “ had reckoned that they should come to an en-
 “ gagement three or four days after their land-
 “ ing; and the King multiplied their fears of the
 “ dangers of the war, that they might be better
 “ satisfied with a peace, and so pacify the mur-
 “ murs of the people.”

“ As soon,” says the same historian, “ as King
 “ Edward had settled the affairs of his kingdom,
 “ and had received of our master (Louis the
 “ Eleventh) 50,000 crowns a-year, which were
 “ regularly paid him in the Tower of London,
 “ and was become as rich as his ambition could
 “ desire, he died suddenly, and (as it was sup-
 “ posed) of grief at our present King’s (Charles
 “ the Eighth’s) marriage with the Lady Margaret,
 “ the daughter of the Duke of Austria; (his dis-
 “ order seizing him upon the news of it) for he
 “ then found himself outwitted with respect to his
 “ daughter, to whom he had given the title of
 “ Dauphinefs*. Upon this marriage the pen-
 “ sion,

* “ The King of England,” says Comines, “ retired soon
 “ to England. He was not of a complexion or disposition of
 “ mind to endure much hardship and difficulties: and those
 “ any King of England who wishes to make any considerable
 “ conquests in France must expect to endure. Another de-
 “ sign the King of England had in view was, the accomplish-
 “ ment of the marriage concluded upon between the Dauphin
 “ and his daughter; the hopes of this wedding causing him to
 “ overlook several things, which was a great advantage to our
 “ master’s affairs.”

“ fion, or (as King Edward called it) the tribute,
“ was stopped.”

“ This King,” says Habington, “ if we com-
“ pare his life with the lives of Princes in gene-
“ ral, was worthy to be numbered amongst the
“ best. His education was according to the best
“ provision for his honour and safetie in arms; a
“ strict and religious discipline, in all probabilitie
“ likely to have softened him too much to mercy
“ and a love of quiet. He had a great extent of
“ wit, which certainly he owed to nature, that
“ age bettering men but little by learning; the
“ trumpet sounding still too loud in his ears to
“ have admitted the sober counsels of philosophy;
“ and his wit lay not in the flights of cunning and
“ deceit, but in a sharpe apprehension, yet not
“ too much whetted by superstition.”

“ In counsaile he was judicious, with little
“ difficultie dispatching much. His understand-
“ ing open to cleare doubts, not dark and clondie,
“ and apt to create new. His wisedome looked
“ still directly upon truth, which appears by the
“ manage of his affaires, both in peace and warre;
“ in neither of which (as farre as concerned the
“ politique part) he committed any maine error..

“ His nature certainly was both noble and
“ honest, which, if rectified by the straight rule
“ of vertue, had rendered him fit for example;
“ (whereas he is only now for observation) for
“ prospe-

“ prosperitee raised him but to a complacencie in
“ his fortune, not to a disdaine of others losses in
“ a pride of his own acquisitions. And when he
“ had most securitie in his kingdom, and confe-
“ quently most allurements to tyrannee, then
“ shewed he himself most familiar and indulgent :
“ an admirable temperature in a Prince who so
“ well knew his own strength, and whom the love
“ of riot necessitated to a love of treasure, which
“ commonly is supplied by oppression of the sub-
“ ject. His buildings were few, but sumptuous
“ for the time, which are yet to be seen at the
“ Tower of London, his house of Elthem, the
“ Castles of Nottingham and Dover, but above
“ all at Windsor, where he built the new Chapel,
“ (finished after by Sir Reginald Bray, Knight of
“ the Order) and endowed the Colledge with ne-
“ gative revenues, which he gave not, but trans-
“ ferred thither, taking from King’s Colledge in
“ Cambridge, and Eaton Colledge, a thousand
“ pounds the yeare, to enrich this at Windsor.

“ But our buildings, like our children, are ob-
“ noxious to death, and time scorns their folly
“ who place a perpetuite in either. And indeed
“ the safer kind of fate happened to King Edward,
“ in both these felicities: his posteritie, like his
“ edifices, lost in other names.

“ Edward,” says Habington, “ to recover him
“ the great love which in both fortunes the Lon-
“ doners

“ doners had shewed him to his last houre, used
 “ towards them a particular kindnesse, even so
 “ much that he invited the Lord Mayor, Alder-
 “ men, and some of the principal Citizens, to the
 “ forest of Waltham, to give them a friendly, not
 “ a pompous entertainment, where in a pleasant
 “ lodge they were feasted, the King himself seeing
 “ their dinner served in; and by thus stooping
 “ downe to a loving familiarity, sunke deepe into
 “ their hearts; and that the sex he always affected
 “ might not bee unremembered, he caused great
 “ plentie of venison to be sent to the Lady
 “ Mayorefs and the Aldermen’s wives.”

HENRY THE SEVENTH.

[1485—1509.]

“ THIS politic Prince,” says Lord Bacon,
 “ always professed to love and to seek peace, and
 “ it was his usual preface to his treaties, that
 “ when Christ came into the world, peace was
 “ sung, and that when he went out of the world,
 “ peace was bequeathed. Yet he knew the way
 “ to peace was not to seem to be desirous to avoid
 “ wars, therefore would he make offers and farnes
 “ of wars till he had worded the conditions of
 “ peace. For his pleasures,” adds Lord Bacon,
 “ there

“ there is no news of them. He did by pleasures
 “ as great Princes do by banquets—come and
 “ look a little upon them, and turn away. He
 “ was rather studious than learned, reading most
 “ books that were of any worth in the French
 “ tongue; yet he understood the Latin, as ap-
 “ peareth in that Cardinal Adrian and others, who
 “ could very well have-written French, did write
 “ to him in Latin.”

“ He was,” says his noble historian, “ a little
 “ above just stature, well and straight-limbed, but
 “ slender. His countenance was reverend, and a
 “ little like a churchman; and as it was not strange
 “ or dark, so neither was it winning nor pleasing,
 “ but as the face of one well disposed. But it
 “ was to the disadvantage of the painter, for it
 “ was best when he spoke.”

The king of Castile was shipwrecked on the
 coast of England in the reign of Henry the
 Seventh. “ Henry,” says Lord Bacon, “ as soon
 “ as he heard the news, commanded presently the
 “ Earl of Arundel to go to visit the King of
 “ Castile, and let him understand, that as he was
 “ very sorry for his mishap, so he was glad that
 “ he had escaped the danger of the seas, and like-
 “ wise of the occasion he had to do him honour;
 “ and desiring him to think himself as in his own
 “ land, and that the King made all possible haste to
 “ come and embrace him. The Earl came to him
 “ in

" in great magnificence at Weymouth, with a
 " brave troop of three hundred horse, and, for
 " more state, came by torch-light. After he had
 " done the King's message, King Philip, (seeing
 " how the world went) the sooner to get away,
 " went upon speed to the King at Windsor, and
 " his Queen followed by easy journies. The two
 " Kings at their meeting used all the careffes and
 " loving demonstrations that were possible, and
 " the King of Castile said pleasantly to the King,
 " that he was now punished, for that he would not
 " come within his walled town of Calais when
 " they met last. But the King answered, that
 " walls and seas were nothing where hearts were
 " open, and that he was here no otherwise than
 " to be served. After a day or two's refreshing,
 " the Kings entered into speech of renewing the
 " treaty; King Henry saying, that though King
 " Philip's person were the same, yet his fortunes
 " and state were raised, in which case a renovation
 " of treaty was used amongst Princes. But whilst
 " these things were in handling, the King choosing
 " a fit time, and drawing the King of Castile into
 " a room, (where they two only were private) and
 " laying his hand civilly upon his arm, and
 " changing his countenance a little from a coun-
 " tenance of entertainment, said to him, Sir, you
 " have been saved upon my coast, I hope that you
 " will not suffer me to be wrecked upon yours.

“ The King of Castile asked him what he meant
“ by that speech. I mean by it (said the King) that
“ same hair-brain wild fellow, the Earl of Suffolk,
“ who is protected in your country, and who be-
“ gins to play the fool when all others are tired of
“ it. The King of Castile answered, I had
“ thought, Sir, that your felicity had been above
“ these thoughts; but if he trouble you, I will
“ banish him. The King replied, that hornets
“ were best in their nest, and worst when they did
“ fly abroad, and that his desire was to have the
“ Earl of Suffolk delivered to him. The King of
“ Castile herewith a little confused, and in a hurry,
“ replied, That can I not do with my honour,
“ and less with yours, for you will be thought to
“ have used me as a prisoner. The King pre-
“ sently said, Then the matter is at end, for I will
“ take that dishonour upon me, and so your ho-
“ nour is saved. The King of Castile, who had
“ the King in great estimation, (and besides re-
“ membered where he was, and knew not what
“ use he might have of the King's amity, for that
“ himself was new in his estate of Spain, and un-
“ settled both with his father-in-law and with his
“ people) composing his countenance, said, Sir,
“ you gave law to me, and so will I to you. You
“ shall have him, but (upon your honour) you
“ shall not take his life. The King embracing
“ him said, Agreed. Then said the King of
“ Castile,

“ Castile, Neither, Sir, shall it dislike you, if I
 “ send him in such a fashion, that he may come
 “ partly with his own good-will. The King re-
 “ plied, it was well thought of, and if it pleased
 “ him, he would join with him in sending to the
 “ Earl a message to that purpose.

“ There were,” adds Lord Bacon, “ imme-
 “ diately messengers sent from both Kings to re-
 “ call the Earl of Suffolk, who, upon gentle
 “ words, was soon charmed, and willing enough
 “ to return, assured of his life, and hoping of his
 “ liberty.”

Amongst the Archives of the City of Brussels, the donation of the Kingdom of England to the Dukes of Burgundy by Perkin Warbeck, as Duke of York, is preserved.

“ IN gaming with a Prince,” says Puttenham,
 “ It is decent to let him sometimes win, of pur-
 “ pose to keepe him pleasant; and never to refuse
 “ his gift, for that is undutifull; nor to forgive
 “ him his losses, for that is arrogant; nor to give
 “ him great gifts, for that is either insolence or
 “ follie; nor to feast him with excessive charge,
 “ for that is both vain and envious: and therefore
 “ the wise Prince King Henry the Seventh, her
 “ Majesty’s grandfather, if he chaunce had bene
 “ to lye at any of his subjects houses, or to passe
 “ more meales than one, he that would take
 “ upon him to defray the charge of his dyet, or

“ of his officers and household, he would be mar-
 “ velously offended with, saying, What private
 “ subject dare undertake a Prince's charge, or
 “ looke into the secret of his expence? Her
 “ Majestie (i. e. Queen Elizabeth) hath bene
 “ knowne often times to mislike the superfluous
 “ expence of her subjects bestowed upon her in
 “ times of her progresses.”

* * * * *

SINGULAR ARTICLES OF EXPENCE EXTRACT-
 ED FROM THE ACCOUNTS OF HENRY VII.
 IN THE EXCHEQUER.

7 th year. Itm to a fellow with a berde*	£.	s.	d.
a spye in rewarde	0	40	0
— to my lorde Onvy			
Seall sole in rewarde	0	10	0
8 th y'. Itm to Pechie the sole in			
rewarde	-	0	6 8
— to the Walshman on St.			
David day	-	0	40 0
Itm to Ric ^d Bedon for writ-			
ing of bokes†	0	10	0
— to the young damoyfell			
that daunceth	-	30	0 0

* This was a reign of smooth chins, a beard therefore was a singularity.

† There are many payments for writing books, which shew the slow progress the art of printing made for some years.

HENRY THE SEVENTH.

37

13th y^r. — to Maſt Bray for re- £. s. d.
wards to them that
brought cokkes *
at Shrovetide at
Weſtminſter - 0 20 0
— to the Herytik † at
Canterbury - 0 6 8

* Henry VII. ſeems to have been particularly fond of this diverſion, as there are other entries of this ſort in his accounts.

† Bacon ſays, the King had (though he were no good Schoolman) the honour to convert a heretic at Canterbury.

HENRY THE EIGHTH.

[1509—1547.]

LORD BACON intended to write the hiſtory of the very intereſting reign of Henry the Eighth. A few pages only of the Introduction are preſerved. It begins thus :

“ After the deceaſe of that wiſe and fortunate
“ King Henry the Seventh, who died in the
“ height of his proſperity, there followed (as uſeth
“ to do when the ſun ſetteth ſo extremely clear)
“ one of the faireſt mornings of a kingdom that
“ hath been known in this land or elſewhere: A
“ young King, about eighteen years of age; for
“ ſtature,

“ stature, strength, and making, and beauty, one
“ of the goodliest persons of his time. And
“ though he were given to pleasure, yet he was
“ likewise desirous of glory, so that there was a
“ passage open to his mind for glory by virtue.
“ Neither was he unadorned by learning, though
“ therein he came short of his brother Arthur.
“ He had never any the least pique, difference, or
“ jealousy with the King his father, which might
“ give any alteration of Court or Council upon
“ the change, but all things passed in a still. He
“ was the first heir of the White and Red Rose,
“ so that there was now no discontented party
“ left in the kingdom, but all men’s hearts turned
“ towards him; and not only their hearts but their
“ eyes also, for he was the only Son of the King-
“ dom. He had no brother, which though it be
“ a comfortable thing to have, yet draweth the
“ subjects eyes a little aside. And yet being a
“ married man in these young years, it promised
“ hope of speedy issue to succeed to the crown.
“ Neither was there any Queen-Mother who
“ might share any way in the Government, or
“ clash with his Counsellors for authority, while
“ the King attended his pleasure: no such thing
“ as any great and mighty Subject, who might
“ any way eclipse or overshadow the Imperial power;
“ and for the People and State in general, they
“ were in such lowness of obedience as subjects
“ were

“ were likely to yield, who had lived almost four-
“ and twenty years under so politic a King as his
“ father; being also one who came partly in by the
“ sword, and had so high a courage in all points
“ of regality, and was ever victorious in rebellions
“ and seditions of the people. The crown ex-
“ tremely rich and full of treasure; and the king-
“ dom like to be so in a short time; for there was
“ no war, no dearth, no stop of trade or com-
“ merce: it was only the Crown which had sucked
“ too hard, and now being full, and upon the
“ head of a young King, was likely to draw less.
“ Lastly, he was the inheritor of his father’s
“ reputation, which was great throughout the
“ world.”

Princes, however, like private men, do not always take advantage of the blessings that are afforded them. Whatever good is procured without effort, is seldom or never improved in proportion to its facility of being so; and perhaps the most wicked as well as the weakest man is to be found amongst those who have nothing either to hope or to fear.

Henry’s reign ushered in with so bright a morning, closed with clouds and with tempests: murder, rapine, and desolation, marked its progress, and the only bright event in it took its rise more from a satiety of pleasure, and from a desire to command, than from any regard to religion, or
any

any desire to promote the happiness of his people.
The well-known Spanish lines say of this Monarch,

Sure as these stones thy mortal part conceal,
Error and lust thy soul's deep stains reveal.
Deluded Monarch, cease, O cease to claim
Foul Vice's pleasure as the need of Fame!
Such contrarieties can never meet,
Head of the Church, yet at a woman's feet!

Henry was intended for the Church while his eldest brother, Prince Arthur, lived, and was of course brought up to music and to Latin. A *Te Deum* of his composition is still sung at Christ-Church, Oxford. The following specimen of his Latin, annexed to some MSS. of Church Discipline in his time, shews him to no great advantage as a scholar:

*" Illa est Ecclesia nostra Catholica, cum qua nec
" Pontifex Maximus nec quisquis alius Prælatus
" habet quicquam agere, præterquam in suas dio-
" cesas."*

" This then is our Catholic Church, with which
" neither the Pope nor any other prelate has any
" thing to do, except in their own dioceses."

" The number of Monasteries suppressed by
" this King," says Lord Herbert, " was six hun-
" dred and forty-seven, whereof twenty-seven had
" voices amongst the Peers; of Colleges there
" were demolished, in divers shires, ninety; of
" Chauntries and Free Chapels, two thousand
" three

" three hundred and seventy-four; of Hospitals,
 " one hundred and ten: the yearly value of all
 " which were, as I find it cast up, 161,100l.
 " being above a third part of all our spiritual re-
 " venues, besides the money made of the present
 " stock of cattle, corn, timber, lead, bells, &c.
 " and lastly, but chiefly, of the plate and church
 " ornaments, which I find not valued, but may
 " be conjectured by that one Monastery of St.
 " Edmund's Bury, whence was taken, as our re-
 " cords shew, seven thousand marks of gold and
 " silver, besides divers stores of great value.
 " The revenues allotted by the King to the new
 " Bishopricks which he had founded, amounted
 " to 8000l. a year. So that religion," adds Lord
 " Herbert, " seemed not so much to suffer thereby
 " as some of the Clergy of those times and of ours
 " would have it believed; our kingdom having
 " in the meanwhile, (as Lord Cromwell projected
 " it) instead of divers superfluous and idle
 " persons, men fit for employment either in war
 " or peace, maintained at the cost of the aforesaid
 " Abbeyes and Chauntries: so that the dissolu-
 " tions (appearing in their stately foundations at
 " this day) are by our politics thought amply re-
 " compensated. Besides, the King, in demolish-
 " ing them, had so tender a care of learning, that
 " he not only preferred divers able persons which
 " he found there, but took special care to pre-
 " serve

“ serve the choicest books of their well-furnished
“ Libraries; wherein I find John Leland (a curi-
“ ous searcher of antiquities) was employed.”

As Leo X. had given Henry the name of *Defensor Fidei*, Clement the Seventh added to it the title of *Liberator Urbis Romanæ*.

The book which procured Henry the first appellation is supposed to have been written by Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. The immense wealth which Henry had procured by the suppression of the monasteries seems to have been lavished with a prodigality as enormous as the rapacity with which it was acquired.

“ Sir Thomas Eliot, Knight, in his Image of
“ Governance, translated,” as he says, “ out of
“ Greke into Englyshe, in the favour of the No-
“ bilitie,” after having enumerated the Emperors,
Kings, and Generals of old, who were men of learning, says, “ And to return home to our own
“ countrey, and whereof we ourselves may be
“ wytnesses, howe much it hath profited unto this
“ Realme, that it now hath a King, our Sovere-
“ reyne Lord King Henry the Eighth, exactly
“ well learned. Hath not he thereby onely syfted
“ out detestible heresies, late mingled amonge the
“ corne of his faithfull subjectes, and caused much
“ of the chaffe to be thrown into the fyre? also
“ hypocrisy and vayn superstition to be cleane
“ banished, whereof I doubt not but that there
“ shall

“ shall be or it be longe a more ample remembrance to his most noble and immortal renowne.”

Sir Henry Spelman, in his “ History of Sacrilege,” says, “ Whole thousands of churches and chapels, dedicated to the service of God, together with the Monasteries, and other Houses of Religion and intended piety, were by Henry VIII. in a temper of indignation against the Clergy of that time, mingled with insatiable avarice, sacked, and razed, as by an enemy. It is true the Parliament did give them to him, but so unwillingly, (as I have heard) that when the bill had stuck long in the Lower House, and could get no passage, he commanded the Commons to attend him in the forenoon in his gallery, where he let them wait till late in the afternoon; and then coming out of his chamber, walking a turn or two amongst them, and looking angrily at them, first on one side, then on the other, at last he said, I hear that my bill will not pass; but I will have it pass, or I will have some of your heads; and without other rhetorick or perswasion returned to his chamber. Enough was said, the bill passed, and all was given him as he desired.”

“ It is to be observed,” adds Spelman, “ that the Parliament did give all these to the King, yet did they not ordain them to be demolished,
“ or

“ or employed to any irreligious uses, leaving it
“ more to the conscience and piety of the King;
“ who, in a speech to the Parliament, promised
“ to perform the trust; wherein he saith, I can-
“ not a little rejoyce, when I consider the perfect
“ trust and confidence which you have put in me,
“ in my good doings and just proceedings. For
“ you, without my desire and request, have com-
“ mitted to my order and disposition, all Chaun-
“ tries, Colleges, and Hospitals, and other places
“ specified in a certain act, firmly trusting that I
“ will order them to the glory of God and the
“ profit of the commonwealth. Surely, if I,
“ contrary to your expectation, should suffer the
“ Ministers of the Churches to decay, or learning
“ (which is so great a jewel) to be diminished, or
“ the poor and miserable to be unrelieved, you
“ might well say, that I, being put in such a
“ special trust as I am in this case, were no trusty
“ friend to you, nor charitable to my Emne-
“ Christen, neither a lover of the public wealth;
“ nor yet one that feareth God, to whom account
“ must be rendered of all our doings. Doubt
“ not, I pray you, but your expectation shall be
“ proved more godly and goodly than you will
“ wish or desire, as hereafter you shall plainly
“ perceive.”

“ But notwithstanding these fair pretences and
“ projects, little was performed, for desolation
“ presently

“ presently followed this dissolution: the axe
“ and the mattock ruined almost all the chief and
“ most magnificent ornaments of the kingdom;
“ viz. three hundred and seventy-six of the lesser
“ Monasteries, six hundred and forty-five of the
“ greater sort, ninety Colleges, one hundred and ten
“ Religious Houses, two thousand three hundred
“ and seventy-four Chauntries and Free Chapels.
“ All these Religious Houses, Churches, Colleges,
“ and Hospitals, being about 3500 little and great
“ in the whole, did amount to an inestimable
“ sum, especially if their rents be accounted as
“ they are now improved in these days. Among
“ this multitude it is needless to speak of the
“ great church of St. Mary in Bulloign; which,
“ upon the taking of that town in 1544, Henry
“ caused to be pulled down, and a mount to be
“ raised in the place thereof, for planting of
“ ordnances necessary to annoy a siege.”

“ The revenue that came to the King in ten
“ years space,” continues Sir Henry, “ was more,
“ if I mistake it not, than quadruple that of the
“ Crown-lands, besides a magazine of treasure
“ raised out of the money, plate, jewels, orna-
“ ments, and implements of Churches, Mona-
“ steries, and Houses, with their goods, state,
“ cattle, &c. together with a subsidy, tenth, and
“ fifteenth, from the laity at the same time: to
“ which I may add the incomparable wealth of
“ Cardinal

“ Cardinal Wolsey, a little before confiscated also
 “ to the King, and a large sum raised by Knight-
 “ hood in the 25th year of his reign.”

“ A man may justly wonder how such an ocean
 “ of wealth should come to be exhausted in so
 “ short a time of peace. But God’s blessing, as
 “ it seemeth, was not upon it,” adds the vene-
 “ rable Antiquarian; “ for within four years after
 “ he had received all this, and had ruined and
 “ sacked * three hundred and seventy-six of the
 “ Monasteries,

* This desolation was so universal, that John Bale very much laments the loss and spoil of Books and Libraries in his Epistle upon Leland’s Journal (Leland being employed by the King to survey and preserve the choicest Books in their Libraries): “ If there had been in every shire of England,” saith Bale, “ but one solemn library for the preservation of those noble works, and preferment of good learning in our posterity, it had been somewhat; but to destroy all without consideration, is and will be unto England for ever a most horrible infamy amongst the grave scholars of other nations.” He adds, “ that they who got and purchased the Religious Houses at the Dissolution of them, took the libraries as part of the bargain and booty; reserving (continues he) of those library books, some to serve their jakes, some to scour their candlesticks, and some to rub their boots with; some they sold to the grocers and soap-boilers, and some they sent over sea to the bookbinders, not in small numbers, but at times whole ship-fulls, to the wondering of foreign nations. I know a merchant-man, who at this time shall be nameless, that bought the contents of two noble libraries for forty shillings a-piece—a shame it is to be told.

“ This

" Monasteries, and brought their substance to his
 " treasury, besides all the godly revenues of the
 " Crown, he was drawn so dry, that in the thirty-
 " first year of his reign, the Parliament was con-
 " strained by his importunity to supply his wants
 " with the residue of all the Monasteries of the
 " kingdom, six hundred and forty-five great ones
 " and illustrious, with all their wealth and prince-
 " like possessions. Yet even then was not this
 " King so sufficiently furnished for building of a
 " few Block-houses for defence of the coast, but
 " the next year after he must have another subsidy
 " of four-fifteenths to bear out his charges: and,
 " lest that should be too little, all the houses,
 " lands, and goods of the Knights of St. John of
 " Jerusalem, both in England and in Ireland."

* * * * *

" The next year," says Sir Henry, " was the
 " King's fatal period, otherwise it was much to
 " be feared that Deans and Chapters, if not
 " Bishopricks (which have been long levelled at)
 " had been his Majesty's next design; for he
 " took a very good say of them, by exchanging
 " lands

" This stuff hath he used for the space of more than ten years,
 " instead of grey paper, to wrap up his goods with, and he
 " hath enough remaining for many years to come:—a prodi-
 " gious example indeed," adds he, " is this, and greatly to be
 " abhorred of all men who love their country as they ought
 " to do."

“lands with them before the Dissolution, giving
“them racked lands and small things for
“goodly manors and lordships, and also impro-
“priations, for their solid patrimony in suitable
“lands; like the exchange that Palamedes made
“with Glaucus, thereby much increasing his own
“revenues.”

“I speak not of his prodigal hand in the blood
“of his own subjects, which no doubt much
“alienated the hearts of them from him. But
“God in the space of these eleven years visited him
“with five or six rebellions. And although re-
“bellions and insurrections are not to be defended,
“yet they discover to us what the displeasure and
“the dislike of the common people were for
“spoiling the revenue of the Church, (whereby
“they were great losers) the Clergy being mer-
“ciful landlords, and bountiful benefactors to
“all men, by their great hospitality and acts of
“charity.”

“Thus much,” concludes the learned and ve-
nerable Antiquarian, “touching the King’s own
“fortunes accompanying the wealth and treasure
“gotten by him, as we have declared, by con-
“fiscating the Monasteries; wherein the pro-
“phetical speech of the Archbishop of Canter-
“bury used in the Parliament of the sixth of
“Henry the Fourth seemeth performed; *scil.*
“That

"That the King should not be one farthing the
"richer the next year following *."

* * * * *

"What the whole body of the Kingdom hath
"suffered," says Sir Henry, "since these acts
"of confiscation of the Monasteries and their
"Churches, is very remarkable. Let the Monks
"and Fryers shift as they deserved, the good (if
"you will) and the bad together, my purpose is
"not to defend their iniquities; the thing I la-
"ment is, that the wheat perished with the dar-
"nel; things of good and pious institution with
"those that abused and perverted them; by
"reason whereof, the service of God was not only
"grievously wounded, and bleedeth at this day,
"but infinite works of charity (whereby the
"poor were universally relieved through the king-
"dom)

* When James the Fourth, King of Scotland, was advised by Sir Ralph Sadler, Ambassador from Henry the Eighth, to increase his revenues by taking the revenues of the Abbeylands into his hands, he replied, "What need have I to take them into my own hands, when I may have any thing that I require of them? If there be abuses in any Monasteries, I will reform them. There be still many that are very good." Bishop Latimer, who sat in the Parliament that dissolved Monasteries, gave it as his opinion, that two or three of the greater Abbies should be preserved in every County of England for pious and charitable purposes. "This," says Spelman, "was a wise and a godly motion, and was perhaps the occasion, that King Henry did convert some (in part) to good uses."

“ dom) were utterly cut off and extinguish-
“ ed; many thousand masterless servants turned
“ loose into the world, and many thousands of
“ poor people, who were actually fed, clad, and
“ nourished by the Monasteries, now like young
“ ravens seek their meat from Heaven. Every
“ Monastery, according to its ability, had an
“ Ambury (greater or less) for the daily relief of
“ the poor about them. Every principal Mo-
“ nastery an hospital commonly for travellers, and
“ an infirmary (which we now call a Spital) for
“ the sick and diseased persons, with officers and
“ attendants to take care of them. Gentlemen
“ and others, having children without means of
“ maintenance, had them here brought up and
“ provided for. These and such other miseries
“ falling upon the meaner sort of people, drove
“ them into so many rebellions as we spake of,
“ and rung such loud peals in King Henry’s ears,
“ that on his death-bed he gave back the Spital
“ of St. Bartholomew’s in Smithfield, and the
“ Church of the Gray Friars, with other Churches,
“ and 500 marks a-year added to them, to be
“ united, and called Christ Church founded by
“ King Henry the Eighth, and to be Hospitals
“ for relieving the poor; the Bishop of Rochester
“ declaring his bounty at St. Paul’s Cross on the
“ third day of January, and on the twenty-eighth
“ day following the King died.”

“ What

“ What in Henry the Seventh,” says Lord Herbert, “ is called covetousness by some persons, was a royal virtue; whereas the excessive and needless expences of Henry the Eighth drew after him those miserable consequences which the world hath often reproached. Howbeit, here may be occasion to doubt whether the immense treasure which Henry the Seventh left behind him was not accidentally the cause of those ills that followed; while the young Prince his son, finding such a mass of money, did first carelessly spend, and after strive to supply as he could.”

“ One of the liberties,” says Lord Herbert, “ which our King took at his spare time, was to love. For as recommendable parts concurred in his person, and they again were exalted in his high dignity and valour, so it must seem less strange, if amid the many faire Ladies which lived in his Court he both gave and received temptation.”

Puttenham, in his “ Art of Poetry,” gives the following account of a visit this Prince paid to some Lady of his Court:

“ The King (Henry the Eighth,)” says Puttenham, “ having Sir Andrew Flamack, his standard-bearer (a merry-conceited man, and apt to scoffe) with him in his barge, passing from Westminster to Greenwich, to visit a fair

" Lady whom the King loved, and who was
 " lodged in the tower of the park; the King
 " coming within sight of the tower, and being
 " disposed to be merry, said, Flamaek, let us
 " rhyme. As well as I can, said Flamaek, if it
 " please your Grace.

" The King began thus:

" Within this towre

" There lieth a floure

" That hath my hart."

" Flamaek answered," adds Puttenham, " in
 " so uncleantlie terms as might not now become
 " me by the rules of decorum to utter, writing to
 " so great a Majestie (Queene Elizabeth); but
 " the King took them in so evil part, as he bid
 " Flamaek, Avaunt, varlet! and that he should
 " be no more neere unto him."

" Her Majesty's noble father," says Puttenham, speaking of Henry the Eighth, father of Queen Elizabeth, " caused his own head and all
 " his courtiers to be polled, and his beard to be
 " cut short. Before that time," adds he, " it was
 " thought more decent both for old and young to
 " be all shaven, and to weare long haire, either
 " rounded or square. Now again at this time
 " the young Gentlemen of the Court have taken
 " up the long haire trayling upon their shoulders,
 " and think it more decent; for what respect I
 " should be glad to knowe."

According to Hollinshed, this Prince thus addressed the Court at Black Fryers, on his conjugal scruples :

“ YE REVEREND FATHERS,

“ I have in marriage a wyfe to me most deere,
“ & entirely beloved, both for hyr singular virtues of mynde, & also for her nobilities of birth.
“ But sith I am the king of a mightie kingdom, I
“ must provide that it may be lawful for me to
“ lye with hyr duely, lawfully, & godlye, & to
“ have children by her, unto the whiche the inheritance of the kingdome maie by righte moste
“ justlie descend ; which two things shall follow,
“ if you by juste judgement approve our marriage
“ lawful : if there be any doubte, I shall desyre
“ you by your authoritie to declare the same, or
“ so to take it awaie, that in this thing both my
“ conscience & the mynds of the people may be
“ quieted for after.”

“ After this,” adds Hollinshed, “ cometh the
“ Queen, the which there, in presence of the whole
“ Court, accuseth the Cardinal of untrouth, deceit, wickednesse & malice, which had sown
“ dissention betwixt her & the King her husbände,
“ & therefore openly protested that she did utterly abhorre, refuse, and forsake such a judge
“ as was not only a most malicious enemy to her,
“ but also a manifest adversarie to all right &
“ justice, and therefore she did appeale unto the
“ Pope,

“ Pope, committynge hir whole cause to be
 “ judged of him:—& thus for that day the mat-
 “ ter rested.”

The following lines, written by Henry, were
 (according to the Editor of the “ *Nugæ Anti-
 “ quæ,*”) presented and sung to Anne Boleyn
 during the time of their courtship. Byrd, in
 Queen Elizabeth’s time, set to music.

The eagle’s force subdues each byrde that flies,
 What metal can resiste the flamynge fire?
 Does not the sunne dazzle the clearest eyes,
 And melte the ice, and make the snowe retire?
 The hardeste stones are peirced thro’ with tooles;
 The wisest are, with princes, made but fooles.

This Monarch’s character was, perhaps, never
 better described than in the dying words of Car-
 dinal Wolsey to Master Kingston, the Lieutenant
 of the Tower, who was sent to arrest him: “ Hee
 “ is a Prince of a most royall carriage & hath a
 “ princely heart, & rather than *he will misse or*
 “ *want any part of his will, he will endanger the one*
 “ *half of his kingdom.* I do assure you, Master
 “ Kingston, that I have often kneeled before him
 “ for three hours together to persuaide him from
 “ his will and appetite, but could never prevail.
 “ Therefore let me advise you, if you be one of
 “ the Privie Counsell, (as by your wisdom you
 “ are fit) take heed what you put into the King’s
 “ head, for you can never put it out again.”

It

It appears by a Letter of Gerard de Plaine, that Henry entered into a treaty with the Emperor Maximilian, by which, for a certain sum of money given to him by Henry, Maximilian was to surrender the Imperial dignity to him. It seems as if Henry had not the money ready at the time that the distressed Emperor wished to exchange his splendid honour for more substantial profit.

“ I have heard,” says Puttenham, in his *Art of Poetry*, “ that King Henry the Eighth, her Majestyes father, though otherwise the most gentle and affable Prince of the world, could not abide to have any man stare in his face, or to fix his eye too steadily upon him, when he talked with them ; nor for a common suitor to exclaime or cry out for justice, for that is offensive, and as it were a secret impeachment of his wrong-doing, as happened once to a Knight in this realm, of great worship, speaking to the King.

“ King Henry the Eighth, to one that entreated him to remember one Sir Anthony Rouse with some reward, for that he had spent much and was an ill begger ; the King aunswer’d, (noting his insolencie) If he be ashamed to begge, we are ashamed to give ; and was neverthelesse one of the most liberal Princes of the world.”

PRINCESS MARY,

SISTER TO HENRY THE EIGHTH, AFTERWARDS QUEEN OF FRANCE, MARRIED TO LOUIS THE TWELFTH, AND THEN TO CHARLES BRANDON, DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

The following account of this Princess is taken from a Letter of Gerard de Plaine to Margaret of Austria.

" MADAME,

" Londres, Juin 20, 1574.

" Je vous ay riens vouloir escrire de Madame
 " la Princeſſe juſques à ce que je l'ai veu pluſieurs
 " fois: je vous certifie que c'eſt une des plus
 " belles filles que l'on ſcauroit voir, & me ſemble
 " point en avoir oncques vu une ſi belle. Elle
 " n'eſt riens melancholique, ains toute recreative,
 " & a le plus beau maintien ſoit en deuiſes, en
 " danſes ou autrement. Je vous assure qu'elle
 " eſt bien norrie (nourrie) & fault bien qu'on lui
 " ait toujours parlé de Monſ^{*}, en telle bonne
 " ſorte, car par la parole & les manieres qu'elle
 " tient, & par ce que j'ai entendu de ceulx qui
 " ſont autour d'elle, il me ſemble qu'elle aime
 " Monſ^{*} merueilleuſement. Elle a ung tableau,
 " ou il eſt très mal contrefait, & n'eſt jour au
 " monde, qu'elle ne le veuille voir plus de dix fois,
 " comme l'on m'a affirmé, & ce me ſemble que qui
 " lui veult faire plaiſir, que l'on lui parle de Monſ^{*}.
 " J'euffe cuydé qu'elle eut été de grande ſtature &
 " venue, mais elle fera de moyenne ſtature."

* Prince of Caſtile.

CATHARINE OF ARRAGON,

FIRST QUEEN OF HENRY THE EIGHTH.

WHEN Cardinal Campejus came over to Eng-
 land on the business of the divorce between Henry
 the Eighth and his Queen, he had an audience of
 this Princess, when, according to Lord Herbert,
 he took occasion to acquaint her with the danger
 she was in respecting the annulling her marriage,
 and advised her to betake herself to a religious life;
 " for which many prettexts wanted not, as I find
 " in our records, she having been observed since
 " the Commission took place to allow dancing and
 " pastimes more than before; and that her coun-
 " tenance, not only in Court but to the people,
 " was more cheerful than ordinary; whereas it
 " was alledged she might be more sad and pen-
 " sive, considering that the King's conscience was
 " unsatisfied, and that he had refrained her bed,
 " and was not willing the Lady Princess her
 " daughter should come into her company. The
 " offended Queen replied peremptorily, that she
 " was resolved to stand to that marriage which
 " the Romish Church had allowed, and, how-
 " soever, not to admit such partial judges as
 " they were to give sentence in her cause."

In a Missal which this pious Princess presented
 to her daughter Mary, afterwards Queen of
 England

England of that name, is written with her own hand,

“ I think that the praier of frinds be accept-
 “ able unto God, and because I take you for one
 “ of my most assured, I praie you to remember
 “ me in yours.

“ KATHARINA.”

This dignified sufferer is thus described in a Letter of Gerard de Plaine to Margaret of Austria:
 “ C’est une dame recreative, humaine, & gracieuse, & de contraire complexion & maniere à
 “ la Reyne de Castille, sa sœur.”

That acute and comprehensive critic, Dr. Johnson, in his remarks upon Shakespeare's tragedy of Henry the Eighth, says, “ that the meek sorrows
 “ and virtuous distress of Queen Catharine have
 “ furnished some scenes which may be justly numbered amongst the greatest efforts of Tragedy.
 “ But the genius of Shakespeare,” adds he, “ comes
 “ in and goes out with Catharine.” Our great Dramatic Poet has, in the speeches of Queen Catharine, very often copied them from Hall and Hollinshed. It is the happy privilege of genius to know when to select and when to invent. According to Hall, when the Cardinals Wolsey and Campejus came to announce to her the appointment of the Tribunal at Black-Friars, to decide respecting the validity of her marriage with Henry, she

she thus addrest them: " Alas, my Lords,
" whether I bee the King's lawfull wife or no, I
" have been married to him almost twenty years,
" and in the meane season never question was
" made before! Dyvers Prelates yet being alyve,
" and Lordes alsoe, and Privie Counsellors with
" the King at that tyme, then adjudged our mar-
" riage lawful and honest; and now to say it is
" detestable and abominable, I thinke it great
" marvel, and in especially when I consider
" what a wise Prince the King's father was, and
" also the love and affection that Kyng Ferdi-
" nando my father bare unto me. I thinke in
" myself, that neither of our fathers were so un-
" circumspect, so unwise, and of so small imagi-
" nation, but they forsaue what might followe
" of our marriage; and in especial the Kyng my
" father sent to the Court of Rome, and there after
" long suite, with great coste and charge, ob-
" teigned a license and dispensation, that I being
" the one brother's wyfe and peradventure car-
" nally knowen, might, without scrupul of con-
" science, marry with the other lawfully, which
" lycense under lead I have yet to shew; which
" thinges make me to say, and surely believe, that
" oure marriage was bothe lawful, good, and
" godlie. But of thys trouble I onley may thanke
" you, my Lorde Cardinal of Yorke; for because
" I have wondered at your hygh pryde and vain-
" glory,

" glory, and abhorre your voluptuous lyfe and
 " abominable lechery, and little regard your pre-
 " sumptuous power and tyranny, therefore of ma-
 " lice you have kindled thys fyre, and set thys
 " matter abroche; and in especial for the great
 " malice that you bear to my nephew the Empe-
 " rour, whom I know you hate worse than a scor-
 " pion, because he would not satisfie your ambi-
 " tion, and make you Pope by force, and there-
 " fore you have sayed more than once, that you
 " would trouble hym and hys frendes; and you
 " have kept him tru promyse, for of al his warres
 " and vexacions he only may thanke you; and as
 " for me, hys poore aunte and kynswoman, what
 " trouble you put me to by this new found doubt,
 " God knoweth, to whom I commyt my cause
 " according to the truth."

Hollinshed thus describes her last illness and death.

1536. " The Princess Dowager lieng at Kim-
 " bolton fell into her last sicknesse; whereof the
 " King being advertised, appointed the Empe-
 " rour's Ambassadour that was Leger here with
 " him, named Eustachius Capucius, to go to visit
 " her, and to doe his commendations to her, and
 " will her to be of good comforte. The Am-
 " bassadour with all diligence did his duty therein,
 " comforting her the best he might; but shee
 " within fixe days after, perceiving herself to
 " waxe

" waxe verie weake and feeble, and to sette death
 " approaching at hande, caused one of her gen-
 " tlewomen to write a letter to the King, com-
 " mending to him her daughter and his, and be-
 " seeching him to stande goodfather unto her;
 " and farther desired him to have some considera-
 " tion of her gentlewomen that had served her;
 " and to see them bestowed in marriage. Fur-
 " ther, that it would please him to appoint that
 " her servants might have their due wages and
 " a year's wages besides.

" This in effect was all she requested; and so
 " immediately hereupon she departed this life the
 " 8th of Januarie, at Kimbolton aforesaid, and
 " was buried at Peterborrowe."

Lord Herbert, from Polydore Vergil, says, that
 Queen Katharine, falling into her last sickness at
 Kimbolton in Huntingdonshire, in the fiftieth
 year of her age, and finding her death, approach-
 ing, caused a maid attending upon her to write to
 the King to this effect:

" MY MOST DEAR LORD, KING, AND
 HUSBAND,

" The hour of my death now approaching, I
 " cannot choose but, out of the love I beare you,
 " to advise you of your soule's health, which you
 " ought to prefer before all considerations of the
 " world or flesh whatsoever; for which yet you
 " have cast me into many calamities, and your-
 " self

" self into many troubles. But I forgive you all,
 " and pray God to do so likewise. For the rest,
 " I commend unto you Mary our daughter, be-
 " seeing you to be a good father to her, as I
 " have heretofore desired. I must entreat you
 " also to respect my maids, and give them in mar-
 " riage, (which is not much, they being but
 " three) and to all my other servants a year's pay,
 " besides their due, lest otherwise they should be
 " unprovided for. Lastly, I make this vow, that
 " mine eyes desire you above all things. Fare-
 " well."

ANNE BOLEYN.

THIS unfortunate Queen of Henry the Eighth
 is thus described by Lord Herbert, from a rela-
 tion " taken out (he says) of a MS. of one Master
 " Cavendish, Gentleman Usher to Cardinal Wol-
 " sey."

" Anne Boleyn was descended, on the father's
 " side, from one of the heirs of the Earles of
 " Ormonde, and on the mother's from a daughter
 " of the House of Norfolke; of that singular
 " beautie and towardnesse, that her parents took
 " all care possible for her good education. There-
 " fore, besides the ordinary parts of virtuous in-
 " structions, wherewith shee was liberally brought
 " up,

" up; they gave her teachers in playing on musikal
 " instruments, singing, and dancing; insomuch,
 " that when she composed her hands to play and
 " voice to sing, it was joined with that sweetnesse
 " of countenance that three harmonies concurred.
 " Likewise, when she danced, her rare proportions
 " varied themselves into all the graces that belong
 " either to rest or motion."

The following original Letter is in the British
 Museum, and shews of what consequence Anne
 Boleyn thought Archbishop Cranmer's interference
 in her marriage with King Henry the Eighth. It
 is addressed to that Prélate, and is curious for the
 simplicity of the style, and the orthography of it.

" My Lord, in my most humble wise I thank
 " your Grace for the gyft of thys benefice for
 " Master Barlo, how behit this standeth to non
 " effecte, for it is made for Tonbridge, and I
 " would have it (if your pleasure war so) for Son-
 " dridge; for Tonbrige is in my lord my father's
 " gyft, bi avowson that he hath, and it is not yet
 " voyd. I do trost that your Grace will graunt
 " him Sundrig, and considering the payne that
 " he hath taken, I do thynke that it shall be verie
 " well bestovyde, and in so doing I reckon myself
 " moche bounde to your Grace. For all those
 " that have taken pain in the King's matter, is
 " will be my daily study to imagin all the waies
 " that I can devyse to do them servis and pleasur.

" And

" And thus I make amentle, sendyng you again
 " the letter that you sent me, thankyng your Grace
 " most humbly for the payne that you take for
 " to wryte to me, assuringe you, that next the
 " Kyng's letter, there is nothings that can rejoyce
 " me so moche. With the hande of her that is
 " most bounde to be

" Your most humble

" and obedient Servant,

" ANNE BOLEYN.

" My Lord, I besyche your Grace with all my
 " hart to remember the Parson of Honey-lane for
 " my sake shortly."

The original of the following Letter from Anne
 Boleyn to Cardinal Wolsey is also in the British
 Museum; and shews what pains she took, and
 what artifices she made use of, to gain the assistance
 of that powerful Minister, in her marriage with
 King Henry.

" TO CARDINAL WOLSEY.

" MY LORD,

" After my most humble recommendations this
 " shall be to give unto your Grace as I am most
 " bound my humble thanks for the gret payn and
 " travell that your Grace doth take in stewdyeng
 " by your wysdome and gret dylygens howe to
 " bryng to pas honerably the gretyst welth that is
 " possyble to com to any creator lyvyng and in
 " especyall

" especiall remembryng howe wrecchyd and un-
 " worthy I am in comparyng to his Highnes
 " And for you I do knowe myself never to have
 " deservyd by my desertys that you shuld take this
 " gret payne for me yet dayly of your goodnes I do
 " perceyve by all my ffrends And though that I
 " hade not knowledge by them the dayly proffe
 " of your deds doth declare your words and
 " wrytyng toward me to be trewe. Now good
 " my Lord your dyscreffyon may consyder as yet
 " howe lytle it is in my power to recompence you
 " but all onely with my good wyl the whiche I
 " assewer you that after this matter is brought to
 " pas you shall find me as I am bownd in the meane
 " tym to owe you my servyse and then looke what
 " thyng in this world I can immagen to do you
 " pleafor in you shall fynd me the gladdyst woman
 " in the wored to do yt And next unto the kyng's
 " grace of onè thyng I make you full promes to
 " be assewryd to have yt and that is my harty love
 " unffaynydly dewering my lyf And beyng fully
 " determynd with God's grace never to change
 " thys porpes I make an end of thys my reude and
 " trewe meanyd letter prayng ower Lord to fend
 " you moche increse of honer with long lyfe.
 " Wrytten with the hand of her that besychys your
 " Graceto except this letter as prosydyng from one
 " that is most bownde to be

" Your huble and obedyent Servant

" ANNE BOLEYN."

“ As soon as Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was
 “ beheaded,” says Dr. Bayley, in his Life of that
 Prelate, “ the executioner carried the head away
 “ in a bag, meaning to have it set on London Bridge
 “ that night, as he was commanded. The Lady
 “ Ann Boleyn, who was the chief cause of this
 “ holy man’s death, had a certain desire to see
 “ the head before it was set up. Whereupon, it
 “ being brought to her, she beheld it a space, and
 “ at last contemptuously said these or the like
 “ words:—Is this the head that so often ex-
 “ claimed against me? I trust it shall never do any
 “ more harm.”

Orders being issued by Henry the Eighth, that
 all strangers should be removed out of the Tower of
 London previous to the execution of Anne Boleyn,
 Master Kingston, Lieutenant of the Tower, wrote
 the following letter to Master Thomas Cromwell,
 afterwards Lord Cromwell and Earl of Essex. The
 letter is preserved in Lord Herbert’s incomparable
 History of the Life and Reign of King Henry the
 Eighth.

“ SIR,

“ If we have not an hour certain (as it may be
 “ known in London) I think here will be but fewe,
 “ and I think a reasonable number were best. For
 “ I suppose she will declare herself to be a good
 “ woman for all men but for the King, at the hour
 “ of her death. For this morning she sent for me,
 “ and

" and protested her innocency. And now again,
 " and said to M. Kingston, ' I heard say I shall
 " not die afore noon, and I am sorry therefore, for
 " I thought to be dead by this time; and past my
 " pain,' I told her it should be no pain it was so
 " *fozell**, for so is his word" (adds Lord Herbert).
 " And then she said, she heard say the executioner
 " was very good, ' and I have a little neck;'
 " and put her hand about it, laughing heartily.
 " I have seen many men and women executed,
 " and they have been in great sorrow; and to my
 " knowledge, this lady hath much joy and pleasure
 " in death.

" May 19, 1536."

" The nineteenth of May being thus come,"
 says Lord Herbert, " the Queen, according to
 " the expresse order given, was brought out to a
 " scaffold erected upon the Green in the Tower
 " of London, where our historians say she spoke
 " before a great company there assembled, to this
 " effect:

" GOOD CHRISTIAN PEOPLE,

" I am come hither to die. For according to
 " the law, and by the law, I am judged to die,
 " and therefore I will speak nothing against it. I
 " am come hither to accuse no man, nor to speak
 " any thing of that whereof I am accused and
 " condemned

* Subtile, sudden.

“ condemned to die. But I pray God save the
“ King, and send him long to reign over you.
“ For a gentler nor a more merciful Prince there
“ never was, and to me hee was ever a good, a
“ gentle, and a soveraine Lord. And if any per-
“ son will judge of my cause, I require them to
“ judge the best. And thus I take my leave of
“ the world, and of you all. And I heartily desire
“ you all to pray for me.”

“ After which,” adds Lord Herbert, “ coming
“ to her devotions, her head was stricken off
“ by a sword. And thus ended the Queen,
“ lamented by many, both as she was desirous
“ to advance learned men, in which number
“ Latimer Bishop of Worcester and Saxton
“ Bishop of Salisbury are recounted, and as she
“ was a great alms-giver, insomuch that she is
“ said in three quarters of a year to have be-
“ stowed fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds in
“ this kinde, besides money intended by her
“ towards raising a stock for poor artificers in the
“ realme.”

In one of the letters which she wrote to Henry
previous to her trial, she says, “ You have chosen
“ me from a low estate to be your Queen and
“ companion, far beyond my desert or desire.
“ If then you found me worthy of such honour,
“ let not any light fancy or bad council of mine
“ enemies withdraw your princely favour from
“ me.

" me. Neither let that stain, that unworthy stain
 " of a disloyal heart towards your good Grace
 " ever cast so foul a blot on your most dutiful
 " wife, and the infant Princeffe her daughter.
 " Try me, good King, but let me have a lawfull
 " trial, and let not my sworn enemies sit as my
 " accusers and judges. Yea, let me receive an
 " open trial, for my truth shall fear no open
 " shame."

CARDINAL WOLSEY

Told Sir William Cavendish, his Gentleman
 Usher, that by means of his parents, and other his
 good friends, he was maintained at the Univer-
 sity of Oxford, where he prospered so well, that
 in a short time he was made Bachelor of Arts
 when he was but fifteen years of age, and was
 commonly called there the Boy Bachelor.

Wolsey, on his return from Oxford, settled in
 the country as a schoolmaster, where happening
 to displease a powerful neighbour, Sir James Paw-
 let, " he (as his Biographer, Cavendish, says) set
 " Wolsey by the heels; which affront," it is
 added, " was neither forgotten nor forgiven; for
 " when the schoolmaster mounted so high as to
 " be Lord Chancellor of England, he was not
 " forgetful.

" forgetful of his old displeasure most cruelly
" ministered to him by Sir James, but sent for
" him, and after a very sharp reproof, enjoined
" him not to depart out of London without
" licence first obtained; so that he continued in
" the Middle Temple for the space of five or six
" years, and afterwards lay in the Gatehouse
" near the Stayres, which he re-edified, and
" sumptuously beautified the same all over on the
" outside with the Cardinal's arms, his hat, his
" cognizance, and badges, with other devices, in
" so glorious a manner, as he thought thereby to
" have appeased the Cardinal's displeasure."

The eldest son of the Earl of Northumberland, who was in the Cardinal's household, was contracted in marriage to Anne Boleyn, to the extreme indignation of Henry the Eighth, who ordered the Cardinal to send for his father to London, to talk to him on the subject of his intended marriage. " The Earl of Northumberland," says Cavendish, " came to London very speedily, and
" came first to my Lord Cardinal, as all great
" personages did that in such sort were sent for,
" by whom they were advertised of the cause of
" their sending for; and when the Earl was come,
" he was presently brought into the gallery to the
" Cardinal. After whose meeting, my Lord
" Cardinal and he were in secret communication
" a long space. After their long discourse, and
" drinking

“ drinking a cup of wine, the Earl departed; and
“ at his going away, he sat down in the gallery,
“ upon a form, and called his son unto him, and
“ said: Son, (quoth he) even as thou art and ever
“ hast been a proud, disdainful, and very unthrifty
“ master, so thou hast now declared thyself.
“ Wherefore what joy, what pleasure, what com-
“ fort can I conceive in thee, that thus, without
“ discretion, hast abused thyself; having neither
“ regard to me thy natural father, nor unto thy
“ sovereign Lord, to whom all honest and loyal
“ subjects bear faithful obedience, nor yet to the
“ prosperity of thy own estate; but hast so unad-
“ visedly ensnared thyself to her (Anne Boleyn;)
“ for whom thou hast purchased the King’s high
“ displeasure, intolerable for any subject to sus-
“ tain? And but that the King doth consider the
“ lightness of thy head, and the wilful qualities of
“ thy person, his displeasure and indignation were
“ sufficient to cast me and all my posterity into
“ utter ruin and destruction. But he being my
“ singular good Lord and favourable Prince, and
“ my Lord Cardinal my very good friend, hath
“ and doth clearly excuse me in thy lewdness, and
“ doth rather lament thy folly than malign thee;
“ and hath advised an order to be taken for thee,
“ to whom both you and I are more bound than
“ we can conceive of. I pray to God, that this
“ may be a sufficient admonition to thee, to use
“ thyself

" thyself more wisely hereafter. For assure thy-
 " self, that if thou dost not amend thy prodigality,
 " thou wilt be the last Earl of our House. For
 " thy natural inclination, thou art wasteful and
 " prodigal to consume all that thy progenitors
 " have with great travail gathered; and kept toge-
 " ther with honour; but having the King's Ma-
 " jesty's my singular good Lord's favour, I trust
 " (I assure thee) so to order the succession, that
 " thou shalt consume thereof but little. For I
 " do not intend (I tell thee truly) to make thee
 " heir; for, thank God, I have other boys, that
 " (I trust) will use themselves much better, and
 " prove more like to wise and honest men, of
 " whom I will chuse the most likely to succeed
 " me."

" Then," continues Cavendish, " turning to us
 " who were the attendants of the Lord Cardinal;
 " he said, Now, good Masters and Gentlemen, it
 " may be your chances, when I am dead, to see
 " these things which I have spoken to my son,
 " prove as true as I now speak them. Yet, in
 " the mean time, I desire you all to be his friends,
 " and tell him his faults in what he doth amiss,
 " wherein you will shew yourselves friendly to him;
 " and so I take my leave of you. And son, go
 " your wayes unto my Lord, your Master; and
 " serve him diligently. And so parted my Lord

" of

" of Northumberland, and went down into the
 " Hall, and so took his barge."

The Cardinal does not appear to have been very scrupulous in the means * by which he procured support for the pious and learned foundations which he raised. According to Lord Herbert, by a concurrence of the papal and regal authority, he suppressed divers Monasteries, and gave such terror to the rest, that he drew large sums from them; but as this, at last, became a public grievance, the King took notice of it in so sharp a manner, that the Cardinal was enforced not only to excuse himself with much submission, but to promise never to do so any more; protesting withal, that he had made a last will and testament, wherein he had left a great part of his estate

* " The Cardinal," says Osborne acutely, " had forgotten
 " an aphorism of policy, when he pulled down Monasteries
 " to build Colleges; by which he instructed that docile
 " Tyrant Henry to do the same. The wisdom of Moses,"
 adds Osborne, " was superlative; who, lest one sacrilegious
 " injury should have proved a precedent for a greater (had
 " the people made a benefit by the spoil,) employed the censers
 " of Corah and his accomplices to make plates for the altar;
 " but finding the gold of idols too rank decently to be used in
 " the service of God, he reduced them to powder, and threw
 " them into the River, lest the multitude, having been fleshed
 " on a Calf, (a false Deity) should after assume the boldness to
 " rob the true one, and those his institutes appointed to live
 " by his service."

estate unto his Highness. "Upon which sub-
 " mission of the Cardinal, as I take it," says
 Lord Herbert, "the King sent him this letter,
 " written all with his own hand, as we find it in
 " our records:

" As touching the matter of Wilton, seeing it
 " is in no other strain than you write of, and you
 " being also so suddenly (with the falling sick of
 " your servants) afraid and troubled, I marvel
 " not that it overslipped you as it did. But it is
 " no great matter, standing the case as it doth;
 " for it is yet in my hand, as I perceive by your
 " letter, and your default was not so great, seeing
 " the election was but conditional. Wherefore,
 " my Lord, seeing the humbleness of your sub-
 " mission, and though the case were much more
 " heinous, I can be content for to remit it;
 " being right glad, that according to mine in-
 " tent, my monitions and warnings have been
 " benignly and lovingly accepted on your behalf;
 " promising you, that the very affection I bear
 " you caused me thus to do. As touching the
 " help of religious houses to the building of
 " your Colledge, I would it were more, so it be
 " lawfully; for my intent is none but that it
 " should so appear to all the world, and the oc-
 " casion of all their mumbling might be seclud-
 " ed and put away; for surely, there is great
 " murmuring of it throughout all the realm, both

" good and bad. They say not, that all that is
 " ill gotten is bestowed upon the Collidge, but
 " that the Collidge is the cloak for covering all
 " mischiefs. This grieveth me, I assure you, to
 " hear it spoken of him which I so entirely love.
 " Wherefore, methought I could do no less than
 " thus friendly to admonish you. One thing
 " more I perceive by your own letter, which a
 " little, methinketh, toucheth conscience; and that
 " is, that you have received money of the Ex-
 " empts for having of their old Visitors. Surely,
 " this can hardly be with good conscience. For,
 " and they were good, why should you take money?
 " and if they were ill, it were a sinful act. How-
 " beit your legacy herein might peradventure
 " *apud homines* be a cloak, but not *apud Deum*.
 " Wherefore you, thus monished by him who
 " so entirely loveth you, I doubt not will desist
 " not only from this, (if conscience will not bear
 " it,) but from all other things which should
 " tangle the same; and in so doing, we will
 " sing,

" *Te laudant Angeli atque Archangeli.*

" *Te laudat omnis Spiritus.*

" And thus an end I make of this, though
 " rude yet loving letter, desiring you as bene-
 " volently to take it as I do mean it; for I in-
 " sure you (and I pray you think it so) that there
 " remaineth at this hour no spark of displeasure
 " towards

“ towards you in my heart. And thus fare you
“ well, and be no more perplexed. Written with
“ the hand of your loving Sovereign and friend,
“ HENRY R.”

The Cardinal's *naïf* and interesting Biographer gives the following account of his fall, and of the incidents that took place whilst it was impending.

“ Now,” says he, “ the King commanded the
“ Queen (Catharine of Arragon) to be removed
“ from the Court, and sent to another place, and
“ presently after the King rode on progress, and
“ had in his company Mistress Anne Boleyn. In
“ which time Cardinal Campejus made suit to be
“ discharged, and sent home to Rome; and in the
“ interim returned Mr. Secretary (Gardiner); and
“ it was concluded, that my Lord (the Cardinal
“ Wolsey) should come to the King to Grafton
“ in Northamptonshire; as also, that Cardinal
“ Campejus, being a stranger, should be conduct-
“ ed thither by my Lord Cardinal. And so next
“ Sunday there were divers opinions that the King
“ would not speak with my Lord. Whereupon
“ there were many great wagers laid.

“ These two Prelates being come to the Court,
“ and alighting, expected to be received of the
“ great Officers (as the manner was); but they
“ found the contrary. Nevertheless, because the
“ Cardinal

“ Cardinal Campejus was a stranger, the Officers
“ met him with staves in their hands in the out-
“ ward court, and so conveyed him to his lodging
“ prepared for him; and after my Lord had brought
“ him to his lodging he departed, thinking to have
“ gone to his chamber, as he was wont to doe;
“ but it was told him, he had no lodging or cham-
“ ber appointed for him in the Court, which news
“ did much astonish him.

“ Sir Henry Norris, who was then Groom of
“ the Stole, came unto my Lord, and desired
“ him to take his chamber for a while, until
“ another was provided for him. For I assure
“ you (quoth he) here is but little room in this
“ house for the King, and therefore I humbly
“ beseech your Grace to accept of mine for a
“ season. My Lord, thanking him for his
“ courtesie, went to his chamber, where he
“ shifted his riding apparel.

“ In the mean time came divers Noblemen of
“ of his friends to wellcome him to court, by whom
“ my Lord was advertised of all things touching
“ the King's favour or displeasure; and being thus
“ informed of the cause thereof, he was more able
“ to excuse himself.

“ So my Lord made him ready, and went to the
“ Chamber of Prefence with the other Cardinal,
“ where the Lords of the Council stood all of a
“ row in order in the Chamber, and all the Lords
“ saluted

“ saluted them both. And there were present
“ many Gentlemen who came on purpose to ob-
“ serve the meeting, and the countenance of the
“ King to my Lord Cardinal. Then immediately
“ after, the King came into the Chamber of Pre-
“ sence, standing under the cloth of State. Then
“ my Lord Cardinal took Cardinal Campejus by
“ the hand, and kneeled down before the King;
“ but what he said unto him I know not, but his
“ countenance was amiable: and his Majesty
“ stooped down, and with both his hands took him
“ up, and then took him by the hand and went to
“ the window with him, and there talked with him
“ a great while.

“ Then to have beheld the countenances,”
adds Cavendish, “ of the Lords and Noblemen
“ tha had laid wagers, it would have made you
“ smile, especially those that had laid their money
“ that the King would not speak to my Lord Car-
“ dinal. Thus they were deceived; for the King
“ was in earnest discourse with the Cardinal, inso-
“ much that the King said to him, How can this
“ be! Is not this your hand? and pulled out a let-
“ ter out of his own bosome, and shewed the same
“ to the Cardinal. And as I perceived, my Lord
“ so answered the same, that the King had no more
“ to say, but said to him, Go to your dinner, and
“ take my Lord Cardinal to keep you company,
“ and after dinner I will speak further to you.

“ And

“ And so they departed; and the King dined that
“ day with Mistrifs Anne Boleyn in her chamber.
“ I heard it reported by those that waited on the
“ King at dinner, that Mistrifs Anne Boleyn was
“ offended, as much as she durst, that the King
“ did so graciously entertain my Lord Cardinal,
“ saying, Sir, is it not a marvellous thing to see
“ into what great debt and danger he hath brought
“ you with all your subjects? How so? quoth the
“ King. Forsooth, quoth she, there is not a man
“ in all your kingdom worth a hundred pounds,
“ but he hath indebted you to him (meaning the
“ loan which the King had of his subjects). Well,
“ well, quoth the King, for that matter, there was
“ no blame in him, for I know that matter better
“ than you or any one else. Nay, quoth Mistrifs
“ Boleyn, besides that, what exploits hath he
“ wrought in several parts and places of this realm,
“ to your great slander and disgrace? There is
“ never a Nobleman but if he had done halfe so
“ much as *he* hath done, were well worthy to lose
“ his head. Yea, if my Lord of Norfolk, my
“ Lord of Suffolk, my Father, or any other man,
“ had done much lesse than he hath done, they
“ should have lost their heads ere this. Then I
“ perceive, quoth the King, that you are none of
“ my Lord Cardinal's friends? Why, Sir, quoth
“ she, I have no cause, nor any that love you.
“ No more hath your Grace, if you did well
“ consider

“ consider his indirect and unlawful doings. By
“ this time the waiters had dined and took up
“ the tables, and so for that season ended the con-
“ versation.

“ Then,” adds Cavendish, “ there was set in
“ the Presence Chamber a table for my Lord Car-
“ dinal and the other Lords, where they dined to-
“ gether; and sitting at dinner telling of divers
“ matters. The King should do well, quoth my
“ Lord Cardinal, to send his Bishops and Chaplains
“ home to their Cures and Benefices. Yes, marry,
“ quoth my Lord of Norfolk, and so it were meet
“ for you to do also. I would be very well con-
“ tented therewith, quoth my Lord, if it were
“ the King’s pleasure to license me with his Grace’s
“ leave to goe to my Cure at Winchester. Nay,
“ quoth my Lord of Norfolk, to your Benefice
“ at York, where your greatest honour and
“ charge is. Even as it shall please the King,
“ quoth my Lord Cardinal; and so they fell
“ upon other discourses. For indeed, the No-
“ bility were loth he should be so near the King
“ as at Winchester. After dinner they fell to
“ counsell.

“ The King after dinner departed from Mis-
“ tress Anne Boleyn, and came to the Chamber
“ of Presence, and called for my Lord, and in the
“ great window had a long discourse with him
“ (but of what I know not). Afterwards, the
“ King

" King took him by the hand and led him into
 " the Privie Chamber, and sate with him in con-
 " sultation all alone, without any other of the
 " Lords, till it was dark night; which blanked
 " all his enemies very sore, who had no other way
 " but by Mistris Anne Boleyn (in whom was
 " all their trust and affiance) for the accomplish-
 " ment of their enterprizes; for without her they
 " feared that all their purposes would be frustrate.

" Now," adds Cavendish, " at night warn-
 " ing was given me, that there was no room for
 " my Lord to lodge in the Court; so that I was
 " forced to provide my Lord a lodging in the
 " country about Easton, (at one Mr. Empston's
 " house) where my Lord came to supper by torch-
 " light, it being late before my Lord parted with
 " the King, who willed him to resort to him in
 " the morning, for that he would further with
 " him about the same matter. In the morn-
 " ing my Lord came again to the King, at whose
 " coming the King's Majesty was ready to ride,
 " willing my Lord to consult with the Lords in
 " his absence, and said he could not talk with him,
 " commanding my Lord to depart with Cardinal
 " Campejus.

" This sudden departure of the King," says
 Cavendish, " was the especial labour of Mistris
 " Boleyn, who rode with him purposely to draw
 " him away, because he should not return till

“ the departure of the Cardinals. The King
 “ rode that morning to view a piece of ground
 “ to make a park of, which was afterwards
 “ called Harewell park, where Mistress Anne
 “ had provided him a place to dine in, fearing
 “ his return before my Lord Cardinal’s departure.
 “ ture.

“ Soon after these incidents, the King sent the
 “ Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk to demand the
 “ Great Seal from the Cardinal. This was soon
 “ afterwards followed by the Cardinal’s arrest, and
 “ his death.”

The following distich was left upon the walls of
 the Cardinal’s College, now that of Christ-Church,
 in Oxford, whilst it was building :

*Non stabat ista domus, multis fundata rapinis;
 Aut cadet, aut alius raptor habebit eam.*

These walls, which rapine rais’d, what ills await;
 By the just judgment of unerring fate!
 Soon or to ruin they shall fall a prey,
 Or own a new usurper’s lawless sway.

The foundation-stone of the College which the
 Cardinal founded at Ipswich was discovered a few
 years ago. It is now in the Chapter-house of
 Christ-Church, Oxford.

One of the most curious and entertaining pieces
 of biography in the English language is the account
 of the life of this great Child of Fortune
 by

by his gentleman-usher, Sir William Cavendish. It was first printed in the year 1641 by the Puritans, with many additions and interpolations, to render Archbishop Laud odious, by shewing how far an Archbishop had once carried Church power. Mr. Grove, about the year 1761, published a correct edition of this Work, collated from the various MSS. of it in the Museum and in other places.

According to this narrative, the Cardinal says to Master Kingston upon his death-bed, " Let his
 " Grace," meaning Henry the Eighth, " con-
 " sider the story of King Richard the Second, son
 " of his progenitor, who lived in the time of
 " Wickliffe's seditions and heresies. Did not
 " the Commons, I pray you, in his time rise
 " against the nobility and chief governors of this
 " realm, and at the last some of them were put
 " to death without justice or mercy? And, under
 " pretence of having all things common, did
 " they not fall to spoiling and robbing, and at
 " last tooke the King's person, and carried him
 " about the city, making him obedient to their
 " proclamations?"

* * * * *

" Alas, if these be not plain precedents and
 " sufficient persuasions to admonish a Prince, then
 " God will take away from us our prudent rulers,
 " and leave us to the hands of our enemies, &c then

“ will ensue mischief upon mischief, inconveni-
 “ encies, barrenness, & scarcitie, for want of
 “ good order in the Commonwealth, from which
 “ God of his tender mercy defend us.

“ Master Kingston farewell. I wishe all things
 “ may have good success! My time drawes on,
 “ I may not tarry with you. I pray remember
 “ my words.”

Wolfey was buried in the Church of the Abbey
 of Leicester, on the 30th of November 1530,
 before day, and not, (as Lord Herbert says) at
 Windsor, where he had begun a monument for
 self; “ wherein, as it appears,” adds he,
 by our own records, he had not forgotten his
 “ own image, which one Benedetto, a statuary
 “ of Florence, took in hand in 1524, and con-
 “ tinued till 1529, receiving for so much as was
 “ already done 4250 ducats; the designe whereof
 “ was so glorious, that it exceeded far that of
 “ Henry the Seventh. Neverthelesse I find the
 “ Cardinal, when this was finished, did purpose
 “ to make a tombe for Henry the Eighth*. But
 “ dying in this manner, the King made use of
 “ so

* Osborne observes, that “ Wolfey shewed himself no ac-
 “ complished courtier when he laid the foundation of a grave
 “ for a living King, who could not be delighted with the sight
 “ of his tomb, though never so magnificent; having lived in
 “ so high sensuality, as I may doubt whether he would have
 “ exchanged it for the joys of Heaven itself.”

" so much as he found fit, and called it his. Thus
 " did the tomb of the Cardinal partake the
 " same fortune with his College, as being assumed
 " by the King. The news of the Cardinal's death
 " being brought to the King, it did so much
 " afflict him, that he wished it had cost him
 " twenty thousand pounds, upon condition that he
 " had lived. Howbeit, he omitted not to inquire
 " of about fifteen hundred pounds which the Car-
 " dinal had lately got, without that the King
 " could imagine how."

It is said in the Preface to a Grammar written by
 Mr. Haynes, the schoolmaster of Christ-Church,
 that Cardinal Wolsey made the Accidence before
 Lily's Grammar.

" The Cardinal was a short lusty man," says
 Aubrey, " not unlike Martin Luther, as appears
 " by the paintings that remain of him." A
 great writer observes, that few ever fell from so
 high a situation with less crimes objected to him
 than Cardinal Wolsey: yet it must be remem-
 bered, that he gave a precedent to his rapacious
 Sovereign of seizing on the wealth of the Mo-
 nasteries, which however the Cardinal might well
 apply, (supposing that injustice can ever be sancti-
 fied by its consequences,) by bestowing it on the
 erection of seminaries of learning, yet that wealth,
 in the hands of Henry, became the means of pro-
 fusion

fusion and oppression; and corrupted and subjugated that country, which it ought so have improved and protected.

CARDINAL CAMPEJUS.

When Campejus was in England on the business of King Henry's divorce, he spent his time in hunting and gaming, and brought over with him a natural son, whom the King knighted. The Duke of Suffolk often asked his Majesty, how he could debase himself so, as to submit his cause to such a vile, vicious, stranger priest?

Menage says, that there was a man of Campejus's acquaintance who took such care of his beard, that it cost him three crowns a month. The Cardinal told him one day, "That, by-and-by, his beard would cost more than his head was worth."

Many letters written by Campejus, peculiarly interesting on the history of his own time, are to be met with in "*Epistolarum Miscellanearum Libri X.*"

LORD CROMWELL.

WHEN the articles of impeachment against Cardinal Wolsey were sent down to the Lower House, Thomas Cromwell, who had been a servant of the Cardinal, defended his old and disgraced Master with such ability, that the charges of high treason brought against him were thrown out. "Upon this honest beginning," says Lord Herbert, "Cromwell obtained his first reputation."

"Mr. Cromwell, (now highly in the King's favour,)" says Mr. More, in his very entertaining Life of his Grandfather, "came of a message from the King to Sir Thomas; wherein when they had thoroughly talked together, before his going away, Sir Thomas said to him, 'Mr. Cromwell, you are entered into the service of a most noble, wise, and liberal Prince. If you will follow my poor advice, you shall in your counsell-giving to his Majesty ever tell him what he ought to do, but never what he is able to do; so shall you shew yourself a true and faithful servant, and a right worthy counsellour: for if a Lion knew his own strength, hard were it for any man to rule him. But,' adds Mr. More, 'Cromwell never learned this lesson; for he ever gave that counsell to his Prince
" which

“ which he thought would best please him, and
“ not what was lawful.”

Cromwell's reasons for serving his cruel and rapacious Sovereign in dissolving the Monasteries and Abbeys in England, are such as might have suggested themselves to every unprincipled minion of authority who wished to gloss over the injustice of his proceedings, and are thus stated by Lord Herbert: “ First, said he, in regard to the Clergy, “ as they have taken an oath to the Pope, they are “ only the King's half subjects. Secondly, With “ respect to expelling the Monks, he said, that was “ nothing more than to restore them to their first “ institution of being lay and labouring persons. “ And thirdly, he added, That the particular austerities practised by them as members of religious houses, they might practise, if they pleased, “ in any other situation.”

“ Henry,” adds Lord Herbert, “ finding “ Cromwell no longer necessary, gave way to “ the frivolous accusations of his enemies, and “ brought him to the block, at which he suffered “ unlamented; though (according to the same “ noble historian) he had been noted, in the exercise of his places of judicature, to have used “ much moderation; and in his greatest pomp, to “ have taken notice of, and to have been thankful “ to, mean persons of his old acquaintance.”

SIR THOMAS MORE.

In how different a manner do Princes appreciate the merits of their servants!—When that honour to human nature, Sir Thomas More, was beheaded by his cruel and ungrateful Sovereign, Charles the Fifth said to Sir Thomas Eliot, “ If I had been master of such a servant, of whose doings ourselves have had these many years no small experience, I would rather have lost the best citie of my dominions than have lost such a worthy Counsellor.”

Sir Thomas, who well knew the disposition of Henry, said one day to his son Mr. Roper, who had complimented him upon seeing the King walk with his arm about his neck, “ I thanke our Lord, I find his Grace a very good lorde indeed, and I do believe he doth as singularly favour me as any subject within this realme. Howbeit, son Roper, I may tell thee, I have no cause to be proud thereof; for if my head would winne him a castile in France, yt should not fayle to go.”

Mr. Roper's life of his venerable father-in-law is one of the few pieces of natural biography that we have in our language, and must be perused with great pleasure by those who love ancient times, ancient manners, and ancient virtues. Of Sir Thomas

Thomas More's disinterestedness and integrity in his office of Chancellor, Mr. Roper gives this instance:—" That after the resignation of it he was
 " not able sufficiently to finde meat, drink, fuell,
 " apparel, and such other necessary charges; and
 " that after his debts payed he had not I know
 " (his chains excepted) in gold and silver left him
 " the value of one hundred pounds."

Mr. Roper thus describes Sir Thomas More:
 " He was a man of singular worth, and of a
 " cleare unspotted conscience, as witnesseth
 " Erasmus, more pure and white than the
 " whitest snow, and of such an angelical wit,
 " as England, he sayth, never had the like be-
 " fore nor never shall again. Universally as
 " well in the laws of our realme (a studie in
 " effect able to occupy the whole lyfe of a man)
 " as in all other sciences right well studied, he
 " was in his days accounted a man worthie famous
 " memory."

This excellent man is thus described by Erasmus, in a letter to Ulderick Haller:

" More seems to be made and born for friend-
 " ship, of which virtue he is a sincere follower
 " and very strict observer. He is not afraid to
 " be accused of having many friends, which, ac-
 " cording to Hesiod, is no great praise. Every
 " one may become More's friend; he is not slow
 " in chusing; he is kind in cherishing, and con-
 " stant

"stant in keeping them: If by accident he be-
 "comes the friend of one whose vices he cannot
 "correct, he slackens the reins of friendship towards
 "him, diverting it rather by little and little, than
 "by entirely dissolving it. Those persons whom
 "he finds to be men of sincerity, and consonant
 "to his own virtuous disposition, he is so charmed
 "with, that he appears to place his chief worldly
 "pleasure in their conversation and company.
 "And although More is negligent in his own
 "temporal concerns, yet no one is more assid-
 "uous than himself in assisting the suits of his
 "friends: Why should I say more? If any person
 "were desirous to have a perfect model of friend-
 "ship, no one can afford him a better than More.
 "In his conversation there is so much affability
 "and sweetness of manner, that no man can be of
 "so austere a disposition, but that More's conver-
 "sation must make him cheerful; and no matter
 "so unpleasing, but that with his wit he can take
 "away from it all disgust."

Erasmus says again of this excellent man soon after his execution:

"All men, even those who dislike him for
 "differing from them in religion, must lament
 "the death of Sir Thomas More; so great was
 "his courtesy to all, so great his affability, so
 "sweet his disposition. Many persons favour
 "only their own countrymen: Frenchmen
 "favour

"favour a Frenchman; Scotchmen favour a
 "Scotchman; but More's general benevolence
 "hath imprinted his memory so deep in all
 "men's hearts, that they bewail his death as
 "that of their own father or brother. I myself
 "have seen many persons weep for More's
 "death, who had never seen him, nor yet re-
 "ceived any kindness from him. Nay, as I
 "write, tears flow from my eyes, whether I
 "will or not. How many persons has that axe
 "wounded, which severed More's head from his
 "body!"

* * * * *

"Therefore," adds Erasmus, "when my
 "friends have congratulated me that I had a
 "friend like More placed in so eminent a station,
 "I was used to say that I would never congratu-
 "late him upon his increase of dignity till he
 "himself told me that I might."

Sir Thomas More used to say of ungrateful
 persons, that they wrote good turns done to them
 in the dust, but engraved injuries upon marble.
 Of the folly of those who were over-anxious for
 the dignities of the world, he observed, "As a
 "criminal who is about to be led to execution
 "would be accounted foolish, if he should en-
 "grave his coat of arms upon the gate of the
 "prison; even so are they vain, who endeavour
 "with

“ with great industry to erect monuments of their
“ dignity in the prison of this world.”

“ The King, Henry the Eighth,” says Mr. More, in the Life of his Grandfather, “ used of
“ a particular love to come on a fuddain to Chelsea, where Sir Thomas More lived, and leaning
“ upon his shoulder, to talke with him of secrett
“ counsel in his garden, yea, and to dine with
“ him upon no inviting.”

“ It happened one day,” says Mr. Aubrey, in his Manuscript Lives, “ that a mad Tom of Bedlam came up to Sir Thomas More as he was
“ contemplating, according to his custom, on the
“ leads of the gate-house of his palace at Chelsea,
“ and had a mind to have thrown him from the
“ battlements, crying out, Leap, Tom, leap.
“ The Chancellor was in his gown, and besides,
“ ancient and unable to struggle with such a
“ strong fellow. My Lord had a little dog with
“ him. Now (said he,) let us first throw the
“ dog downe, and see what sport that will be: so
“ the dog was thrown over. Is not this fine sport
“ (said his Lordship?) Let us fetch him up and
“ try it again. As the madman was going down,
“ my Lord fastened the door, and called for
“ help.”

When Sir Thomas was Lord Chancellor, he constantly sat at mass in the chancel of Chelsea church, while his Lady sat in a pew; and because
the

the pew stood out of sight, his Gentleman Usher ever after service opened it, and said to Lady More, "Madam, my Lord is gone." On the Sunday after the Chancellor's place was taken from him (of which he had not apprized his wife,) the family went to church as usual; when, after the service, Sir Thomas himself came to his wife's pew, and said, "Madam, my Lord is gone," to her great astonishment and indignation.

More's spirit and innocent mirth did not forsake him in his last moments. As he was going up the scaffold to be beheaded, he found the stairs of it so weak and crazy, that it was nearly ready to fall: he turned about to the Lieutenant of the Tower and said, "Pray, Master Lieutenant, see me safe up; and for my coming down, I can shift for myself." When he had finished his prayers, he turned to the executioner, and said, on observing him look sad and dejected, "Pluck up thy spirits, Man, and be not afraid to do thine office; my neck is very short, therefore take care you do not strike awry, for your credit's sake." Then laying his head upon the block, he desired the executioner to stay till he had put his beard aside, "for that," said he "has never committed treason." Mr. Addison well observes, "that what was only philosophy in Sir Thomas More, would be phrenzy in one who does not resemble him in the cheerfulness of his

“ his temper, and in the sanctity of his life and
“ manners.”

The Duke of Norfolk advised Sir Thomas, previous to his trial, to make his submission to his unprincipled and obdurate Sovereign. “ By the
“ mass, Sir Thomas,” said he, “ it is perilous
“ striving with Princes; therefore I could wish
“ you as a friend to incline to the King’s pleasure;
“ for, by God’s body, *Indignatio principis mors
“ est.*” “ Is that all, my Lord?” replied Sir
Thomas: “ In good faith, then, there is no more
“ difference between your Grace and me, than
“ that I shall die to-day and your Grace to-mor-
“ row. If therefore the anger of a Prince causeth
“ but temporal death, we have greater cause to
“ fear the eternal death which the King of Heaven
“ can condemn us unto, if we sticke not to dis-
“ please him by pleasing an earthly King.”

“ When the news of More’s death was brought
“ to the King,” says Stapleton, “ he was playing
“ at tables; Anne Boleyn was looking on. The
“ King cast his eyes upon her, and said, Thou art
“ the cause of this man’s death! and presently
“ leaving his play, he retired to his chamber, and
“ fell into a deep melancholy.”

It is wonderful what mischievous effects superstition and prejudice produce upon the wisest heads and the best hearts:—One Frith had written against the corporal presence; and on his not retracting,

tracting, after More had answered him, he caused him to be burned.

"James Bainton," says Burnet, "a Gentleman of the Temple, was taken to the Lord Chancellor's house, where much pains was taken to persuade him to discover those who favoured the new opinions. But, fair means not prevailing, More had him whipped in his presence, and after that sent to the Tower, where he looked on, and saw him put to the rack. He was burned in Smithfield; and with him," adds Burnet, "More's persecutions ended; for soon after he laid down the Great Seal, which put the poor preachers at ease."

Luther being asked, Whether Sir Thomas More was executed for the Gospel's sake? answered, "By no means, for he was a very notable tyrant. He was the King's chiefest counsellor, a very learned and a very wise man. He shed the blood of many innocent Christians that confessed the Gospel, and plagued and tormented them like an executioner."

"Colloq. Mensal." 464

Yet how discordant does More's practice seem to be to his opinions! In his celebrated "Utopia" he lays it down as a maxim, that no one ought to be punished for his religion, and that every person might be of what religion he pleased.

FISHER,
BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

HENRY the Eighth having demanded of the Convocation the surrender to him of the small Abbies in England, the Clergy in general agreed to his requisition. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, perceiving how his brethren were inclined, thus addressed them:

“ My Lords, and the rest of my Brethren here
 “ assembled, I pray you to take good heed to
 “ what you do, lest you do not know what you
 “ can and what you cannot do. For indeed the
 “ things that are demanded at our hands are none
 “ of ours to grant, nor theirs to whom we should
 “ bestow them, if we should grant them their
 “ desires: but they are the legacies of those tes-
 “ tators who have given them to the Church for
 “ ever, under the penalty of a heavy curse im-
 “ posed on all those who shall any way go about
 “ to alienate their property from the Church:
 “ and besides, if we should grant these lesser
 “ Abbies, &c. to the King, what shall we do
 “ otherwise than shew him the way how in time
 “ it may be lawful to him to demand the greater?
 “ Wherefore, the manner of these proceedings
 “ puts me in mind of a fable: How the axe
 VOL. I. H “ (which

" (which wanted a handle) came upon a time
 " unto the wood, making his moan to the great
 " trees, how he wanted a handle to work withal,
 " and for that cause he was constrained to sit
 " idle. Wherefore he made it his request to
 " them, that they would be pleased to grant him
 " one of their small saplings within the wood, to
 " make him a handle. So, becoming a complete
 " axe, he fell to work within the same wood,
 " that in process of time there was neither great
 " nor small tree to be found in the place where
 " the wood stood. And so, my Lords, if you
 " grant the King these smaller Monasteries, you
 " do but make him a handle, whereby, at his
 " own pleasure, he may cut down all the Cedars
 " within your Libanus; and then you may thank
 " yourselves, after you have incurred the heavy
 " displeasure of Almighty God."

" This speech," says his Biographer, Dr. Bay-
 " ley, " changed the minds of all those who were for-
 " merly bent to gratify the King's demands herein,
 " so that all was rejected for that time."

Cromwell was sent to the good Bishop by the
 King, to know what he would do if the Pope
 should send him a Cardinal's hat. " Sir," re-
 plied Fisher, " I know myself to be so far
 " unworthy of any such dignity, that I think of
 " nothing less; but if any such thing should hap-
 " pen, assure yourself I should improve that fa-
 " your

"vour to the best advantage that I could in
"assisting the holy Catholick Church; and in
"that respect I would receive it upon my knees."
Cromwell having reported this answer to the
King, he said, with great indignation, "Yea, is
"he yet so lusty? Well, let the Pope send him
"a Cardinal's hat when he will. Mother of God!
"he shall wear it on his shoulders then; for I
"will leave him never a head to set it on."

Henry was soon afterwards as good as his word,
and sent to the block one of the most virtuous and
upright prelates that his kingdom had ever pro-
duced. The Bishop met his fate with the con-
stancy and resignation of a martyr.

Charles the Fifth, on hearing of the death of
this Prelate, told Sir Thomas Ellyot, the King of
England's Ambassador at his Court, that in killing
Bishop Fisher, his master had killed at one blow
all the Bishops of England: "For," added he,
"the Bishop was such an one, as for all pur-
"poses I think the King had not the like again
"in his realme, neither yet was he to be matched
"throughout all Christendom."

ERASMUS.

THIS great man describes a custom prevalent in England in his time among the females, the discontinuance of which, as the British ladies have most assuredly gained great attractions since the days of Erasmus, strangers, no less than natives, must most truly lament.

“ Ex Angliâ, 1449.

“ Sunt hic in Angliâ nymphæ* divinis vultibus, blandæ, faciles. Est præterea mos nunquam *satis laudandus*, si quò venias, omnium

* “ The English,” says Mr. Barry, in his excellent work upon the Obstruction to the Arts in England, “ have been remarked for the beauty of their form even so early as the time of Gregory the Great, and it was one of the motives for sending Austin the Monk amongst them. Our women also we shall but slightly mention, for it would bear too much the appearance of an insult over others, were we to do but half justice to their elegant arrangement of proportions and beautiful delicate carnations.”

* * * * *

“ There is a delicate peachy bloom of complexion very common in England (which is the source of an infinite truly picturesque variety, as it follows the directions and passions of the mind) that is rarely and but partially to be met with anywhere else, except in the fancied descriptions of the Greek and Latin poets.”

The

"nium osculis receperis, five discedas aliquò,
 "osculis dimitteris. Redis, reddunter suavia;
 "venitur ad te, propinantur suavia; disceditur
 "abs te, dividuntur basia; occurritur alicui,
 "basiatur affatim; denique quocunque te moveas,
 "suaviorum plena sunt omnia."

Luther in his "Table-talk" speaks thus of this great scholar and elegant writer:

"Erasmus was stained and poisoned at Rome
 "and at Venice with Epicureism. He praises
 "the Arians more than the Papists. But
 "amongst all his blunted darts I can endure
 "none less than his Catechism, in which he
 "teaches nothing certain; he only makes young
 "persons err and despair. His principal doctrine
 "is, that we must carry ourselves according to
 "the times, and as the proverb says, We must
 "hang the cloak according to the wind. Eras-
 "mus only looked to himself, to easy and plea-
 "sant days. Erasmus is an enemy to true reli-
 "gion; a picture and an image of an Epicure and
 "of Lucian."

When

The celebrated Roger Ascham, in one of his letters from Augsberg, thus speaks of the English:

"England need fear no *outward* enemies; the *lusty* lads
 "verelie be in England. I have seen on a Sunday more
 "likelie men walking in St. Paul's Church, than I ever yet
 "saw in Augusta, where lieth an Emperor with a garrison,
 "three Kings, a Queen, three Princes, a number of Dukes,
 " &c."

When the portrait of Erasmus was one day shewn to Luther, he said, " Were I to look like this picture, I should be the greatest knave in the world."

Luther had a personal dislike to Erasmus. They differed in opinion respecting free-will. At the beginning of the disputes between the Papists and the Protestants, Luther had done every thing in his power to bring him over to his opinion, and according to Bossuet had written some very servile letters to him for that purpose. At first Erasmus favoured the sentiments of Luther; but when he found the schism between the two Churches openly declared, he withdrew from Luther, and wrote against him with his usual moderation. Luther answered with extreme violence; and Erasmus in one of his letters to Melancthon says, " I really thought that Luther's marriage would have softened him a little. It is very hard for a man of my moderation, and of my years, to be obliged to write against a savage beast and a furious wild boar."

Erasmus, in another letter to Melancthon, speaks of Luther's excess of vehemence, and gives a solution of it. " What shocks me the most in Luther is, that whatever opinion he undertakes to defend, he pushes it to the utmost. And when he is told of this, instead of becoming more moderate, he goes on still farther,

" farther, and seems to have a great pleasure to
 " hurry on to a greater extremity. I know his
 " disposition from his writings as well as if I was
 " living with him. He is of an ardent and im-
 " petuous spirit. You see in every thing that he
 " does, an Achilles, whose anger is not to be sub-
 " dued. Add to all this, his great success, the fa-
 " vourable opinion of mankind, and the applauses
 " of the great Theatre of the World, there is
 " surely sufficient to spoil a man of the most modest
 " disposition."

Malichias says of Erasmus, " that he used to
 " rise early, and give up his mornings to study
 " and to writing; then, in imitation of the An-
 " tients, make a late dinner, and afterwards give
 " himself up to the company of his friends, or
 " take a walk with them, and in conversation
 " chat pleasantly and cheerfully with them, or
 " repeat those sentences which, taken down in
 " writing from his mouth by some of them, have
 " since appeared with the title of his Familiar
 " Colloquies."

Erasmus had so great an aversion to fish, that he
 could not even bear the smell of it: this made the
 Papists say, that Erasmus had not only a Lutheran
 disposition, but a Lutheran stomach.

The memory of Erasmus was held in such ve-
 neration even by sovereigns, that Philip the Second
 of Spain, Mary Queen of Hungary, and many
 Princes

Princes in their train, who were at Rotterdam in 1549, inflamed with a veneration for the memory of this great man, visited the house and the chamber in which he was born.

ARCHBISHOP WARHAM.

THE memory of this learned and excellent Prelate will be ever endeared to all lovers of literature, for the patronage which he constantly afforded to Erasmus.

Warham died, as d'Alembert says a Catholic Bishop ever should die, without debts and without legacies. Though he had passed through the highest offices in the Church and State, he left little more than was requisite to pay his funeral charges. Not long before he died, he called for his steward to know how much money he had in his hands, who told him that he had about thirty pounds. "Well then," replied he cheerfully, "*satis viaticum ad Cælum*: There is enough to last me to Heaven."

Erasmus, on hearing of the death of this kindest patron he ever had, thus expressed himself in one of his letters to Charles Blunt, the son of Lord Mountjoy: "My letter is, I fear, an unpleasant melancholy letter. I have this in-

stant

stant heard that that incomparable treasure of
virtue and goodness William Warham has
changed this life for a better. I lament my
fate, not his; for he was truly my constant
anchor. We had made a solemn compact to-
gether, that we would have one common
sepulchre; and I had no apprehension but
that he, though he was sixteen years older
than myself, would have survived me. Nei-
ther age nor disease took away from us this
excellent man, but a fatality not only to him-
self, but to Learning, to Religion, to the
State, to the Church. Though, as Lord
Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Chan-
cellor of England, obliged to give audiences
to Ambassadors, and his time to suitors, yet
he had still time enough not only to transact
all his secular business, but to bestow a large
portion of it upon study and religion: for he
never lost a moment in hunting, in gaming,
in idle talk, or in amusement of any kind.
He occasionally received two hundred guests
at his table; amongst whom were Bishops,
Dukes, and Earls; yet the dinner was always
over within the hour. Himself seldom tasted
wine; and when he was near seventy, he
drank, and that very moderately, a weak
liquor which the English call Beer. Though
so sparing in his diet, he was always cheerful
and

“ and lively in his conversation; and both before and after dinner, preserved the same sobriety of behaviour. He joked himself, but with great pleasantry, and permitted it in others; yet he never allowed his jokes, or those of his friends, to descend into personality and detraction, which he abhorred as much as any man can detest a serpent. One peculiarity he had which was something royal; he never dismissed any suitor from him dissatisfied or out of humour.”

THOMAS DUKE OF NORFOLK,

In spite of all his submissions, joined with the great merits of his past services, would most probably have been executed, had not the death of Henry reserved him for more merciful times,

One of the Articles brought against the Duke was, that he had complained to a Mr. Holland, that he was not of the Cabinet, (or as he termed it, the Privy Council) that his Majesty loved him not because he was too much loved in the country; and that he would follow his father's lesson, which was, that the less opinion others set by him, the more he would set by himself.

In

In his petition to the Lords from the Tower of London, he requests to have some of the books that are at Lambeth; "for," adds he, "unless
" I have books to read ere I fall asleep, and after
" I awake again, I cannot sleep, nor have done
" these dozen ydars. That I may hear mass,
" and be bound upon my life not to speak to
" him who says mass, which he may do in the
" other chamber, whilst I remain within. That
" I may be allowed sheets to lie on; to have li-
" cense in the day-time to walk in the chamber
" without, and in the night be locked in as I am
" now. I would gladly have license to send to
" London to buy one book of St. Austin *de*
" *Civitate Dei*, and one of Josephus *de Antiqui-*
" *tatibus*, and another of Sabellius, who doth
" declare, most of any book that I have read, how
" the Bishop of Rome, from time to time, hath
" usurped his power against all Princes by their
" unwise sufferance."

JOHN HEYWOOD.

" THE following hapned," says Puttenham,
 " on a time at the Duke of Northumberland's
 " board, where merry John Heywood was al-
 " lowed to sit, at the board's end. The Duke
 " had a very noble and honourable mynde al-
 " ways to pay his debts well; and when he lacked
 " money, would not stick to sell the grætest part
 " of his plate: so had he done some few days be-
 " fore.

" Heywood being loth to call for his drinke so
 " oft as he was dry, turned his eye towards the
 " cupboard, and said, I find a great misse of
 " your Grace's standing cups. The Duke,
 " thinking he had spoken it of some knowledge
 " that his plate was lately sold, said somewhat
 " sharply, Why, Sir, will not these cuppes
 " serve as goode a man as yourfelfe? Heywood
 " readily replied, Yes, if it please your Grace;
 " but I would have one of them stand still at my
 " elbowe, full of drinke, that I might not be
 " driven to trouble your man so often to call for
 " it. This pleasant and speedy revers of the
 " former words," says Puttenham, " holpe all
 " the matter againe; whereupon the Duke became
 " very pleasant, and dranke a bottle of wine to
 " Heywood, and bid a cup should always be
 " standing by him."

EDWARD THE SIXTH.

[1547—1553.]

IN the British Museum there is a large folio volume in MS. of the exercises of this excellent Prince, in Greek, in Latin, and in English, with his signature to each of them, as King of England, in the three different languages. Edward's abilities, acquirements, and disposition were so transcendent, that they extorted an eulogium upon them from the cynic Cardan himself, who, in his once-celebrated book "*De Geni-turis*," thus describes the young Prince, with whom he had several conversations upon the subjects of some of his books, particularly on that "*De Rerum Varietate*:"—"The child was so wonderful in this respect, that at the age of fifteen he had learned, as I was told, seven different languages. In that of his own country, that of France, and the Latin language, he was perfect. In the conversations that I had with him (when he was only fifteen years of age) he spoke Latin with as much readiness and elegance as myself. He was a pretty good logician, he understood natural philosophy and music, and played upon the lute. The good and the learned had formed the highest
" expecta-

" expectations of him, from the sweetness of his
 " disposition and the excellence of his talents. He
 " had begun to favour learning before he was a
 " great scholar himself, and to be acquainted with
 " it before he could make use of it. Alas the
 " wretched state of mortals! not only England,
 " but the whole world has to lament his being
 " taken from us so prematurely. We owed much
 " to him as it was, but alas! how much more was
 " taken away from us by the artifice and malignity
 " of mankind. Alas! how prophetically did he
 " once repeat to me,

‘ Immodicis brevis est ætas, et rara senectus. ’

" Alas! he could only exhibit a specimen, not
 " a pattern, of virtue. When there was occa-
 " sion for this Prince to assume the King, he
 " appeared as grave as an old man, though at
 " other times he had the manners and behaviour
 " of his own age. He attended to the business
 " of the State, and he was liberal like his Father,
 " who, whilst he affected that character, gave
 " into the extreme of it. The son, however,
 " had never the shadow of a fault about him;
 " he had cultivated his mind by the precepts of
 " philosophy."

Fuller, in his " Worthies," has preserved the following letter of this Prince, addressed to Mr.

Barnaby

Barnaby Fitzpatrick, Gentleman of his Bed-chamber, and who had been brought up with him. It exhibits a specimen no less of the sweetness of his temper, than of the excellence of his understanding.

“ EDWARD,

“ We have received your letters of the eighth
“ of this present moneth, whereby we understand
“ how you are well entertained, for which we
“ are right glad; and alsoe how you have been
“ once to goe on pilgrimage; for which cause
“ we have thought good to advertize you, that
“ hereafter, if any such chance happen, you shall
“ desire leave to go to Mr. Pickering, or to
“ Paris for your business: and if that will not
“ serve, to declare to some man of estimation,
“ with whom you are best acquainted, that as
“ you are loth to offend the French King be-
“ cause you have been so favourably used, so
“ with safe conscience you cannot do any such
“ thing, being brought up with me, and bound
“ to obey my laws; also, that you had com-
“ mandment from me to the contrary. Yet, if
“ you be vehemently procured, you may go as
“ waiting on the King, not as intending to the
“ abuse, nor willingly seeing the ceremonies, and
“ so you look on the masse. But in the mean
“ season regard the Scripture, or some good
“ book

“ book, and give no reverence to the masse at
“ all. Furthermore, remember when you may
“ conveniently be absente from court, to tarry
“ with Sir William Pickering, to be instructed
“ by him how to use yourself. For women, as
“ far forth as you may, avoid their company:
“ yet, if the French King command you, you
“ may sometime dance. (so measure be your
“ meane); else apply yourself to riding, shooting,
“ tennis, or such honest games, not forgetting
“ sometimes (when you have leisure) your learn-
“ ing, chiefly reading of the Scriptures. This I
“ write not doubting but you would have done,
“ though I had not written but to spur you on.
“ Your exchange of 1200 crowns you shall receive
“ either monthly or quarterly, by Bartholomew
“ Campaigne’s factor in Paris. He hath warrant
“ to receive it by, here, and hath written to his
“ factors to deliver it you there. We have signed
“ your bill for wages of the Chamber, which
“ Fitzwilliam’s hath. Likewise we have sent a
“ letter into Ireland; to our Deputy, that he shall
“ take surrender of your father’s lands; and to
“ make again other letters patent that those lands
“ shall be to him, you, and your heirs, lawfully
“ begotten, for ever; adjoyning thereunto two
“ religious houses you spake for. Thus fare you
“ well! From Westminster, the 20 of December
“ 1551.”

The

The following respectful and elegant little Latin letter of his to his mother, Catherine Parr is in the British Museum.

" Fortasse miraberis me tam sæpe ad te scribere,
 " idque tam brevi tempore, Regina nobilissima,
 " et mihi charissima, sed eadem ratione potes mi-
 " rari me erga te officium facere. Hoc autem
 " nunc facio libentius, quia est mihi idoneus servus
 " tuus, et ideo non potior non dare ad te literas
 " ad solvendum studium erga te.

" Optime valeas, Regina Nobilissima,

" Hunsdona, vices. quarto Maii,

" Tibi obsecratissimus filius

" EDWARDUS PRINCEPS.

" Illustrissimæ Reginae

" Matri meæ."

The order for the Coronation of King Edward in the book of the Council is as follows:

" The Archbishop of Canterbury shall shew
 " the King to the people at four parts of the
 " great pulpit or stage to be made for the King;
 " and shall say, Sirs, here I present King Ed-
 " ward, rightful and undoubted inheritor by the
 " laws of God and man to the royal dignity and
 " crown imperial of this realm; whose consecra-
 VOL. I. I tion,

" tion, inunction, and coronation is appointed
 " by all the Nobles and Peers of this land to be
 " this day. Will ye serve at this time, and give
 " your good wills and consents to the same con-
 " secration, inunction, and coronation, as by
 " your duty and allegiance ye be bound to do?
 " The people to answer, Yea, yea, yea; King Ed-
 " ward, King Edward!

" All things being prepared for the corona-
 " tion, the King, being then nine years old,
 " passed through the city of London, as hath
 " heretofore been used, and came to the palace of
 " Westminster; on the next day came to West-
 " minster Hall; and it was asked* the people;
 " whether they would have him to be King; who
 " answered, Yea, yea. Then he was crowned King
 " of England, France, and Ireland, by the Arch-
 " bishop of Canterbury."

The ceremony of asking the consent of the
 people at the coronation of the Sovereign, ap-
 pears to have been discontinued after the reign
 of Edward the Sixth. In France, according to
 Duclos, it was left off at the coronation of Louis
 the Fifteenth.

This excellent Prince kept a diary of his life,
 which is preserved by Bishop Burnet at the end
 of

* First Diary of King Edward the Sixth, written by
 himself.

of his History of the Reformation. Some extracts from it are here given*.

March 31, 1549. "A challenge made by me, that I, with sixteen of my chamber, should run at base, shoot, and run at the ring, with any seven-teen of my gentlemen in the court."

April 1. "The first day of the challenge at base, or running, the King won."

August 1. "Mr. Cook, Master of Requests, and certain other Lawyers, were appointed to make a short table of the Laws and Acts that were not wholly unprofitable, and present it to the Board."

March 18, 1550. "The Lady Mary, my sister, came to me at Westminster; where, after salutations, she was called with my Council into a chamber, where was declared how long I had suffered her Mass, in hope of her reconciliation; and now being no hope, which I perceived by her letters, except I saw some short amendment, I could not bear it. She answered; that her soul was God's, and her faith she should not change, nor dissemble her opinion with contrary doings. It was said,

* Edward was so fond of his instructors, that when his tutor, Sir John Cheke, was ill, he prayed to God to grant him his life; and the grateful and pious Prince imagined that his petition had been granted.

" I constrained not her faith, but willed her,
 " not as a King to rule, but as a subject to obey,
 " and that her example might breed inconveni-
 " ence."

19. " The Emperor's Ambassador came in
 " with a short message from his master, of war,
 " If I would not suffer his cousin, the Princess,
 " to use her Mass. To this no answer was
 " given."

20. " The Bishops of Canterbury, London,
 " and Rochester, did consider to give license to
 " sin, was sin. To suffer and wink at it for a
 " time might be borne, so all possible haste might
 " be used."

26. " The French Ambassadors saw the bait-
 " ing of the bulls and bears."

27. " The Ambassadors, after they had
 " hunted, sat with me at supper."

29. " The Ambassadors had a fair supper
 " made them by the Duke of Somerset, and
 " afterwards went to the Thames, where they
 " saw both the bear hunted in the river, and
 " the wild-fire cast out of the boats, and many
 " pretty conceits."

June 15. " The Duke of Somerset with five
 " others of the Council went to the Bishop of
 " Winchester, to whom he made this answer:
 " I having deliberately seen the Book of Com-
 " mon Prayer, (although I would not have made
 " it

" it so myself,) yet I find such things in it as satisfieth my conscience, and therefore I will both execute it myself, and also see others, my parishioners, to execute it."

20. " The Mayor of London caused the watches to be increased every night, because of the great frays; and also one Alderman to see good rule every night."

22. " There was a privy search made through all Suffex, for all vagabonds, gypsies, conspirators, prophesyers, all players, and such like."

October 19. " Sir Thomas Palmer confessed that the Gendarms (*Gens d'Armes*) on the muster-day should be assaulted by two thousand footmen of Mr. Vane's, and my Lord's (Lord Gray's) hundred horse, besides his friends that stood by, and the idle people which took his part. If he were overthrown he would run through London, and cry Liberty, Liberty, to raise the apprentices, &c."

KING EDWARD'S " *Journal*," printed in the *Second Volume of Burnet's History of the Reformation*.

The Bishop has likewise added a Discourse about the Reformation of many Abuses, written by this incomparable Prince, in which he says,

" As

“ As the gentlemen and serving-men ought to
“ be provided for, so neither ought they to have
“ so much as they have in France, where the
“ peasantry is of no value; neither yet meddle
“ in other occupations, for the arms and legs
“ doth neither yet draw the whole blood from
“ the liver, but leaveth it sufficient to work on;
“ neither doth meddle in any kind of engender-
“ ing of blood; no, nor no one part of the body
“ doth serve for two occupations: even so nei-
“ ther the gentleman ought to be a farmer, nor
“ the merchant an artificer, but to have his art
“ particularly. Furthermore, as no member in a
“ well-proportioned body and whole body, is
“ too big for the proportion of the body; so
“ must there be in a well-proportioned Com-
“ monwealth no person that shall have more than
“ the proportion of the country will bear, for it
“ is hurtful immoderately to enrich any particular
“ part. I think this country can bear no merchant
“ to have more land than one hundred pounds;
“ no husbandman or farmer worth above one
“ hundred or two hundred pounds; no artificer
“ above one hundred marks; no labourer much
“ more than he spendeth. I speak now generally,
“ and in such cases may fail in one particular; but
“ this is sure, this Commonwealth may not bear
“ one man to have more than two farms, than one
“ benefice,

“ benefice, than two thousand sheep, and one
 “ kind of art to live by.”

* * * * *

“ For idle persons, there were never, I think,
 “ more than be now. The wars men think is the
 “ cause thereof. Such persons can do nothing
 “ but rob and steal. But slack execution of the
 “ laws hath been the chiefest fore of all; the laws
 “ have been manifestly broken, the offenders ba-
 “ nished, and either by bribery or foolish pity
 “ escape punishment.

* * * * *

“ These sores must be cured with medicines.
 “ First, by good education; for Horace sayeth
 “ wisely,

Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem
Testa diu.——

“ With whatsoever thing the new vessel is im-
 “ bued, it will long keep its favour, saith Ho-
 “ race; meaning, that for the most part men be
 “ as they are brought up*, and men keep
 “ longest the favour of their first bringing up;
 “ therefore

* By a law of Solon, the Legislator of Athens, a child who,
 by the carelessness or the over-tenderness of his parents, was
 brought up to no trade or profession, was not obliged to sup-
 port his parents when they were old or in want; the Legislator
 wisely

" therefore, seeing that it be so necessary a thing,
 " we will give our device thereupon. Youth
 " must be brought up, some to husbandry, some
 " in working, graving, gilding, joining, painting,
 " making of cloaths, even from their tenderest
 " age, to the intent they may not, when they
 " come to man's estate, loiter as they do now-
 " a-days in neglect, but think their travail sweet
 " and honest. This shall well ease and remedy
 " the deceitful workings of things, disobedience
 " of the lowest sort, casting of seditious bills,
 " and will clearly take away the idleness of the
 " people."

* * * * *

" Secondly, By devising of good laws. I
 " have shewed my opinion heretofore what sta-
 " tutes I think most necessary to be enacted this
 " sessions; nevertheless I could wish, that beside
 " them, hereafter (when time shall serve) the
 " superfluous and tedious statutes were brought
 " into one sum together, and made more plain.
 " Nevertheless, when all these laws be made,
 " established, and enacted, they serve to no pur-
 " pose, except they be fully and duly executed.

" By

wisely considering habitual idleness not only in itself to be criminal, but to be the cause of the greatest crimes that are committed, and that those persons should be completely put out of the protection of the laws, who have been the occasion of that detestable and dangerous vice in the rising generation.

" By whom? By those that have authority to ex-
 " ecute; that is to say, the Noblemen and the
 " Justices of Peace; therefore I would wish, that
 " after this Parliament were ended, those Noble-
 " men (except a few that should be with me) went
 " to their countries, and there should see the sta-
 " tutes fully and duly executed; and that those
 " men should be put from being Justices of Peace
 " that be touched or blotted with those vices that
 " be against these new laws to be established: for
 " no man that is in fault himself can punish ano-
 " ther for the same offence:

Turpe est doceri, cum culpa redarguit ipsum.

Shameless the teacher, who himself is faulty.

" And these Justices being put out, there is no
 " doubt of the execution of the laws."

Desunt Cætera.

" King EDWARD'S Remains."

Hooker says of this Prince, " that though
 " he died young he lived long, for life is in
 " action,"

MARY.

[1553—1558.]

THE English seem early in their history to have made pretty free with the defects and failings of their Sovereigns. M. de Noailles, in his "Embassades," tells us, that when Mary gave out that she was pregnant, the following paper was stuck up at her palace-gate:

"Serons nous si bêtes, O nobles Anglois,
"que de croire notre Reyne enceinte, & de quoi
"le feroit elle, si non d'un Marmot ou d'un
"Dogue?"

Mary, till her marriage with that cold and inhuman tyrant Philip the Second, appears to have been merciful and humane; for Hollinshead tells us, that when she appointed Sir Richard Morgan Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, she told him, "that notwithstanding *the old error*, which did not admit any witness to speak, or any other matter to be heard, (Her Majesty being party,) her pleasure was, that whatsoever could be brought in favour of the subject should be admitted to be heard; and moreover, that the Justices should not persuade themselves to put in judgment otherwise for Her Highness than for her subject."

The

The turn of the English nation for humorous Political Prints first shewed itself in this reign. An engraving was published, representing this Queen extremely thin with many Spaniards hanging to her and sucking her to the bone.

LADY JANE GREY.

ROGER ASCHAM, who was Queen Elizabeth's schoolmaster, thus describes this pattern of every female excellence, in a letter of his to a friend.

" Aristotle's praise of women is perfected in
 " her. She possesses good-manners, prudence,
 " and a love of labour: she possesses every talent
 " without the least weakness of her sex: she speaks
 " French and Italian as well as she does English:
 " she writes readily and with propriety: she has
 " more than once, if you will believe me, spoken
 " Greek to me."

Her proficiency in learning is again mentioned by the same writer, in his Schoolmaster.

" And one example, whether love or feare
 " doth worke more in a childe for vertue and
 " learninge, I will gladlie report; which maie be
 " heard with some pleasure, and folowed with
 " more profit. Before I went into Germanie,
 " I came to Brodegate, in Leicestershire, to take
 " my

" my leave of that noble Lady Jane Grey, to
 " whom I was exceeding much beholdinge.
 " Her parentes, the Duke and the Duches, with
 " all the houshold, gentlemen and gentle-
 " women, were hunting in the parke. I found
 " her in her chamber readinge *Phædon Platonis*
 " in Greeke, and that with as much delite as
 " some gentlemen would reade a merie tale in
 " Bocace. After salutation and dewtie done,
 " with some other taulke, I asked her why she
 " would keepe such pastime in the parke. Smil-
 " ing, she answered me, I wisse all their sport in
 " the parke is but a shadowe to that pleasure that
 " I find in Plato. Alas, good folke, they never
 " felt what trewe pleasure ment.—And howe
 " came you, Madame, quoth I, to this deepe
 " knowledge of pleasure? and what did chieflie
 " allure you unto it, seeinge not many women,
 " but verie fewe men have attained thereunto.
 " —I will tell you, quoth she, and tell you a
 " truth, which perchance you will marvell at.
 " One of the greatest benefites that ever God
 " gave me is, that he sent me so sharpe and
 " severe parentes, and so gentle a scholemaster:
 " for when in presence eyther of father or mo-
 " ther, whether I speak, keepe silence, sit,
 " stand, or go, eate, drinke, be merrie or sad,
 " be sewing, playing, dauncing, or doing anie
 " thing else, I must do it, as it were, in such
 " weight,

" weight, measure, and number, even so per-
 " fectlie as God made the world, of esse I am so
 " Harprie taunted, so cruellie threatened, yea
 " presentlie, sometimes with pinches, nipps,
 " and bobbies, and other waies, which I will
 " not name for the honour I beare them, so
 " without measure misorder'd, that I thinke
 " my selfe in hell, till time come that I must go
 " to Mr. Elmer, who teacheth me to gentle, so
 " pleasantlie, with such fair alterations to
 " learninge, that I thinke all the vaine nothinge
 " whilles I am with him; and when I am called
 " from him, I fall on weeping, because whatso-
 " ever I do els but learninge is full of griefe,
 " trouble, feare, and whole misliking unto mee.
 " And thus my booke hath been so much my
 " pleasure, and bringeth dayly to me more plea-
 " sure and more, that in respect of it all other
 " pleasures in very deepe be but trifles and trou-
 " bles unto me.

" I remember this talke gladly, both because
 " it is so worthie of memorie, and because also it
 " was the last talke that ever I had, and the last
 " tyme that ever I saw that noble and worthie
 " ladie."

Lady Jane Grey, on passing the Altar of a
 Roman Catholic Chapel one day with Lady
 Wharton, and observing her to make a low
 courtesy to it, asked her whether the Lady Mary
 were

were there, or not. "No," replied Lady Whar-
ton, "but I made a courtesy to Him who made
"us all."—"How can He be there," said Lady
Jane Grey, "who made us all, and the Baker
"made him?" This answer coming to the Lady
Mary's (afterwards Queen of England) ears, she
did never love her after.

When the Lieutenant of the Tower was lead-
ing her to the scaffold, he requested her to give
him some little thing which he might keep as a
present. She gave him her Table-book, where
she had just written three sentences on seeing her
husband's headless body carried back to the
Tower; one in Greek, one in Latin, and another
in English.

"The Greek," says Heylin, "was to this
"effect: That if her husband's executed body
"should give testimony against her before men,
"his most blessed soul should give an eternal tes-
"timony of her innocence in the presence of God.
"The Latin added, that human justice was against
"his body, but the Divine Mercy should be for
"his soul; and then concluded thus in English:
"that if her fault deserved punishment, her youth
"at least and her imprudence were worthy of ex-
"cuse, and that God and posterity would shew
"her favour."

"She had before," adds Heylin, "received
"the offer of the Crown with as even a temper
"as

" as if it had been a garland of flowers, and
 " now she lays aside the thought thereof with
 " as much contentedness as she could have
 " thrown away that garland when the scent was
 " gone. The time of her glories was so short,
 " but a nine days work, that it seemed nothing
 " but a dream, out of which she was not sorry
 " to be awakened. The Tower had been to
 " her a prison rather than a court, and inter-
 " rupted the delights of her former life by so
 " many terrors, that no day passed without some
 " new alarms to disturb her quiet. She doth now
 " know the worst that fortune can do unto her;
 " and having always feared that there stood a scaf-
 " fold secretly behind the throne, she was as rea-
 " dily prepared to act her part upon the one as
 " upon the other."

On the wall of the room in which she was im-
 prisoned in the Tower, she wrote with a pin these
 lines:

*Non aliena putes homini quæ obtingere possunt,
 Sors hodierna mihi cras erit illa tibi.*

To mortals' common fate thy mind resign,
 My lot to-day, to-morrow may be thine.

SIR JAMES HALES.

By the kindness of EDMUND TURNOR, Esq. the COMPILER is enabled to enrich his Volumes with the following account of a Dialogue which passed between Sir James Hales and the Lord Chancellor Bishop Gardiner in Westminster-Hall. Sir James was a very exemplary Judge in the time of King Edward the Sixth, and honestly gave his opinion in favour of Queen Mary's succession; but, not favouring that Queen's partiality to the Catholick religion, he was removed from his employment early in her reign. The Dialogue is printed from a scarce pamphlet, and is intitled,

" THE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MY LORD
 " CHAUNCELOER AND IUDGE HALES, BEING
 " AMONG OTHER IUDGES TO TAKE HIS
 " OTH IN WESTMINSTER HALL.
 " ANNO. M. D. LIII. VI. OF OCTOBER.

" CHAUNCELOER. HALES.

" Master Hales, ye shall vnderstand that like
 " as the Quenes Highnes hath heretofore receiuid
 " good opinion of you, especiallie, for that ye
 " stooode both faithfullie and lawfulli in hir cause
 " of iust succession, refusing to set your hande
 " to

" to the booke amonge others that were against
 " hir Grace in that behalfe: so nowe through
 " your owne late desertes: against certain hir
 " Highnes dooinges: ye stande not well in hir
 " Graces fauour. And therfor, before ye take
 " anie othe, it shal be necessarie for you to make
 " your purgation.

" HALES.

" I praie you my Lorde, what is the cause?

" CHAUNCELOER.

" Informatiō is geuen that ye haue indicted
 " certain priestes in Kent, for saing of Masse.

" HALES.

" Mi Lorde it is not so. I indicted none, but
 " in dede certaine indictamentes of like matter
 " wer brought before me at the laste assises there
 " holdē, and I gaue order therein as the lawe re-
 " quired. For I haue professed the law, against
 " which, in cases of iustice wil I neuer (God
 " willinge) procede, nor in ani wise dissemble,
 " but with the same shewe forth mi conscience,
 " and if it were to do againe, I wolde doe no
 " lesse then I did.

" CHAUNCELOER.

" Yea master Hales, your cōscience is knowne
 " wel inough. I know ye lacke no conscience.

VOL. I.

K

" HALES.

“ HALES.

“ Mi Lord, ye mai do wel to serch your owne
 “ conscience, for mine is better knowne to mie
 “ selfe then to you, and to be plaine, I did aswell
 “ vse iustice in your saide Masse case bi mi
 “ cōscience as bi the law, wherein I am fulli bent
 “ to stand in trial to the vttermoſt that can be
 “ obiected. And if I haue therin done ani iniuri
 “ or wrōg: let me be iudged bi the lawe, for I will
 “ seeke no better defence, confidering chiefly that
 “ it is mi profession.

“ CHAUNCELOER.

“ Whi master Hales, althoughe ye had the
 “ rigour of the law on your side, yet ye might
 “ haue hadde regard to the Quenes Highnes pre-
 “ ſēt doinges in that case. And further although
 “ ye ſeme to be more then precise in the lawe:
 “ yet I thinke ye wolde be veri loth to yelde to
 “ the extremitie of ſuche aduantage as mighte be
 “ gathered againſte your proceedings in the lawe,
 “ as ye haue ſome time taken vppon you in
 “ place of iustice. And if it were well tried, I
 “ beleue ye ſhuld not be wel able to stand ho-
 “ neſtli therto.

“ HALES.

“ Mi Lord i am not ſo perfect but i mai erre
 “ for lacke of knowledge. But both in con-
 “ ſcience

" sience & such knoledge of the law as God hath
 " geue me, i wil do nothing but i wil maintain
 " and abide in it. . And if mi goodes and all that
 " I haue be not able to counterpaife the cafe: mi
 " bodie shal be redi to serue the turne, for thei be
 " all at the Quenes Highnesse pleasure.

" CHAUNCELOER.

" Ah sir, ye be veri quicke and stoute in your
 " answers. But as it shoulde seme, that which
 " ye did was more of a will, fauouring the opi-
 " nion of your Religion against the Seruice nowe
 " vsed, then for any occasiō or zeale of iustice,
 " seinge the Quenes Highnes dooth set it furthe,
 " as yet wishinge all hir faithful subiectes to im-
 " brace it accordingly: & where ye offer both
 " bodie and goodes in your triall, there is no such
 " matter required at youre handes, and yet ye
 " shall not haue your owne will neither.

" HALES.

" My Lord, I feke not wilful will, but to shew
 " my self as i am bound in loue to God, and
 " obedience to the Quenes Maiestie, in whose
 " cause willingly for iustice sake (al other respectes
 " set apart) i did of late (as your Lordship
 " knoeth). aduenture as much as i had. And
 " as for my religion, i trust it to be suche as
 " pleaseth God, wherin i am redy to aduenture

“ aswell my life as my substaūce, if i be called
“ therunto. And so in lacke of mine owne
“ power ād wil, the Lordes wil be fulfilled.

“ CHAUNCELOER.

“ Seing ye be at this point Master Hales, i wil
“ presently make an end with you. The Quenes
“ Highnes shal be enfourmed of youre opinion,
“ and declaration. And as hir Grace shall ther-
“ upon determine, ye shall haue knoledge, vntil
“ whiche tyme ye may depart, as ye came with-
“ out your oth, for as it appeareth, ye ar scarce
“ worthi the place appointed.

“ HALES.

“ I thancke your Lordship, and as for my vo-
“ cation, being both a burthen and a charge, more
“ than euer i desired to take vpon me, whensoever
“ it shal please the Quenes Highnes to ease me
“ thereof: i shall moost humbly with due con-
“ tentation obei the same.

“ And so departed from
“ the barre.”

SIR NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON

Was arraigned for high treason before the Lord Mayor of London and some of the principal Nobility and Judges of the realm, for being concerned in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion. The jury, however, acquitted him, against the pleasure of the Judges, and in spite of their menaces. They were all imprisoned for this terrible offence: some of them were fined, and paid 500 marks a-piece, according to Stowe; the rest were fined smaller sums, and after their discharge from confinement, ordered to attend the Council-table at a minute's warning.

"In one of the trials about this time," says Fuller, "the following occurrence took place:

"A person tried for treason, as the jury were about to leave the bar, requested them to consider a statute which he thought made very much for him. Sirrah, cried out one of the Judges, I know that statute better than you do. The prisoner coolly replied, I make no doubt, Sir, but that you do know it better than I do; I am only anxious that the Jury should know it as well."

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

[1558—1603.]

THE following servile letter from this Queen, then the Princess Elizabeth, to Queen Mary, on sending the latter her portrait, is in the Collection of Royal Letters in the British Museum.

“ PRINCESS ELIZABETH TO QUEEN MARY.

“ Like as the riche man, that dayly gathereth
 “ notes to notes, and to one bag of money layeth
 “ a great fort, till it come to infinit, so methinks
 “ your Majesty, not being sufficed with many
 “ benefits and gentleness, shewed to me afore this
 “ time, doth now increse them in asking & de-
 “ syring, (when you may bid & commande) re-
 “ quiringe a thinge, not worthy the desyring for
 “ itselfe, but made worthy for your Highness re-
 “ quest: my picture I mene; in wiche if the
 “ inward good will towarde your Grace might as
 “ wel be declared as the outside face and coun-
 “ tenance shal be seen, I wold not have tarried
 “ the commandment, but prevent it, nor have
 “ been the last to graunt but the first to offer it.
 “ For the face I graunt, I might wel blushe to
 “ offer, but the mynde I shal never be ashamed
 “ to presente: for though from the grace of the
 “ pictur the coulors may fade by time, may give
 “ by

" by wether, may be spotted by chance; yet the
 " other not time with her swift winges shall over-
 " take, nor the mustie cloudes with their lower-
 " ings may darken, nor chance with her slippery
 " foote may overthrow. Of this although yet
 " the prise could not be greate, because the occa-
 " sion hathe beene but small; notwithstanding,
 " as a dog hathe a day, so I perchance may have
 " time to declare it in deedes when now I do
 " write them but in wordes. And further, I
 " shall most humbly beseeche your Majestie, that
 " when you shall looke on my pictur, you will
 " vitase to thinke, that as you have but the out-
 " ward shadowe of the body afore you, so my in-
 " ward mynde wisheth that the body itselfe were
 " oftene in your presence: howbeit because both
 " my so beinge I thinke could do your Majestie
 " litel pleasure, though myselfe great good; &
 " againe, because I see as yet not the time agrees
 " therewith; I shall learn to followe this saing
 " of Orace: *Feras non culpes quod vitari non*
 " *poteſt*. And then I will (trublinge your Ma-
 " jestie I fere) ende with my most humble
 " thanks, beseechinge God long to preserve you
 " to his honour, to your comfort, & to the realms
 " profit & to my joy.

" From Hatfelde this 18th day of May.

" Your Majestie's most humbly

" Sister and Servant

" ELIZABETH."

Of

Of the extent of Queen Elizabeth's abilities, the following testimony was given by her Treasurer Lord Burleigh :

" No one of her Councillors could tell her
 " what she knew not ; and when her Council had
 " said all they could, she could find out a wife
 " counsel beyond theirs ; and thus there never was
 " anie great consultation about her country at
 " which she was not present to her great profite
 " and prayse."

Scot, in his "*Philomathologia*," says, " that a
 " Courtier, who had great place about her Ma-
 " jestie, made suite for an office belonging to the
 " law. Shee told him he was unfitt for the place,
 " He confessed as much, but promised to find
 " out a sufficient deputy. Do so, saith she, and
 " then I may bestow it upon one of my ladies ;
 " for they, by deputation, may execute the office
 " of Chancellor, Chief Justice, and others, as well
 " as you. This (saith the author) answered him :
 " and (adds he) I would that it would answer
 " all others, that fit men might be placed in
 " every office, and none, how great soever, suf-
 " fered to keep two."

" I find," says Puttenham, " none example in
 " English metre so well maintayning this figure
 " (*Exargasia*, or the Gorgeous) as that dittie of
 " her Majestie Queen Elizabeth's own making,
 " passing sweete and harmonical ; which figure
 " being,

" being, as his very original name purporteth,
 " the most beautiful and gorgeous of all others,
 " it asketh in reason to be reserved for a last
 " compliment, and dischiphred by the arte of a
 " ladies penne (herself being the most beautifull
 " or rather beautie of Queens). And this was
 " the occasion: Our Sovereign Lady perceiving
 " how the Queen of Scots residence within this
 " realme at so great libertie and ease (as were
 " scarce meete for so great and dangerous a pri-
 " soner) bred secret factions amongst her people,
 " and made many of the nobility incline to favour
 " her partie (some of them desirous of innovation
 " in the State, others aspiring to greater fortunes
 " by her liberty and life); the Queene our Sove-
 " reigne Lady, to declare that she was nothing
 " ignorant of those secret practices, (though she
 " had long, with great wisdom and patience, dis-
 " sembled it,) writeth that dittie, most sweet and
 " sententious; not hiding from all such aspiring
 " minds the danger of their ambition and dis-
 " loyaltie, which afterwards fell out most truly
 " by the exemplary chastisements of sundry per-
 " sons, who, in favour of the said Queen of Scots,
 " declining from her Majestie, sought to inter-
 " rupt the quiet of the realm by many evill and
 " undutifull practyses.

" The

“ The ditty is as followeth :

The doubt of future foes exiles my present joy,
And Wit me warns to shun such snates as threaten mine
annoy;

For falsehood now doth flowe, and subject faith doth ebbe,
Which would not be, if reason rul'd, or wisdom weav'd the
webbe.

But clouds of tois untied do cloake aspiring mindes,
Which turne to raigne of late repent by course of changed
windes.

The toppe of hope suppos'd, the root of ruth will be,
And fruitles all their graffed guiles, as shortly ye shall see.
Then dazzed eyes with pride, which great ambition blindes,
Shall be unsecl'd by worthy wights whose foresight falsehood
finds.

The daughter of debate, that eke discord doth sowe,
Shall reape no gaine, where former rule hath taught still peace
to growe,

No forreine banish'd wight shall ancre in this port;
Our realme it brooks no strangers' force, let them elsewhere
resort.

Our rusty sword with rest shall first his edge employ,
To polle their toppes that seeke such change, and gape for joy.

“ In a Prince,” says Puttenham, “ it is decent
“ to go slowly, and to march with leisure, and
“ with a certain granditie, rather than gravitie;
“ as our Soveraine Lady and Mistresse, (Queen
“ Elizabeth,) the very image of majestie and
“ magnificence, is accustomed to do generally,
“ unless it be when she walketh apace for her
“ pleasure, or to catch her a heate in the colde
“ mornings.

“ Never-

“ Nevertheless,” adds Puttenham, “ it is not
 “ so decent in a meaner person, as I have ob-
 “ served in some counterfeit ladies of the country,
 “ which use it much to their own derision. This
 “ comeliness was wanting in Queen Marie, (of
 “ England,) otherwise a very good and honour-
 “ able Princess, and was some blemish to the
 “ Emperor Ferdinando, a most noble-minded man,
 “ yet so careless and forgetfulle of himself in that
 “ behalf, as I have seen him runne up a pair of
 “ stairs so swift and nimble a pace, as almost had
 “ not become a very meane man, who had not
 “ gone in some hastie businesse. And in a noble
 “ Prince, nothing is more decent and well-beseem-
 “ ing his greatnesse than to spare foul speeches,
 “ for that breeds hatred, and to let none humble
 “ suitors depart out of their presence (as near as
 “ may be) discontented.”

Whilst the celebrated Spanish Armada hovered about the coast of England in 1588, Queen Elizabeth made the following speech to the officers and soldiers that composed the camp at Tilbury, which may now be adverted to in the present posture of affairs, when this country has to dread an invasion from the most insidious and most formidable foe with which any country whatever, either from the fatality of human affairs, or from the wretched policy of its Governors, was threatened*:

“ MY

* In the summer of the year 1795.

“ MY LOVING PEOPLE,

“ We have been persuaded by some that are
“ careful of our safety, to take heed how we
“ commit ourselves to armed multitudes, for fear
“ of treachery; but assure you, I do not desire
“ to live to distrust my faithful and loving people.
“ Let tyrants fear; I have always so behaved
“ myself, that under God I have placed my
“ chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal
“ hearts and good-will of my subjects. And
“ therefore I am come amongst you at this time,
“ not as for my recreation or sport, but being
“ resolved in the midst and heat of the battle to
“ live or die amongst you all, and to lay down,
“ for my God, and for my kingdom, and for
“ my people, my honour and my blood even in
“ the dust. I know I have but the body of a
“ weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart
“ of a King, and a King of England too; and
“ think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any
“ Prince of Europe, should dare to invade the
“ borders of my realms; to which rather than
“ any dishonour should grow by me, I MYSELF
“ will take up arms; I MYSELF will be your
“ General, Judge, and Rewarder of every one
“ of your virtues in the field. I know already
“ by your forwardness that you have deserved
“ rewards and crowns; and we do assure you,
“ on

“ on the word of a Prince, they shall be duly
 “ paid you. In the mean time, my Lieutenant-
 “ General shall be in my stead; than whom never
 “ Prince commanded more noble and worthy
 “ subject; not doubting by your obedience to
 “ my General, by your concord in the camp, and
 “ your valour in the field, we shall shortly have a
 “ famous victory over those enemies of my God,
 “ of my kingdom, and of my people.”

Her Majesty, five years afterwards, whilst the same horrid calamity of war impended, thus spiritedly addressed her Parliament, April 10, 1593.

“ This kingdom hath had many wife, noble,
 “ victorious Princes: I will not compare with any
 “ of them for wisdom, fortitude, or any other
 “ virtues; but, saving the duty of a child, that is
 “ not to compare with his father in love, care, sin-
 “ cerity, and justice, I will compare with any
 “ Prince that ever you had, or shall have.

“ It may be thought simplicity in me, that all
 “ this time of my reign I have not sought to ad-
 “ vance my territories, and enlarge my dominions,
 “ for opportunity hath served me to do it. I ac-
 “ knowledge my womanhood and weakness in that
 “ respect; but though it hath not been hard to
 “ obtain, yet I doubted how to keep the things so
 “ obtained; that hath only held me from such
 “ attempts. And I must say, my mind was never

“ to

“ to invade my neighbours, or to usurp over any;
“ I am contented to reign over mine own, and to
“ rule as a just Prince.

“ Yet the King of Spain doth challenge me to
“ be the quarreller and the beginner of all these
“ wars, in which he doth me the greatest wrong
“ that can be; for my conscience doth not ac-
“ cuse my thoughts wherein I have done him
“ the least injury; but I am persuaded in my con-
“ science, if he knew what I know, he himself
“ would be sorry for the wrong that he hath done
“ me.

“ I fear not all his threatenings; his great pre-
“ parations and mighty forces do not stir me; for
“ though he come against me with a greater power
“ than ever was his Invincible Navy, I doubt not
“ (God assisting me, upon whom I always trust)
“ but that I shall be able to defeat and overthrow
“ him. I have great advantage against him, for
“ my cause is just.

“ I heard say, when he attempted his last in-
“ vasion, some upon the sea-coast forsook their
“ towns, and flew up higher into the country,
“ and left all naked and exposed to his entrance.
“ But I swear unto you by God, if I knew those
“ persons, or any that shall do so hereafter, I will
“ make them know and feel what it is to be so
“ fearful in so urgent a cause.

“ The

“ The subsidies you gave me, I accept thankfully, if you give me your good wills with them; but if the necessity of the time and your preferences did not require it, I would refuse them. But let me tell you, that the sum is not so much, but that it is needful for a Prince to have so much always in her coffers for your defence in time of need, and not to be driven to get it when we should use it.

“ You that be Lieutenants and Gentlemen of command in your countries, I require you to take care that the people be well armed, and in readiness upon all occasions. You that be Judges and Justices of the Peace, I command and straitly charge you, that you see the laws to be duly executed, and that you make them living laws when we have put life into them.”

Puttenham tells us, that when some English Knight, who had behaved himself very insolently towards his Queen, while she was Princess Elizabeth, fell upon his knees before her, soon after she became the Sovereign of these kingdoms, and besought her to pardon him, suspecting (as there was good cause) that he should have been sent to the Tower, she said to him, very mildly, “ Do you not know that we are descended of the lion, whose nature is, not to prey upon the mouse, or other small vermin?”

Osborne

Osborne, in his *Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth*, tells this story of her:—That one of her purveyors having behaved with some injustice in the county of Kent, one of the farmers of that county went to the Queen's palace at Greenwich, and watching the time when the Queen went to take her usual walk in the morning, cried out loud enough for her Majesty to hear, "Pray which is the Queen?" She replied very graciously, "I am your Queen; what would you have with me?"—"You (replied the farmer) are one of the rarest women I ever saw, and can eat no more than my daughter Madge, who is thought the properest lass in the parish, though far short of you: but that Queen Elizabeth I look for devours so many of my ducks, hens, and capons, as I am not able to live."

The Queen, as Osborne adds, always auspicious to suits made through the mediation of her comely shape, enquired who was the purveyor, and caused him to be hanged."

What pardon could the Earl of Essex hope from Queen Elizabeth, when it had been reported to her, that he had said her mind was grown as crooked as her body?

"As to her own personal qualities," says Strype, "she was a Queen that easily forgave private injuries, but a severe dispenser of common justice, favouring none in their crimes, nor leaving

" leaving them hopes of impunity. She cut off
 " all licentiousness from all, giving no counte-
 " nance thereunto to any. This precept of Plato
 " she always set before her in all her doings, That
 " laws should rule over men, and not that men
 " should rule, and be lords, over the laws. Be-
 " sides this, she was a Prince that least of all desired
 " the estates and goods of her subjects; and
 " for her own treasure, she commanded it to be
 " frugally and sparingly laid out for her private
 " pleasure, but royally and liberally for any public
 " use, whether it were for common benefit or do-
 " mestic magnificence."

The proficiency in learning of this great Prin-
 cess is thus described by Roger Ascham, in his
 " Schoolmaster:"

" It is to your shame (I speak to you all, you
 " yong Gentlemen of England) that one Mayd
 " should go beyond you all in excellencie of
 " learning, and knowledge of divers tonges.
 " Pointe forth six of the best given Gentlemen of
 " this Court, and all they together shew not so
 " much good-will, spend not so much tyme, be-
 " slow not so many houres dayly, orderly, and
 " constantly, for the increase of learning and
 " knowledge, as doth the Queene's Majestic
 " herselfe. Yea I believe, that beside her per-
 " fect medicines in Latin, Italian, French, and
 " Spanish, she readeth here now at Windfore

" more Greeke every day than some Prebendarie
 " of this Church doth read Latin in a whole weeke.
 " And that which is most praise-worthy of all,
 " within the walls of her Privie-Chamber she hath
 " obteyned that excellencie of learning, to under-
 " stand, speak, and write both wittily with head,
 " and faire with hand, as scarce one or two rare
 " Wittes in both the Univerfities have in many
 " yeares reached unto."

Queen Elizabeth made many progresfes through
 her kingdom. The account of the preparations
 made at Canterbury for receiving her Majesty
 are thus described in a letter of Matthew Parker,
 Archbishop of Canterbury, copied from the ori-
 ginal at the Bodleian Library in Oxford.

" SIR,

" Gladlie would I do all the service I could to
 " the Queenes Majestie, and to all her Nobiles,
 " with the rest of her most honourable household.
 " I have no other council to followe, but to
 " seache out what service my predecessors have
 " been wont to doe. My oft distemperance and
 " infirmitie of bodye maketh me not to do so
 " much as I woulde. If her Majestie would
 " please to remayne in my house, her Hyghness
 " should have convenient rome. And I could
 " place for a progresse-time your Lordship, my
 " Lord Chamberlaine, my Lord of Leicester, and
 " Mr,

" Mr. Hatton, if he come home: thinkinge
 " that your Lordships will furnishe the places with
 " your own stufte. They saie that myne house
 " is of an evill aire, hanging upon the church,
 " and having no prospect to loke on the people,
 " but yet I truste the conveniencie of the build-
 " ing would serve. If her Hyghness be minded
 " to have her own palace at St. Austens, then
 " might your Lordships be otherwise placed, with
 " the Deane and certain Prebendaries. Mr.
 " Lawte, Prebendary, would fayn have your
 " Lordship in his convenient house, trusting the
 " rather to doe your Lordship now service, as
 " he did once in teaching Grammar Schoole in
 " Stamford, by your appointment. Mr. Bungey
 " also would be glad to have your Lordship in
 " his lodging, where the Frenche Cardinal laye,
 " and his house is fayer and sufficient. Mr.
 " Pearson would gladly have your Lordship in
 " his faire house, most fit for your Lordship, if
 " you think so good.

" The custome hath beene when Princes have
 " come to Caunterbury, for the Bishop the Deane
 " and the Chapter to waite on them at the west
 " end of their Church, and so to attend on
 " them, and there to heare an oration. After
 " that her Hyghness may goe under a canopye
 " till she cometh to the middle of the Church,
 " where certain prayers shall be sayde, and after
 " that

" that to wayte on her Hyghness through the
 " Quier to the Communion Table to heare the
 " even-songe, so afterwarde to departe to her
 " own lodgings. Or else, upon Sondaye follow-
 " ing, (if it be her pleasure,) to come from her
 " house of St. Austens by the new bridge, and
 " so to enter the west end of the Church, or in
 " her coach by the street. It would much re-
 " joice and stablsh the people here in this reli-
 " gion to see her Hyghness that Sondaye (being
 " the first Sondaye of the moneth, when others
 " also customablie may receive) as a godlie de-
 " voute Prince, in her cheife and metropolitically
 " Church, openlie to receive the Communion
 " (which by her favour I would administer to
 " her): *Plurima sunt magna et necessaria; sed hoc*
 " *unum est necessarium.* I presume not to pre-
 " scribe this to her Hyghness, but as her trustie
 " Chapleyn shewe my judgement. And after
 " that Communion yt might please her Majestie
 " to heare the Deane preache, sitting either in
 " her traverse, or els to suffer him to go to the
 " common Chapter, being the place of Sermons,
 " where a greater multitude should hear. And
 " yet her Highness might goe to a very fitt place
 " with some of her Lords and Ladies, to be there
 " in a convenient closett above the heads of the
 " people to heare the sermon. And after that, I
 " would desier to see her Hyghness at her and
 " myne

" myne house for the dinner following. And
 " if her Hyghness will giue me leave, I would
 " keepe my bigger Hall that daye for her Nobiles
 " and the rest of her trayne. And if it please
 " her Majestie, she may come in through my Gal-
 " lerie, and see the disposition of the Hall in
 " dynner time at a window opening thereunto.
 " I pray your Lordship be not offended, though
 " I write unto my Lord of Suffex as Lord Cham-
 " berlayne, in some of those matters as may con-
 " cerne his office. I am in preparing for three
 " or fouer of my good Lords some Geldings; or
 " if I knewe whether would like you best, either
 " one for your own saddle, or a fine little white
 " Gelding for your own footclothe, or one for
 " one of your Gentlemen, I would so appointe
 " you. And thus trusting to have your counsell
 " as Mr. Deane cometh for the same, I commit
 " your Honor to God's tucion as myself. From
 " my house of Beakesbone, nigh to Caunter-
 " burie, this 18th of Auguste, 1573.

" Your L. assured in Christe,

" MATTHEW CANTUAR."

MARY,

QUEEN OF SCOTS.

ON the death of her husband, Francis the Second, Mary quitted France; and, as if conscious of the fate that was to await her in Scotland, in her passage to that country she kept her eyes constantly fixed on the French coast, and breathed out her expressive sorrow at quitting it, in the following elegant verses:

Adieu, plaisant Pays de France!

O ma patrie

La plus chérie;

Qui as nourri ma jeune enfance:

Adieu, France! adieu nos beaux jours!

La nef qui déjoit nos amours,

N'a eu de moi que la moitié:

Une part te reste, elle est tienne:

Je la fie à ton amitié,

Pour que de l'autre il te souviennne.

IN the year 1564, Buchanan made some elegant verses upon the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with Lord Darnley, and also on a diamond ring in the form of a heart, which Mary sent in the same year to Elizabeth Queen of England. They are published in an account of the life and writings
of

of George Buchanan, by Monf. Le Clerc, and may be thus translated :

This gem behold, the emblem of my heart,
From which my Cousin's image ne'er shall part !
Clear in its lustre, spotless does it shine ;
As clear, as spotless, is this heart of mine !
What though the stone a greater hardness wears,
Superior firmness still the figure bears.

This ring was presented by King James the First to Sir Thomas Warner, and is now in the possession of the great-grandson of Sir Thomas.

By the kindness of Mr. PLANTA, the reader is presented with the first letter that this unfortunate Queen ever wrote in English. It was written, most probably, in the summer or autumn of the year 1568, and was addressed to Sir Francis Knollys :

“ Master Knoles, y hauu har sum news from
“ Scotland, y send zou to da the double of them.
“ y wreit to the Quin my gud sifter, and prey zou
“ to do the lyk conforme to that y spak zester-
“ nicht unto zou, and sut hasti ansur y refer all to
“ zour discretion and wil lipne beter in zour
“ gud dalin for me nor y con persuad zou nemli
“ in this langasg excus mi iuel wretein for y
“ nevver used it asor and am hastid ze schal si
“ mi bel whuilk is opne it is sed Saterday mi
“ unfriends will be vth (with) zou y sey nothing
“ but

"but traft well and ze fend one to zour wiff so
 " may asur her schu wald a bin welkome to a
 " pur stranger hua nocht bien aquanted with her
 " wil notcht bi over bald to wreit bot for the
 " aquantans betwix ous, y wil fend zou lile tokne
 " to rember zou of the gud hop y haau in zou
 " ques ze fend a met messager y wald wysh ze
 " bestouded it reder upon her nor ain uder. thus
 " efter my commendations y prey God haau zou
 " in his kipin.

Your asured gud frind

MARIE R.

"Eucuf my lvel wretin

"the furst time."

Ronsard, the celebrated French Poet, addressed
 some verses to Mary. She presented him with a
 silver cup embossed, representing Apollo and the
 Nine Muses, thus inscribed:

"A. Ronsard l'Apillon de la source des Muses."

One of Mary's MS. letters ends with these
 melancholy words, "*C'est je suis pressée de*
 "*mourir.*"

The following copy of verses, written by this
 beautiful and unfortunate Princess during her
 confinement in Fotheringhay Castle, is presented to
 the Public by the kindness of a very eminent and
 liberal Collector:

Que

Que suis-je, hélas ? et de quoi sert la vie ?

J'en suis fors qu'un corps privé de cœur :

Un ombre vaine, un objet de malheur,

Qui n'a plus rien que de mourir en vain :

Plus ne me portez, O ennemis, d'envie,

Qui n'a plus l'esprit à la grandeur :

J'ai confondu d'envies d'autrui,

Voltez-les en braf de voir assourdi.

Et vous amis qui m'avez tant chere,

Souvenez-vous que sans cœur, et sans sante,

Je ne scaurois aucun bon œuvre faire.

Souhaitez-moi fin de misere,

Et que sus vos vœux aient lieu paix,

Fait ma part en la joie infinie.

The verses are written on a sheet of paper by Mary herself, in a large rambling hand. The following literal translation of them was made by a countrywoman of Mary's, a Lady in beauty of person and elegance of mind by no means inferior to that accomplished and unfortunate Princess :

Alas, what am I ? and in what estate ?

A wretched life bereaved of its heat ;

An empty shadow, lost, unfortunate :

To die is now in life my only part.

Foes to my greatness, let your envy rest,

In me no taste for grandeur now is found :

Confin'd by grief, with heavy ills oppress'd,

Your wishes and desires will soon be crown'd.

And

And you, my friends, who still have held me dear,
 Bethink you, that when health and heart are fled,
 And ev'ry hope of future good is dead,
 'Tis time to wish our sorrows ended here ;
 And that this punishment on earth is given,
 That my pure soul may rise to endless bliss in Heaven.

In her way to Fotheringay Castle, Mary stopped a few hours at Buxton, and with her diamond ring wrote on a pane of glass at the inn of that place,

*Buxtona, quæ tepida celebrare numine lymphæ,
 Buxtona, fortè iterum non adeunda, vale!*

Uncertain, in the womb of Fate,
 What ills on wretched Mary wait !
 Buxton, my tribute (whilst I may)
 To thy fap'd tepid fount I pay ;
 That fount, the cure of ills and pain,
 Which I shall never see again !

Many curious MS. papers relative to Mary Queen of Scots are to be met with in the Library of the Scots College at Paris. The last time that David Hume was in that city, the learned and excellent Principal of the College shewed them to him, and asked him, why he had pretended to write her history in an unfavourable light without consulting them. David, on being told this, looked over some letters which the Principal put into his hands, and, though not much used to the melting mood, burst into tears. Had Mary
 written

written the Memoirs of her own Life, how interesting must they have been! A Queen, a Beauty, a Wit, a Scholar, in distress, must have laid hold on the heart of every reader: and there is all the reason in the world to suppose that she would have been candid and impartial. Mary, indeed, completely contradicted the observation made by the learned Selden in his Table-Talk, "that men
 " are not troubled to hear men dispraised, be-
 " cause they know that though one be naught,
 " there is still worth in others: but women are
 " mightily troubled to hear themselves spoken
 " against, as if the sex itself were guilty of some
 " unworthiness:" for when one of the Cecil family, Minister to Scotland from England in Mary's reign, was speaking of the wisdom of his Sovereign Queen Elizabeth, Mary stopped him short by saying, "*Seigneur Chevalier, ne me parlez
 " jamais de la sagesse d'un femme; je connois bien
 " mon sexe; la plus sage de nous toutes n'est qu'une
 " peu moins folle que les autres.*"

The pictures in general supposed to be those of this unfortunate Princess differ very much from one another, and all of them from the gold medal struck of her with her husband Francis the Second at Paris, and which is now in the late Dr. Hunter's Museum in Windmill-street. This medal represents her as having a turned-up nose. Mary, however, was so graceful in her figure, that when,

at

at one of the processions of the Host at Paris, she was carrying the wafer in the pix, a woman burst through the crowd to touch her, to convince herself that she was not an angel. She was so learned, that at the age of fifteen years she pronounced a Latin oration of her own composition before the whole Court of France at the Louvre.

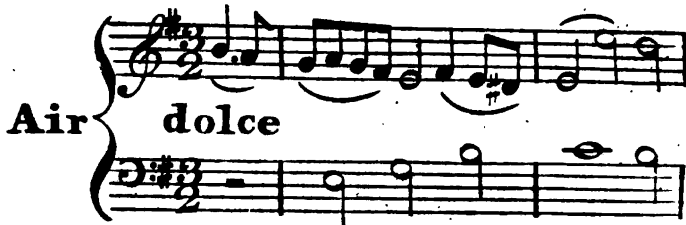
Mary, wearied with misfortunes, and tired of confinement, received with great firmness and resignation the sentence of death that was pronounced against her by her rivals. "Death," said she, "which will put an end to my misfortunes, will be very welcome to me. I look upon a soul too weak to support the body in its passage to the habitations of the blessed, as unworthy of the happiness that is to be enjoyed there."

The original of the following supplicatory letter of Mary Queen of Scots, to Queen Elizabeth, is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford:

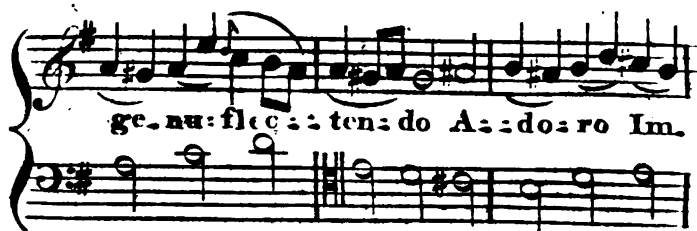
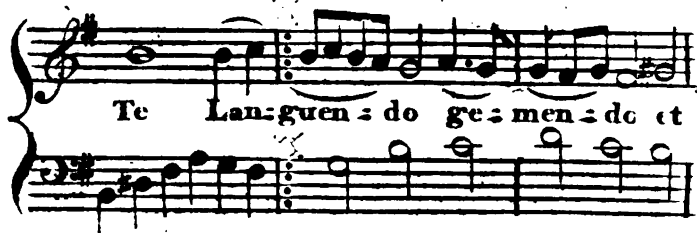
"MADAME,

"Pendant selon le commandement donney, que
 "tous ceulx non compris en ung certeing me-
 "moyre, deussent aller ou leur affayres les con-
 "duiroient j'avois choisi Monsieur de Leving-
 "ton pur estre porteur de la presente, ce que
 "m'estant refusay a lui retenu, j'ai este contraynte,
 "n'ayant autre libertay, mettre la presente aux
 "mayns

The PRAYER of
MARY QUEEN of Scots
before her Execution.







gaendo ge-mendo A-do-ro Im.

4 5 6

1st

plo-ro ut li-be-res me lan-

2^d Sym:

me.

CHORUS

of Women Attendants.

A...men A...men ex...

- au-di O Je-su In-fe-li-cem Ma...
- au-di O Je-su In-fe-li-cem Ma...
O Je-su In-fe-li-cem Ma...

ris: am

ris: am et

ris: am languen: tem ge: mentem et

ex: au: di et

ge: nu: flec: tentem ex: au: di et

ge: nu: flec: tentem et

libe ra Infe: li: cem Ma: ri: am O

libe ra Infe: li: cem Ma: ri: am O

libe ra Infe: li: cem Ma: ri: am O

7

Je . su Care Je . . su Ex . . . au . di et

Je . su Care Je . . su Ex . . . au . di et

Je . su Care Je . su et

li . be . ra Infe . . li . . cem Ma . .

li . be . ra Infe . . li . . cem Ma . .

li . be . ra Infe . . li . . cem Ma . .

. ri . am A . men A men A

. ri . am A . . men A

. ri . am A . .

..men A...men A...men A

..men A...men A...men A

..men A...men A...men A

Adagio

..men A...men

..men A...men

Adagio

..men A...men

“ mayns de Monsieur de Shrewsberi, de la quele,
 “ & de celle siendofes, je vous supplie au moyns
 “ par pitié me faire quelque response. Car si je
 “ demeure en cet estat, je n’esperai jamais vous
 “ donner plus de payne.

“ Votre affligée bonne Sœur & Cousin,

“ MARIE R.”

“ A la Royne d’Angleterre,

“ Madame ma bonne sœur.”

A very curious account of her execution was published in France soon after that event; from which it appears, that on her body’s falling after decapitation, her favourite spaniel jumped out of her clothes. Immediately before her execution she repeated the following Latin Prayer, composed by herself, and which has been set to a beautiful plaintive Air * by that triple son of Apollo the learned and excellent Dr. HARRINGTON of Bath, at the request of the COMPILER, as an embellishment to these little volumes.

O Domine Deus, speravi in te!

O care mi Jesu, nunc libera me!

In durâ catenâ, in miserâ panâ, desidero te!

Languendo, gemitendo, et gemitu suscitando.

Adoro, imploro, ut liberes me!

It may be thus paraphrased:

In this last solemn and tremendous hour,

My Lord, my Saviour, I invoke thy power!

In these sad pangs of anguish and of death,

Receive, O Lord, thy suppliant’s parting breath!

Before

* See the Music annexed.

Before thy hallowed cross the prostrate lies,
 O hear her prayers, commiserate her sighs!
 Extend thy arms of mercy and of love,
 And bear her to thy peaceful realms above.

Buchanan dedicated to Queen Mary his beautiful translation of the Psalms into Latin verse. The concluding lines of this Translation are:

*Non tamen ausus eram male natum exponere factum,
 Ne mihi displiceant, quæ placuere tibi,
 Nam quod ab ingenio Domini sperare nequibunt,
 Debeant genio forsitan illa tuo.*

They were thus altered by Bishop Atterbury the night before he died, and were sent by him to the late Lord Marshal Keith:

*At si culpa parum, si sunt incondita. Nostræ
 Scilicet ingenii est, non ea culpa soli.
 Posse etiam hinc nosci quæ sunt pulcherrima spondet,
 Ex vultu et genio Scotica terra tuo.*

If these rude barb'rous lines their author shame,
 His muse and not his country is to blame;
 That excellence e'en Scotland can bestow,
 We from thy genius and thy beauty know.

When the Commissioners from Queen Elizabeth came into her chamber to conduct her to the scaffold, she said to them, "The English have more than once stained their hands with the blood of their Kings. I am of the same blood; so there is nothing extraordinary in my death"

" death, nor in their conduct." As she went to the scaffold with a crucifix in her hand, one of the Commissioners brutally told her, she had much better have her Saviour in her heart than in her hands. " Sir," replied she coolly, " it is almost impossible for any one to have his Saviour in his hands without having his heart deeply affected by him." She was pressed even at the scaffold to change her religion; to which she nobly replied, " Pray give yourselves no farther trouble on that point. I was born in the Catholick Faith, I have lived in the Catholick Faith, and I am resolved to die in it."

" And now," says Wilfon in his " History of the Reign of King James," in speaking of the second funeral of Mary in Westminster Abbey, " in the tenth year of his reign, the King casts his thoughts towards Peterborough, where his Mother lay, whom he caused to be translated to a magnificent tomb at Westminster. And (somewhat suitable to her mind when she was living) she had a translucent passage in the night through the city of London, by multitudes of torches: the tapers placed by the tomb and the altar in the cathedral, smoking with them like an offertorie, with all the ceremonies and voices their quires and copes could express, attended by many Prelates and Nobles, who paid this last tribute to her memory. This was counted
" a pia-

" a placidous action of the King's by many,
 " though some have not stuck to say, that as
 " Queen Elizabeth was willing to be aid of the
 " Queen of Scots, yet would not have it her
 " action, and being it could not be done without
 " her command, when it was done she renounced
 " her own act. So, though the King was angry
 " when he heard his Mother was taken away by
 " a violent death, recalling his Ambassador,
 " threatening war, and making a great noise,
 " (which was after calmed and closed up with a
 " large pension from the Queen) yet he might
 " well enough be pleased that such a spirit was
 " layd, as might have conjured up three kingdoms
 " against him."

JOHN KNOX.

Of this celebrated Reformer, who disgraced
 his useful and respectable character by outrage and
 violence, the Regent Earl of Morton said, when
 he attended his funeral, " There lies a man, who
 " in his life never feared the face of a man; who
 " hath been often threatened with dag and dag-
 " ger, but yet hath he ended his days in peace
 " and honour; for he had God's providence
 " watching over him in a special manner when
 " his very life was fought."

Timoleon,

Timolcon, the Reformer of Corinth, when he caused his brother's blood to be shed, turned aside his head, covered it with his cloak, and wept. The Scottish Reformer, however, not only performed the great work in which he was engaged with earnestness, but occasionally added want of feeling toward the persons who suffered for it. In describing the murder of Cardinal Beaton, he introduces a joke about his corpulency, and adds, "these things we write merrily." When he relates an account of an exhortation which he gave to the unfortunate Queen Mary, he adds, "I made the Hyæna weep*." His writings are in the same style with his speeches, and bear titles expressive of the agitation and violence of mind of him who penned them; as, "The First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women;" and "A brief Exhortation to England for the speedy embracing of Christ's Gospel, heretofore by the Tyranny of Mary suppressed and banished."

* The elegant Mary herself, on seeing the bleeding body of a young gentleman brought near her, who had been shot by some of her soldiers, said, "I cannot be responsible for accidents, but I wish it had been his father." So nearly equal in brutality are the polite and the coarse, the uncultivated and the refined, the Sovereign and the peasant, when they suffer their minds to be transported by the violence of passion, or corrupted by the partiality of prejudice.

Knox in one of his Sermons told his hearers, " that one Mass was more frightful to him than " ten thousand enemies landed in any part of the " realm." This gave much offence to Queen Mary: Lord Darnley, whom she soon afterwards married, was prevailed upon to hear him preach, and he entertained his ears with this text from Isaiah, " O Lord, other Lords than thou have " reigned over us;" and speaking of the government of wicked Princes, he said, " that they " were sent as tyrants and scourges to the people " for their sins;" adding, " that God occasionally " sets *boys* and *women* over a nation, to punish it " for its crimes," &c.

To animate the mob of Perth to pull down cathedrals and monasteries, he exclaimed, " Pull " down the nests and the rooks will fly away." Yet, as it is sagaciously and humanely observed by Mr. Andrews, in his judicious and excellent Continuation of Dr. Henry's valuable History, " he restrained his followers from blood; not " even by way of retaliation did a single man of " the Roman Catholic party lose his life for his " religion, if we except the Cardinal, who fell as " much on account of his despotism as his bigotry. " To a fierce unpolished race like the Scots, a " stern tasteless Apostle like John Knox was perhaps necessary."

BUCHANAN.

The following curious account is taken from the Thirteenth Book of the Scotch History of that learned and elegant writer :

“ About this time, 1500, a new kind of monster was born in Scotland *. In the lower part of its body it resembled a male child, nothing differing from the ordinary shape of the human body, but above the navel, the trunk of the body, and all the other members, were double, representing both sexes, male and female. The King (James the Fourth) gave special order for its careful education, especially in music, in which it arrived to an admirable degree of skill ; and moreover it learned several tongues ; and sometimes the two bodies did discover several appetites disagreeing one with another, and so they would quarrel, one liking this, the other that ; and yet sometimes again they would agree, and consult as it were in common for the good of both. This was also memorable in

* A very ingenious Surgeon, lately arrived from the East-Indies, says, that he left alive in Bengal, some years ago, a boy of eleven years of age with two heads, the one joined to the crown of the other, with a part of the neck appended to it, having the appearance of having been decapitated. When this Gentleman left the East-Indies the boy was in perfect health.

" it, that when the legs or loins were hurt below,
 " both bodies were sensible of this pain in com-
 " mon, but when it was pricked, or otherwise
 " hurt above, the sense of the pain did affect one
 " body only; which difference was also more con-
 " spicuous at its death, for one of the bodies died
 " many days before the other, and that which
 " survived, being half putrified, pined away by
 " degrees. This monster lived twenty-eight
 " years and then died. I am the more confident,"
 adds the Historian, " in relating this story, be-
 " cause there are many honest and credible per-
 " sons yet alive who saw this prodigy with their
 " own eyes."

LORD BURLEIGH

Was very much pressed by some of the Divines of
 his time, who waited on him in a body, to make
 some alterations in the Liturgy. He desired them
 to go into the next room by themselves, and bring
 him in their unanimous opinion upon some of the
 disputed points. They returned, however, to him
 very soon, without being able to agree. " Why,
 " Gentlemen," said he, " how can you expect
 " that I should alter any point in dispute, when
 " you, who must be more competent, from your
 " situation,

“ situation, to judge than I can possibly be, cannot
“ agree among yourselves in what manner you
“ would have me alter it ?”

Lord Burleigh, very differently from many other
supposed great Ministers, used to say, that “ warre
“ is the curse, and peace the blessing of a coun-
“ trie.”—“ A realme,” added he, “ gaineth
“ more by one year’s peace than by tenne years
“ warre.”

With respect to the education of children, he
thought very differently from Lord Chesterfield
and the other luminaries of this age; for he used
to say, “ that the unthrifty looseness of youth in
“ this age was the parents’ faults, who made
“ them men seven years too soone, having but
“ children’s judgements.” He would also add,
that “ that Nation were happye where the Kinge
“ would take counsell and followe it.”—“ I
“ will,” said he, “ never truste anie man not of
“ founde religion, for he that is false to God can
“ never be true to man.”

Lord Burleigh’s conduct as a Judge seems to
have been very praise-worthy and exemplary, and
might be imitated by some of our present Courts
of Justice. “ He would never,” says his Bio-
grapher, “ suffer Lawyers to digresse or wrangle
“ in pleadinge; advising Counsellors to deale
“ truly and wisely with their clients, that if the
“ matter were naught, to tell them so, and not
“ to

“ to soothe them ; and where he found such a
 “ Lawyer, he would never thinke him honeste,
 “ nor recommende him to anie prefermente, as
 “ not fit to be a Judge that would give false
 “ counsel.”

These particulars are extracted from a life of this great man, published soon after his death by one of his household. It is to be met with in Mr. Collins's Life of Lord Burleigh.

Dr. Wall, in his translation of Cicero's Epistles, says, that this great Statesman made them his glasse, his rule, his oracle, his ordinance, and his pocket-book.

Lord Burleigh wrote some excellent Advice for his Son, which is here subjoined, and may still be perused with instruction, in spite of the alteration of the times, as it contains that fund of general good sense and knowledge of the world which is applicable to all times and to all situations. The person to whom it was addressed applied it so successfully to his own life and conduct, that he became Lord Treasurer of England, Earl of Salisbury, and one of the greatest Statesmen of his time.

“ SON ROBERT,

“ The vertuous inclinations of thy matchles
 “ mother, by whose tender and godly care thy
 “ infancy was governed, together with thy edu-
 “ cation

“ cation under so zealous and excellent a tutor,
“ puts me in rather assurance than hope, that
“ thou art not ignorant of the *sumum bonum*,
“ which is only able to make thee happy as well
“ in thy death as life: I mean, the true know-
“ ledge and worship of thy Creator and Re-
“ deemer, without which all other things are vaine
“ and miserable. So that thy youth being guided
“ by so sufficient a teacher, I make no doubt but
“ he will furnish thy life with divine and moral
“ documents. Yet, that I may not cast off the
“ care befitting a parent towards his child, or
“ that thou shouldest have cause to derive thy
“ whole felicity and welfare rather from others
“ than from whence thou receivedst thy breath
“ and being, I think it fitt and agreeable to the
“ affection I beare thee, to help thee with such
“ rules and advertisements, for the squaring of thy
“ life, as are rather gained by experience than by
“ much reading, to the end that entering into this
“ exorbitant age, thou mayest be the better pre-
“ pared to shunne those scandalous courses where-
“ unto the world and the lack of experience may
“ easily draw thee. And because I will not con-
“ found thy memory, I have reduced them into
“ Ten Precepts; and next unto Moses' Tables,
“ if thou imprintst them in thy mind, thou shalt
“ reap the benefit, and I the content. And they
“ are these following:

“ I. When

“ 1. When it shall please God to bring thee to
“ man’s estate, use great providence and circum-
“ spection in chusing thy wife, for from thence
“ will spring all thy future good or evil; and it is
“ an action of life, like unto a stratagem of warre,
“ wherein a man can erre but once. If thy estate
“ be good, match neere home, and at leisure; if
“ weak, far off and quickly. Enquire diligently
“ of her disposition, and how her parents have
“ been inclined in their youth. Let her not be
“ poore, how generous soever, for a man can buy
“ nothing in the markett with gentility: nor chuse
“ a base and uncomely creature altogether for
“ wealth, for it will cause contempt in others, and
“ loathing in thee. Neither make choice of (a)
“ dwarfe, or (a) fool; for by the one thou shalt
“ beget a race of pigmies, the other will be thy
“ continual disgrace, and it will yirke thee to hear
“ her talk; for thou shalt find it, to thy great
“ grief, that there is nothing more fulsome than a
“ she foole.

“ And touching the guiding of thy house, let
“ thy hospitallitie be moderate; and, according
“ to the meanes of thy estate, rather plentifull than
“ sparing, but not costly. For I never knewe
“ any man grow poore by keeping an orderly
“ table, but some consume themselves through
“ secret vices, and their hospitalitie bears the
“ blame. But banish swinish drunkards out of
“ thine

“ thine house, which is a vice impairing health,
“ consuming much, and makes no show. I never
“ heard praise ascribed to the drunkard, but (for)
“ the well bearing (of) his drink, which is a bet-
“ ter commendation for a brewer's horse or a
“ drayman than for either a gentleman or (a)
“ serving-man. Beware thou spend not above
“ three or four parts of thy renewes, nor above
“ a third part of that in thy house, for the other
“ two parts will do no more than defray thy extra-
“ ordinaries, which alwayes surmount the ordinary
“ by much, otherwise thou shalt live like a rich
“ beggar in continual want. And the needy man
“ can never live happily nor contentedly, for
“ every disaster makes him ready to mortgage or
“ sell; and that gentleman who sells an acre of
“ land sells an ounce of credit, for gentility is
“ nothing else but antient riches. So that if the
“ foundation shall at any time sinke, the building
“ must need followe, So much for the First
“ Precept.

“ 2. Bring thy children up in learning and obe-
“ dience, yet without outward austerity. Praise
“ them openly, reprehend them secretly. Give
“ them good countenance and convenient main-
“ tenance according to thy ability, otherwise thy
“ life will seem their bondage, and what portion
“ thou shalt leave them at thy death, they will
“ thank death for it, and not thee; and I am per-
“ suaded

“ suaded that the foolish cockering of some pa-
“ rents, and the over stern carriage of others,
“ causeth more men and women to take ill
“ courses than their own vicious inclinations.
“ Marry thy daughters in time, lest they marry
“ themselves. And suffer not thy sonnes to pass
“ the Alps, for they shall learne nothing there but
“ pride, blasphemy, and atheism; and if by travel
“ they gett a few broken languages, that shall
“ profit them nothing more than to have one
“ meat served in divers dishes. Neither, by my
“ consent, shalt thou train them up in warres, for
“ he that sets up his rest to live by that profession,
“ can hardly be an honest man or a good Christian:
“ besides, it is a science no longer in request than
“ use, for souldiers in peace are like chimneys in
“ summer.

“ 3. Live not in the countrey without corn and
“ cattle about thee, for he that putteth his hand
“ to the purse for every expence of household, is
“ like him that keepeth water in a sieve; and,
“ what provision thou shalt want, learn to buy it
“ at the best hand, for there is one penny saved in
“ four betwixt buying in thy need, and when the
“ marketts and seasons serve fittest for it. Be
“ not served with kinsmen, or friends, or men
“ entreated to stay, for they expect much, and doe
“ little; nor with such as are amorous, for their
“ heads are intoxicated; and keep rather two too
“ few

“ few, than one too many. Feed them well, and
“ pay them with the most; and then thou mayst
“ boldly require service at their hands.

“ 4. Let thy kindred and allies be welcome to
“ thy house and table. Grace them with thy
“ countenance, and farther them in all honest
“ actions, for by this means thou shalt so double
“ the band of nature, as thou shalt find them so
“ many advocates to plead an apology for thee
“ behind thy back; but shake off those glow-
“ wormes, I mean parasites and sycophants, who
“ will feed and fawn upon thee in the summer of
“ prosperitie; but, in an adverse storme, they will
“ shelter thee no more than an harbour in winter.

“ 5. Beware of suretyship for thy best friends.
“ He that payeth another man's debts, seeketh his
“ own decay; but if thou canst not otherwise
“ chuse, rather lend thy money thyself upon good
“ bonds, although thou borrow it, so shalt thou
“ secure thyself, and pleasure thy friend. Neither
“ borrow money of a neighbour nor a friend, but
“ of a stranger; where, paying for it, thou shalt
“ hear no more of it; otherwise thou shalt eclipse
“ thy credit, lose thy freedom, and yet pay as dear
“ as to another. But in borrowing of money, be
“ precious of thy word, for he that hath care of
“ keeping days of payment, is lord of another
“ man's purse.

“ 6. Under-

“ 6. Undertake no suit against a poor man,
“ without receiving much wrong; for, besides
“ (that) thou makest him thy compeer, it is a
“ base conquest to triumph where there is small
“ resistance. Neither attempt law against any
“ man, before thou be fully resolved that thou hast
“ right on thy side, and then spare not for either
“ money or pains; for a cause or two so followed
“ and obtained, will free thee from suits a great
“ part of thy life.

“ 7. Be sure to keep some great man thy friend,
“ but trouble him not for trifles. Compliment
“ him often with many, yet small gifts, and of
“ little charge; and if thou hast cause to bestow
“ any great gratuity, let it be something which
“ may be daily in sight, otherwise, in this ambi-
“ tious age, thou shalt remain like a hop without
“ a pole, live in obscurity, and be made a foot-
“ ball for every insulting companion to spurn at.

“ 8. Towards thy superiors be humble, yet ge-
“ nerous; with thine equals, familiar, yet respec-
“ tive. Towards thine inferiours shew much
“ humanity, and some familiarity, as to bow the
“ body, stretch forth the hand, and to uncover
“ the head, with such like popular compliments.
“ The first prepares thy way to advancement;
“ the second makes thee knowne for a man well
“ bred; the third gains a good report, which, once
“ got,

“ got, is easily kept, for right humanitie takes
“ such deep root in the minds of the multitude,
“ as they are easilier gained by unprofitable cur-
“ resies than by churlish benefits. Yet I advise
“ thee not to affect or neglect popularitie too
“ much. Seeke not to be Effex. Shunne to be
“ Rawleigh.

“ 9. Trust not any man, with thy life, credit,
“ or estate, for it is mere folly for a man to en-
“ thrall himself to his friend, as though, occasion
“ being offered, he should not dare to become
“ thine enemy.

“ 10. Be not scurrilous in conversation, nor
“ satyricall in thy jests. The one will make thee
“ unwelcome to all company, the other pull on
“ quarrels, and get thee hatred of thy best friends;
“ for suspitious jests (when any of them favour of
“ truth) leave a bitterness in the mindes of those
“ which are touched. And albeit I have already
“ pointed at this inclusively, yet I think it neces-
“ sary to leave it to thee as a speciall caution, be-
“ cause I have seene many so prone to quip and
“ gird, as they would rather leese their friend then
“ their jest; and if perchance their boiling braine
“ yield a quaint scoffe, they will travell to be de-
“ livered of it as a woman with child. These
“ nimble fancies are but the froth of wit.”

SIR NICHOLAS BACON,

LORD KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL.

" I HAVE come to the Lord Keeper," says Puttenham, " and found him fitting in his gallery
 " alone, with the Works of Quintilian before
 " him. Indeed, he was a most eloquent man, of
 " rare wisdom and learning, as ever I knew England
 " land to breed; and one that joyed as much in
 " learned men and good witts; from whose lippes
 " I have seen to proceed more grave and natural
 " eloquence, than from all the Orators of Oxford
 " or Cambridge."

" Queen Elizabeth came, in one of her progresses,
 " to visit Sir Nicholas Bacon, at his house
 " at Redgrave, and said to him, My Lord, how
 " small a house you have! He replied, Madam,
 " my house is small; but you have made me too
 " great for it."

EARL OF ESSEX.

At the age of sixteen, Lord Essex took the
 degree of Master of Arts at Cambridge, and kept
 his public act. " His Father," says Sir Henry
 Wotton, " died with a very cold conceit of him;

“ some say, through his affection to his second
“ son Walter Devereux, who was indeed a dia-
“ mond of his time, and both of a kindly and
“ delicate temper and mixture. But it seems,
“ the Earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and
“ open slowly; Nature sometimes delighting to
“ play an after-game, as well as Fortune, which
“ had both their turns and tides in course.”

This amiable and accomplished Nobleman is thus described by Sir Henry Wotton:

“ As he grew more and more attentive to busi-
“ ness, he became less curious of his dress, so that
“ those about him had a conceit, that sometimes
“ when he went up to the Queen, he scarce knew
“ what he had on. For his manner of dressing
“ was this: his chamber being commonly filled
“ with friends or suitors of one kind or other,
“ when he was up he gave his legs, his arms, and
“ breast to his ordinary servants, to button and
“ dress him with little heed, his head and face
“ to his barber, his eyes to his letters, his ears to
“ petitioners, and many times all at once. Then
“ the Gentleman of his robes throwing his cloke
“ over his shoulders, he would make a step into
“ his closet, and after a short prayer he was gone.
“ Only in his baths he was somewhat delicate.”

Lord Essex was a scholar, and an extremely elegant writer in prose and in verse. His advice to the Earl of Rutland on his travels is admirable,
and,

and, from the excellent observations which it contains, may be still perused with advantage and instruction.

Effex's liberal behaviour to Lord Bacon will ever endear his memory to all lovers of the writings of that great man: on Queen Elizabeth's refusing the place of Solicitor General to him, though Lord Effex had importuned her very much to give it to him, he sent for Mr. Bacon, and told him, " I know that you are the least part
" of your own matter, but you fare ill because
" you have chosen me for your mean and de-
" pendance. You have spent your time and
" thoughts in my matters. I die, if I do not
" somewhat towards your fortune. You shall
" not deny to accept a piece of land, which I
" will bestow upon you." Mr. Bacon answered,
" that for his fortune it was no great matter,
" but that his Lordship's offer made him call to
" mind what used to be said when he was in
" France of the Duke of Guise, that he was the
" greatest usurer in that kingdom; because he
" had turned all his estates into obligations,
" having left himself nothing, and to have only
" bound numbers of persons to himself. Now,
" my Lord," said he, " I would not have you
" imitate this course, nor turn your estate thus,
" by greatest gifts to obligations; for you will find
" many bad debtors." The Earl bade him take

no

no care for that, and pressed his offer; upon which Mr. Bacon said, " I see, my Lord, that I must be your homager, and hold land of your gift. But do you know the manner of doing homage in this land? It is always with a saving of his faith to the King and the other Lords; and therefore, my Lord, I can be no more yours than I was, and it must be with the ancient savings; and if I grow to be a rich man, you will give me leave to give it back again to some of your unrewarded followers."

" This land," says Dr. Birch, in his entertaining *Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth*, " was Twickenham park and garden, which was sold afterwards for one thousand eight hundred pounds, and was thought to be worth more."

The hatred between Lord Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh is well known: Sir Walter had landed at Fayal in the Island of Madeira, in direct contradiction to the precise commands of Lord Essex, who commanded in that expedition; and who, being pressed by some persons to bring him to a Court Martial, nobly replied, " I would do it immediately, if he were my friend."

Queen Elizabeth was very irresolute respecting the execution of Lord Essex. Her pride was hurt at his not imploring her to pardon him.

When Essex was told by Dr. Barlow, that his popularity had spurred him on to his fate, and

that the people had deceived him ; he said, “ True, “ Sir, a man’s friends will fail him ; all popularity “ and trust in man is vain, whereof myself have “ had late experience.”

Secretary Cecil acknowledged, that his Lordship suffered with great patience and humility ; only (notwithstanding his resolution that he must die) the conflict between the flesh and the spirit did appear thus far, that he was fain to be helped, otherwise no man living could pray more christianly than he did.

MATTHEW PARKER,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THIS learned Man, the second Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, was distinguished by his hatred to the Puritans, and by his extreme desire to effect an uniformity of habits and of ceremonies in the Church.

The two following Letters display the Archbishop’s character to advantage : the first shews his abhorrence of imposture ; and the other exhibits a specimen of the spirit and resolution with which he opposed innovation.

“ SIR,

" SIR,

" I had rather you understood a truth by my
 " report in suche matters wherein I am a doer,
 " than by the uncertain speech of the Court. I
 " have travailed much by myself, alone, for the
 " want of other Commissioners, to trie out a
 " *Possession* which was very earnestlie belceved and
 " fet forth, and by printe recondict and spredd
 " without lycense. The two printers whereof,
 " with others that fold these pamphlets, were
 " commytted to prision. And if I had my will,
 " I would commytt some of the principal actresses
 " to pryson, to learn them hereafter not to abuse
 " the Queen's Majestie's people so basely, falsely,
 " and impudently. After I had by divers exami-
 " nations tryed out the falsehood, I required Sir
 " Rowland Hayward and Mr. Recorder of the
 " City to be assistant with me, who heard the
 " wench examined and confessed, and plaied her
 " pranks before them. We had the father and
 " the mother, by which mother this wench was
 " counfelled and supported; and yet would she
 " not confesse any thing. Whose stubborneffe we
 " confidering, sent her to close prision at West-
 " minster Gate; where she remaineth, until her
 " daughter and another maid of Lothburie have
 " openlie done their penance at Paul's Crosse, as
 " it is ordered.

" I am so greeved with such dissemblers, that
 " I cannot be quiett with myself. I doo intend,
 " because their bookes are so spreadd abroad and
 " believed, to set out a confutation of the false
 " falsehood. The tragedie is so large that I might
 " spend much time to trouble your Honor withal;
 " but brieflie I have sent to your Lordship a copie
 " of the vaine book, printed, and a copie of their
 " confessions at length. And thus knowing that
 " your Lordship is at the Court, I thought good
 " to send to you, wishing his Majestie and all you
 " wayting upon him, a prosperous retorne. From
 " my house at Lambeth, this Frydaie the 13th of
 " August,

" Your L. loving friend,

" MATTHEW CANTUAR."

" *To the Right Honnble my*
 " *verie good Lord, the L.*
 " *Treasurer of England.*"

" SIR,

" I retorne to your Honor agayn your letters,
 " by w^{ch} may be understood that ye have them
 " ready to execute your orders of the best sort,
 " and of the most part excepting a fewe Catylins,
 " who bi sufferance will infect the whole Coll.
 " Whereupon, when King Edward's statutes
 " stablished by his Counsell, delivered them bi his
 " Visitors,

" Visitors, the same nowe bi the Queen's Majes-
 " tie's Visitors retorned to them, your orders
 " of late, with consent of the body of the Uni-
 " versity, the Queene's Highness pleasure sent to
 " them by my letter; you, the Chancellor, of the
 " Privy Councill, and in such place and credyt as
 " ye be, would ye suffer so much authority to be
 " borne under foote by a bragging braynles head
 " or two? In my opinion, your conscience shall
 " never be excusable (I praye your charitie par-
 " don my plainnes) *ex intimo corde ex purâ con-*
 " *scientiâ coram Deo et Christo ejus* I speke, we mar
 " our religion; our circumspection so variable (as
 " though it was not God's cause which we would
 " defend) maketh cowards thus to cocke over us.
 " I do not like that the Commissioners letters
 " should go to private Colleges, especially after
 " so much passed. I must saye as Demosthenes
 " answered, what was the chief part in rhetorick,
 " the second and the third; Pronunciation, sayd
 " he; so saye I, Execution, execution, execution
 " of lawes and orders must be the first and the
 " last part of governance; although I yet admit
 " moderators for tymes, places, multitudes, &c.
 " and hereafter, for God's love never styr any
 " alterations, except it be fairly meant to have
 " them establisshed. For or ellis we should hold
 " us in no certaintye, but be ridiculous to our
 " adversaries, and contemned of our own, and
 " gyve

" gyve the adventure of more dangers. And thus
 " ye must pardon my boldnes. For my own
 " part, I repose myself *in silentio et in spe, et for-*
titudo mea est Dominus, howsoever the world
 " fawneth or frowneth.

" Your, in Christ our Lord,

" MATTH. CANT."

" *To the Right Honnble*

" *Mr. Secretary.*

" *October 8, 1565.*"

ARCHBISHOP WHITGIFT.

THERE is a very pretty little book in French, called " Great Events from Little Causes," by M. Richer. He supposes the Peace of Utrecht to have arisen from the Dukes of Marlborough's spilling some water upon Queen Anne's gown."

In that very entertaining piece of biography " Sir George Paul's Life of Archbishop Whitgift," there is a trifling circumstance mentioned, which, in the opinion of a very acute and intelligent Lady, perhaps gave rise to the sect of the Dissenters in England.

The circumstance is this :—" The first discontentment of Master Cartwright (a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a celebrated
 " disputant)

“disputant) grew at a publick Act in that Uni-
“versity before Queen Elizabeth, because Master
“Preston, (then of King’s College, and after-
“wards Master of Trinity Hall,) for his comely
“gesture and pleasing pronounciation, was both
“liked and rewarded by her Majesty, and him-
“self received neither reward nor commenda-
“tion, presuming on his own good scholarship.
“This his no small grief he uttered unto divers
“of his friends in Trinity College, who were
“also much discontented, because the honour of
“the disputation did not redound unto their Col-
“lege. Master Cartwright, immediately after
“her Majesty’s neglect of him, began to trade
“into divers opinions, as that of the discipline,
“and to kick against her Ecclesiastical Govern-
“ment; and that he might the better feed his
“mind with novelties, he travelled to Geneva,
“where he was so far carried away with an affec-
“tion of their new-devised discipline, as that he
“thought all Churches and Congregations for
“Governments Ecclesiastical were to be measured
“and squared by the practice of Geneva. There-
“fore, when he returned home he took many ex-
“ceptions against the established Government of
“the Church of England, and the observation of
“its rites and ceremonies, and the administration
“of its Holy Sacraments, and buzzed these con-
“ceits into the heads of divers young Preachers
“and

“ and Scholars of the University of Cambridge,
“ and drew after him a great number of disciples
“ and followers. Cartwright afterwards disturbs
“ the state of the University; is recommended to
“ be quiet, but to no purpose; and is at last ex-
“ pelled, after having refused to assist at a con-
“ ference which Archbishop Whitgift offered him.
“ Cartwright afterwards published in 1591, a
“ book of New Discipline, for which he was pro-
“ ceeded against in the Star Chamber.”

Hooker, speaking of Archbishop Whitgift, says,
“ he always governed with that moderation which
“ useth by patience to suppress boldness, and to
“ make them conquer that suffer.” The Arch-
bishop was anxious that the Curates’ stipends
should be raised. His Biographer says of him,
“ In letting leases of his impropriations, if he
“ found his Curates’ wages small, he would abate
“ much of his fine to increase their pensions, some
“ ten pounds by the year, as Maidstone, &c.”

“ Queen Elizabeth,” continues the Arch-
bishop’s Biographer, “ told his Grace, that she
“ would have the discipline of the Church of
“ England of all men duly to be observed with-
“ out alteration of the least ceremony; conceiving
“ that these Novelists might have wrought the
“ same mischief in her kingdom which the tur-
“ bulent Orators of Sparta did in that Common-
“ wealth, so wisely settled by Lycurgus’s Laws,
“ which,

" which, whilst they took upon themselves to
 " amend, they miserably defaced and deformed;
 " the inconvenience of which kind of reasoning
 " the Queen had taken out of the Greek Poet Ara-
 " tus, who, when one asked him how he might
 " have Homer's Poems free from faults and cor-
 " ruptions, replied, Get an *old* copy not reformed;
 " for curious wits, labouring to amend things well
 " done, commonly either quite mar them, or at
 " least make them worse."

HENRY EARL OF ARUNDEL.

" THIS Nobleman," says Puttenham, " pass-
 " ing from England towards Italie, by her Ma-
 " jestie Queen Elizabeth's licence, was very
 " honourably entertained at the Court of Brussells
 " by the Lady Duchesse of Parma, Regent there.
 " And sitting at a banquet with her, (where was
 " also the Prince of Orange, with all the great
 " Princes of the State,) the Earle, though he
 " could reasonably well speake French, would
 " not speak one French word, but all English.
 " Whether he asked any question or answered it,
 " all was done by *Truchemen* (interpreters); inso-
 " much as the Prince of Orange, marvelling at it,
 " looked

“ looked aside on that part where I stood a beholder
“ of all the feaste, and sayed, I marvel your Noble-
“ men of England doe not desire to be better lan-
“ guaged in the foreigne languages. This word
“ was by and by repeated to the Earl again. Tell
“ my Lord the Prince, quoth he, that I love to
“ speak in that language in which I can best utter
“ my mind, and not mistake.”

SIR ROGER CHAMLOE.

“ It is a notable tale,” says Roger Ascham,
in his Schoolmaster, “ that old Syr Roger Cham-
“ loe, sometime Chiefe Justice, would tell of him-
“ selfe. When he was Auncient in Inn of Court,
“ certaine yong Gentlemen were brought before
“ him to be corrected for certaine misorders, and
“ one of the lustiest sayde, Sir, we be yong Jen-
“ tlemen, and wise men before us have proved all
“ facions, and yet those have done full well.
“ This they sayd, because it was well known that
“ Syr Roger had been a good fellowe in his youth.
“ But he answered them very wiselie: Indeede
“ (saith he) in youthe I was as you are now, and
“ I had twelve fellowes like unto myself, but not
“ one of them came to a good ende. And there-
“ fore,

“ fore, folowe not my example in youth, but
“ folowe my counsell in age, if ever ye think to
“ come to this place, or to theis yeares that I am
“ come unto, lesse ye meet either with povertie or
“ Tiburn in the way.”

ROGER ASCHAM.

“ SYR RICHARD SACKVILLE, a worthie Jen-
“ tleman of worthie memorie, in the Queene’s
“ (Elizabeth) privie chamber at Windfore, after
“ he had talked with me for the right choice of
“ a good witte in a childe for learnyng, and of
“ the trewe difference betwixt quicke and harde
“ wittes; of alluring young children by jentle-
“ nefs to love learnyng, and of the speciall
“ care that was to be had, to keepe young men
“ from licentious livyng; he was most earnest
“ with me to have me say my mynde also, what
“ I thought concerning the fansie that many
“ young Gentlemen of Englande have to travell
“ abroad, and namely to lead a long life in
“ Italic. His request, both for his authoritie
“ and good will toward me, was a sufficient
“ commaundement unto me, to satisfie his plea-
“ sure with utteryng plainlie my opinion in that
“ matter.

“ matter, Syr (quoth I) I take goyng thither,
“ and livyng there, for a yonge Gentleman, that
“ doth not goe under the kepe and garde of
“ such a man, as both by wisedome can, and
“ authoritie dare rewle him, to be marvelous dan-
“ gerous.”

“ Tyme was,” says Ascham, in another part
of his learned and excellent Treatise of the
Schoolmaster, “ when Italie and Rome have
“ bene, to the great good of us that now live,
“ the best breeders and bringers up of the
“ worthiest men, not onlie for wise speakinge,
“ but also for well doinge, in all civil affaires,
“ that ever was in the worlde. But now that
“ tyme is gone, and though the place remayne,
“ yet the olde and present manners do differ as
“ farre as blacke and white, as virtue and vice,
“ Virtue once made that countrie mistresse over
“ all the world; vice now maketh that countrie
“ slave to them, that before were glad to serve
“ it. Italie now, is not that Italie it was wont
“ to be; and therefore now not so fitte a place as
“ some do counte it, for yong men to fetch either
“ wisedome or honesty from thence. For surelie
“ they will make others but bad scholers, that be
“ so ill masters to themselves.”

“ If you think,” says this learned man in
another place, “ that we judge amisse, and write
“ too sore against you, heare what the Italian
“ sayth

" sayth of the Englishman; what the matter
 " reporteth of the scholer, who uttereth plainlie
 " what is taught by him, and what is learned
 " by you, saying, *Englese Italianato, e un Diabolo*
 " *incarnato*: that is to say, You remain men in
 " shape and facion, but become Devils in life and
 " conversation.

" I was once in Italie myself, but I thank God
 " my abode there was but nine daies; and yet I
 " sawe in that little tyme in one citie (Venice)
 " more libertie to sinne, than I ever yet heard tell
 " of in London in nine yeare."

Ascham thus excellently illustrates the difference between persons of quick and of sound parts:

" Commonlie, men very quicke of witte be
 " also very light of conditions; and thereby very
 " readie of disposition to be carried over quick-
 " lie by any light companie to any riot and un-
 " thriftinesse when they be young; and therefore
 " seldom either honest of life, or riche in living,
 " when they be old. For quicke in wit and
 " light in manners be either seldome troubled,
 " or very soon wery, in carrying a verie hevie
 " purse. Quick wittes also be in most part of
 " all their doings over quick, hastie, rash, headie,
 " and brainsicke. These two last wordes, Headie
 " and Brainsicke, be fitte and proper wordes,
 " rising naturally of the matter, and teamed
 " aptlie

" aptlie by the condition of over much quicknesse
 " of witte."

* * * * *

" They be like trees, that shew forth faire
 " blossoms and broad leaves in spring time, but
 " bring out small and not long lasting fruit in
 " harvest time, and that only such as fall and rotte
 " before they be ripe, and so never or seldome
 " come to any good at all. For this ye shall find
 " most true by experience, that amongst a num-
 " ber of quicke wittes in youth, fewe be found,
 " in the end, either verie fortunate for themselves,
 " or very profitable to serve the Commonwealth,
 " but decay and vanish, men know not which
 " way, except a verie fewe, to whom peradventure
 " blood and happy parentage may perchance pur-
 " chase a long standing upon the stage."

" Contrariwise, a witte in youth that is not
 " over dulle, heavic, knottie, and lumpishe, but
 " hard, tough, and though somewhat staffishe (as
 " Tullie wisheth, *otium quietum non languidum, et*
 " *negotium cum labore, non cum periculo;*) such a
 " witte, I say, if it be at the first well handled by
 " the mother, and rightlie smoothed and wrought
 " as it should, not overwartlie, and against the
 " wood, by the scholemaster, both for learning
 " and hole course of living, proveth alwaies the
 " best. In woode and stone, not the softest but
 " hardest be alwaies aptest for portraiture, both
 " fairest

“ fairest for pleasure, and most durable for profit.
“ Hard wittes be hard to receive, but sure to
“ keepe; painful without wearienesse, heedfull
“ without wavering, constant without newfangle-
“ nesse; bearing heavy thinges, though not
“ lightlie yet willinglie; entring hard thinges,
“ though not easilie yet deeplie; and so come to
“ that perfectnesse of learning in the end, that
“ quick wittes seem in hope, but do not in dede,
“ or else verie seldome, ever attaine unto. Also,
“ for manners and lyfe, hard wittes commonlie
“ are hardlie carried either to desire everie newe
“ thinge, or else to marvel at everie strange thinge;
“ and therefore they be carefull and diligent in
“ their own matters, not curious and busy in
“ other men’s affaires, and so they become wise
“ themselves, and also are counted honest by
“ others. They be grave, stedfast, silent of
“ tongue, secret of hart: not hastie in making,
“ but constant in keepinge any promise: not rashe
“ in uttering, but ware (wary) in considering every
“ matter: and thereby not quicke in speaking,
“ but deepe of judgement, whether they write or
“ give counsell in all weightie affaires. And theis
“ be the men that become in the ende both most
“ happy for themselves, and alwaies best esteemed
“ abroad in the world.”

MR. PAGE.

IN the golden days of good Queen Bess, those halcyon days to which every Englishman affects to look up with rapture, the punishment for a libel was sometimes striking off the hand of the unfortunate offender. Mr. Page, who had written a pamphlet upon the Queen's marriage with the Duke of Anjou, suffered that punishment; and, according to that very elegant miscellany the "*Nugæ Antiquæ*," made the following manly and spirited speech upon the scaffold before his hand was chopped off.

" Fellow-countrymen, I am come hither to receive the law according to my judgment, and
 " thanke the God of all; and of this I take God
 " to witness, (who knoweth the hartes of all men,)
 " that as I am forrie I have offended her Majesty, so did I never meane harme to her Majesty's person, crown or dignity, but have been
 " as true a subject as any was in England to the
 " best of my abilitie, except none. Then holding up his right hand, he said, This hand did I
 " put to the plough, and got my living by it
 " many years. If it would have pleased her
 " Highness to have taken my left hand, or my
 " life, she had dealt more favourably with me;
 " for now I have no means to live; but God
 " (which

“ (which is the Father of us all) will provide for
“ me. I beseech you all, good people, to pray
“ for me, that I may take my punishment patiently.
“ And so he laid his right hand upon the block,
“ and prayed the executioner to dispatch him
“ quickly. At two blows his hand was taken
“ off. So lifting up the bleeding stump, and
“ pointing to the block, he said to the by-
“ standers, See, I have left there a true English-
“ man’s hand. And so he went from the scaffold
“ very stoutly, and with great courage.”

With what indignation must the unnecessary cruelty of the punishment, and the noble intrepidity of the sufferer, have affected the spectators of this disgrace to justice and humanity!

JAMES THE FIRST.

[1603—1625.]

ON the devolution of the kingdom of England to this Monarch, Henry the Fourth of France said, "*En vérité, c'est un trop beau morceau pour un pedant.*"

The entrance of this Prince into England is thus described by Wilson:

“ But our King coming through the North,
 “ (banqueting and feasting by the way,) the ap-
 VOL. I. O PLAUSE

"plause of the people in so obsequious and sub-
 "missive a manner (still admiring change) was
 "checked by an honest plain Scotsman (unused to
 "hear such humble acclamations) with a pro-
 "phetical expression: This people will spoyl a
 "good King. The King as unused, so tired with
 "multitudes, especially in his hunting (which he
 "did as he went,) caused an inhibition to be
 "published, to restrain the people from hunting
 "him. Happily being fearful of so great a
 "concourse as this novelty produced, the old
 "hatred betwixt the Borderers, not yet forgotten,
 "might make him apprehend it to be of a greater
 "extent; though it was generally imputed to a
 "desire of enjoying his recreations without in-
 "terruption."

James was extremely fond of hunting, and very
 severe against those who disturbed him in the pur-
 suit of that amusement. "I dare boldly say,"
 says Osborn with some spleen, "that one man
 "in his reign might with more safety have killed
 "another than a rascal deer; but if a stag had
 "been known to have miscarried, and the author
 "fled, a proclamation, with the description of
 "the party, had been presently penned by the
 "Attorney-General, and the penalty of his Ma-
 "jesty's high displeasure (by which was under-
 "stood the Star-chamber) threatened against all
 "that did abet, comfort, or relieve him: thus
 "satirical,

“ satyrical, or, if you please, tragical, was this
 “ sylvan Prince against deer-killers, and indul-
 “ gent to man-slayers.—But, lest this expression
 “ should be thought too poetical for an historian,
 “ I shall leave his Majesty dressed to posterity in
 “ the colours I saw him in the next progress after
 “ his inauguration, which was as green as the
 “ grass he trod on, with a feather in his cap, and
 “ a horn instead of a sword by his side; how suit-
 “ able to his age, person, or calling, I leave others
 “ to judge from his pictures, he owning a coun-
 “ tenance not in the least regard semblable to any
 “ my eyes ever met with, besides an host dwelling
 “ at Ampthill, formerly a shepherd, and so meta-
 “ phorically of the same profession.”

This Monarch was extremely profuse in his
 presents to his favourites. Sir Robert Cecil,
 afterward Earl of Salisbury, his Treasurer, ac-
 cording to Osborn, in his *Memoirs of the Life of*
this Prince, took the following method to correct
 his extravagance:

“ The Earl of Somerset had procured from
 “ King James a warrant to the Treasurer for
 “ 20,000*l.* who, in his exquisite prudence, find-
 “ ing that not only the Exchequer, but that the
 “ Indies themselves would in time want fluency
 “ to feed so immense a prodigality, and, not with-
 “ out reason, apprehending the King as ignorant
 “ of the value of what was demanded, as of the

" desert of the person who begged it, laid the
 " former mentioned sum upon the ground, in a
 " room through which his Majesty was to pass;
 " who, amazed at the quantity, as a sight not un-
 " possibly his eyes never saw before, asked the
 " Treasurer whose money it was? who answered,
 " Yours, before you gave it away. Thereupon
 " the King fell into a passion, protesting that he
 " was abused, never intending any such gift; and,
 " casting himself upon the heap, scrabbled out
 " the quantity of two or three hundred pounds,
 " and swore he should have no more."

The King, on hearing a sermon in which there
 was more of politics than of religion, asked Bishop
 Andrews what he thought of it, and whether it
 was a sermon or not. " Please your Majesty,"
 replied the Bishop, " by very charitable construc-
 " tion it may pass for a sermon."

" James," according to Wilson, " in one of
 " his speeches to the Star-chamber, took notice
 " of those swarms of Gentry, as he is pleased to
 " call them, who, through the instigation of their
 " wives, or to new-model and fashion their
 " daughters, (who, if they were unmarried,
 " marred their reputations; if married, lost their
 " reputations, and robbed their husbands purses,)
 " did neglect their country hospitalitie, and cum-
 " ber the city (a general nuisance to the king-
 " dom,) being as the spleen to the body, which

" as

“ as in measure it overgrows, the body waxes;
“ and seeing that a proclamation would not keep
“ them at home, he requires that the power of
“ the Star-chamber may not only regulate them,
“ but the exorbitancy of the new buildings about
“ the city, which he much repined at, as being
“ a shelter for them when they spent their estates
“ in coaches, lacqueys, and fine cloaths, like
“ Frenchmen; living miserably in their houses,
“ like Italians; and becoming apes to other na-
“ tions; whereas it was the honour of the English
“ nobility and gentry (above all countries in the
“ world) to be hospitable amongst their tenants;
“ which,” added this Prince, “ they may better
“ doe, by the fertility and abundance of all
“ things.”

“ It was a hard question,” says Wilfon, “ whe-
“ ther the wisdom and knowledge of King James
“ exceeded his choler and his fear. Certainly
“ the last couple drew him with more violence,
“ because they were not acquisitions, but natural:
“ if he had not had that alloy, his high towering
“ and mastering reasoning had been of a rare and
“ sublimed excellency.”

Into what degrading situations his choler occa-
sionally led him, the following passage in Wilfon
will but too strongly evince:

“ One day at Theobalds the King wanted
“ some papers that had relation to the Spanish
“ Treaty,

“ Treaty, so hot in motion, which raised him
“ highly into the passion of anger, that he should
“ not know what he had done with them, being
“ things so materiall, and of such concernment;
“ and, calling his memory to a strict account,
“ at last he discharged it upon John Gib, a
“ Scotchman, who was of his bed-chamber, and
“ had been an old servant to him. Gib is called
“ for in haste, and the King askes him for the
“ papers he gave him. Gib, collecting himself,
“ answered the King he received no papers from
“ him. The King broke into extreme rage, (as
“ he would often when the humor of choller
“ began to boyle in him,) protesting he had
“ them, and reviling him exceedingly for deny-
“ ing them. Gib threw himself at the King’s
“ feet, protesting his innocency, that he never
“ received any, and desired his life might make
“ satisfaction for his fault if he were guilty.
“ This could not calme the King’s spirit, tossed
“ in this tempest of passion; and, overcharged
“ with it, as he passed by Gib (kneeling) threw
“ some of it upon him, giving him a kicke with
“ his foot; which kicke infected Gib, and turn-
“ ed his humility into anger; for, rising instant-
“ ly, he said, ‘ Sir, I have served you from my
“ youth, and you never found me unfaithfull; I
“ have not deserved this from you, nor can I live
“ longer with you with this disgrace. Fare ye
“ well,

“ well, Sir, I will never see your face more.”
“ And away he goes from the King’s presence,
“ took horse and rode towards London. Those
“ about the King put on a sad countenance to
“ see him displeased, and every man was inqui-
“ sitive to know the cause. Some said the King
“ and Gib were fallen out, but about what?
“ Some papers of the Spanish Treaty the King
“ had given him cannot be found. Endymion
“ Porter, hearing it, said, ‘ The King gave me
“ those papers;’ went presently, and brought
“ them to the King; who, being becalmed, and
“ finding his error, called instantly for Gib.
“ Answer was made, He was gone to London.
“ The King hearing it, commanded with all ex-
“ pedition to send post after him, to bring him
“ back, protesting never to eate, drinke, or
“ sleepe, till he saw Gib’s face. The messenger
“ overtooke him before he got to London; and
“ Gib, hearing the papers were found, and that
“ the King sent for him with much earnestnesse,
“ returned to the Court; and, as soon as he
“ came into the King’s chamber, the King
“ kneeled down upon his knees before Gib, in-
“ treating his pardon with a sober and grave
“ aspect, protesting he would never rise till Gib
“ had forgiven him; and though Gib modestly
“ declined it with some humble excuses, yet it
“ would not satisfie the King, till he heard the
“ words

“ words of absolution pronounced. So ingenious
 “ was he in this piece of passion, which had its
 “ suddaine variation from a stern and furious anger
 “ to a soft and melting affection, which made
 “ Gib no loser by the bargain.”—*The History of
 Great Britain, containing the Life and Reign of
 King James the First. By ARTHUR WILSON, Esq.
 Folio. 1652.*

“ A new incroachment upon the Sabbath *,”
 says Wilfon, “ gave both King and People more
 “ liberty to profane the day with authority; for
 “ if the Court were to remove on Monday, the
 “ King’s carriages must go out the day before;
 “ all times were alike; and the Court being to
 “ remove to Theobalds the next day, the car-
 “ riages went through the City of London on the
 “ Sabbath, with a great deal of clatter and noise
 “ in the time of divine service. The Lord Mayor,
 “ hearing of it, commanded them to be stopt;
 “ and this carryed the officers of the carriages
 “ with a great deal of violence to the Court; and
 “ the business being presented to the King with
 “ as much asperity as men in authoritie (crossed
 “ in their humors) could expresse it, it put the
 “ King into a great rage, swearing, he thought
 “ there had been no more Kings in England
 “ but

* Book of Sports, put forth by proclamation in 1617, the
 fifteenth year of the reign of this Prince.

“ but himself; yet, after he was a little cooled,
 “ he sent a warrant to the Lord Major, command-
 “ ing him to let them pass, which he obeyed,
 “ with this answer: ‘ While it was in my power,
 “ I did my duty; but that being taken away by a
 “ higher power, it is my duty to obey.’ Which
 “ the King, upon second thoughts, took well, and
 “ thanked him for it.”

James, by a proclamation in the seventh year
 of his reign, on the mature deliberation of his
 Council, forbade all new buildings within ten
 miles of London; and commanded, that if in
 spite of this ordinance there should be any set
 up, they should be pulled down, though notice
 was not taken of them till seven years afterwards.
 At the suggestion, however, of Archbishop Ban-
 croft, James did not oppose the building of a
 College at Chelsea*, “ wherein,” says Wilson,
 “ the choicest and ablest scholars of the king-
 “ dom, and the most pregnant wits in matters
 “ of controversy, were to be associated under a
 “ Provost, with a free and ample allowance not
 “ exceeding

* The site of this College is now the Royal Hospital at
 Chelsea. The College was abandoned soon after the death
 of Bancroft; “ the King,” says Wilson, “ wisely consider-
 “ ing, that nothing begets more contention than opposition,
 “ and that such fuellers as the Professors of it would be apt
 “ to inflame rather than quench the heat that would arise from
 “ those embers.”

The Plan and Expence of Chelsea College are said to have
 been Dr. Sutcliffe's.

“ exceeding three thousand pounds a year, whose
“ design was to answer all Popish Priests and others
“ that vented their malignant spirits against the
“ Protestant religion.”

“ In the reign of this Prince,” says Wilson,
“ England was not only man’d with Jesuits, (all
“ power failing to oppose them,) but the women
“ also began to practise the trade, calling them-
“ selves Jesuitrices. This Order was first set
“ afoot in Flanders, by Mistres Ward, and
“ Mistres Twittie, two English gentlewomen, who
“ clothed themselves in Ignatian habit, and were
“ countenanced and supported by Father Gerrard,
“ Rector of the English College at Leige, with
“ Father Flack, and Father More. But Father
“ Singleton, Father Benefield, and others, opposed
“ them, and would not bless them with an *It*
“ *prædicate*, for their design was to preach the
“ Gospel to their sex in England. And in a
“ short time this Mistres Ward (by the Pope’s in-
“ dulgence) became the Mother-generall of no
“ less than two hundred English damsels of good
“ birth and quality, whom she sent abroad to
“ preach, and they were to give account to her
“ of their apostolick labours.”

ELIZABETH,

PRINCESS PALATINE.

THE original of the following Letter of this unfortunate Princess, daughter of James the First, King of England, is in the Collection of Royal Letters in the British Museum.

“ SIR,

“ I have received your kind letter and learned
 “ discourse with much contentement. Indeed,
 “ we have suffered much wrong in this world,
 “ yet I complain not at it, because when God
 “ pleaseth we shall have right. In the mean
 “ time, I am much beholden to you for your
 “ good affection, hoping you will not be wearie
 “ to continue your friendlie offices towards me,
 “ in the place where you sitt, which shall never
 “ be forgotten by

“ Your most assured friend,

“ ELIZABETH.”

“ To Sir Simonds D’Eues, &c. &c.

“ Haghe, 21 August, 1645.”

LADY ARABELLA STUART.

“ THE great match that was lately stolen be-
 “ twixt the Lady Arabella* and young Beau-
 “ champ†, provides them both of safe lodgings:
 “ the lady close prisoner at Sir Thomas Perry’s
 “ house at Lambeth, and her husband in the
 “ Tower. Melvin, the poetical Minister, wel-
 “ comed him thither with this distich:

“ *Communis tecum mihi causâ est carceris. Ara—*

“ *—Bella tibi causa est, ara quo sacra mihi.*

“ *WYNWOOD’S State Papers.*”

Lady Arabella escaped from her confinement, and got on board a French vessel beyond Gravesend.

In a letter of Mr. More to Sir Ralph Winwood, it is said, “ Now the Kyng and the Lords being
 “ much disturbed with this unexpected accident,
 “ my Lord Treasurer sent orders to a pinnace
 “ that lay at the Downes to put presently to sea,
 “ first to Calais Roade, and then to scoure the
 “ coast

* Lady Arabella was the daughter of Charles Stuart, younger brother to James the First’s father.

† Sir William Beauchamp, son of Edward Lord Beauchamp, and grandson to the Earl of Hertford. He was made Governor to Charles the Second when Prince of Wales, and created Marquis of Hertford by Charles the First.

“ coast towards Dunkirke. This pinnace spying
“ the aforefaid French bark, which lay lingering
“ for Mr. Beauchamp, made to her, which there-
“ upon offered to fly towards Calais, and endured
“ thirteen shot of the pinnace before she would
“ ftrike. In this bark is the Lady taken, with
“ her followers, and brought back towards the
“ Tower; and not fo sorrye for her own restraint,
“ as she should be glad if Mr. Seymour might
“ escape, whose welfare she protesteth to affect
“ much more than her own.”

Lady Arabella became afterwards disordered in
her mind, and died in confinement.

ANNE,

COUNTESS OF DORSET, PEMBROKE, AND MONTGOMERY.

Of this extraordinary person, Dr. Donne used
to say, that she knew every thing, from predesti-
nation to flane-silk. The Portrait of her in the
Castle of Skipton in Craven, represents her in the
midst of her library, in which are Hickes on Pro-
vidence and Cornelius Agrippa. She has been
long known in the world for her spirit and
intrepidity.

The following Memoirs of the early part of her
life have a claim to our curiosity, as having been
written

written by her, and as exhibiting a very striking picture of the simplicity of the manners of the times in which she lived, and displaying the *naïveté* of her own character. They are now printed for the first time.

" IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD
" 1603.

" In Christmas I vsed to goe much to the Court,
" and sometymes did lye in my Aunt of War-
" wick's chamb' on a pallet, to whom I was
" much bound for hir continuall care and loue of
" me: in so much as if Queene Elizabeth had
" liued, she intended to have prefered me to be
" of y^e priuie chamber; for at that tyme ther was
" as much hope and expectation of me both for
" my person and my fortunes as of any other
" yeonge lady what soever.

" A little after the Queene remoued to Ritch-
I was at " mond she began to grow sicklie:
Queene Eliz: " my La: vsed to goe often thither
death 13 yeeres " and caried me wth hir in the coach,
old and 2 " and vseinge to wait in the coffer
moneths and " chamber, and many tymes came
this day Mr. " home verie late. About the 21th
Richard Sack- " or 22th of March my Aunt of
ville was just " Warwicke sent my mother word
14 yeeres old, " about 9 of y^e clock at night, she
hebeinge then " licing then at Clerkenwell, y^e she
at Dorset " should
Houle wth his
grandfather
and that great
familie. At y^e

" should remove to Austen Friers death of this
 " hir house for feare of some com- worthy
 " otion, thoughe God in his mercie Queene my
 " did deliuer vs from it. Uppon mother and I
 " the 24th Mr. Hocknell, my Aunt laie at Austen
 " of Warwick's man, brought us Friers in the
 " word from his La: that the same chamber
 " Queene died about $\frac{4}{5}$ of y^e clock wher after-
 " morneinge. This message was delivered wards I was
 " my mother and me in the same chamber married.
 " wher afterwards I was married. About 10 of
 " the clock Kinge James was proclaimed in
 " Cheapside by all y^e Counsell wth great joy and
 " triumphe, which triumphe I went to see and
 " heare.

" This peaceable comeinge in The first tyme
 " of the Kinge was vnexpected the Kinge sent
 " all sorts of people. W^{thin} 2 or to the Lords
 " 3 daies we returned to Clerken- in Eng: he
 " well againe. A little after this gaue comaurd
 " Queene Elizabeth's corps came that the Earles
 " by night in a barge from Ritch- of Northum-
 " mond to Whithall, my mother berland and
 " and a great companie of ladies Cumberland
 " attending it, wher it continued the Lo: Tho.
 " a good whil standinge in the drawinge Howard and
 " chamber, wher it was watched all night y^e Lo: Mount-
 " feuerall Lo: and Ladies: my mother ioy should be
 " vp wth it 2 or 3 nights: but my La: would added to the
 " not Counsel.

" not giue me leaue to watch by reason I was
 " heald too yonge. At this tyme we vsed
 " to goe verie mutch to Whithall, and walked
 " mutch in the garden, wth was much frequented
 " wth Lords and Ladies, being all full of seuerall
 " hopes, euerie man expectinge mountaines and
 " findinge mole hills, exceptinge S^r Robert Cicill
 " and y^e house of the Howards, who hated my
 " mother, and did not much loue my aunt of
 " Warwicke.

" About this tyme my Lo: of Southampton
 " was enlarged of his emprisonment out of the
 " Tower. When the corps of
 " Queene Elizab: had continued
 " at Whithall as longe as the Coun-
 " fell had thought fit, it was caried
 " from thence wth great solemnitie at Westmin-
 " ster, the Lords and Ladies goinge on foot to
 " attend it, my mother and my aunt of Warwick
 " being mourners, but I was not alowed to be
 " one because I was not high enough, wth did
 " mutch trouble me then; but yet I stood in the
 " church at Westminster to se the solemnitie per-
 " formed.

" A little after this my Lady and a great deale
 " of other companie, as M^r Elizab: Bridges, my
 " La: Newton and hir daughter, my La: Finch,
 " went downe wth my aunt of Warwick to North
 " hall, and from thence we all went to Tibbals
 " to

“ to se the Kinge, who vsed my mother and my
 “ aunt very gratiouſlie; but we all ſaw a great
 “ chaunge betweene the faſhion of the Court as
 “ it was now, and of y^e in y^e Queene’s, for we
 “ were all lowzy by ſittinge in S^t Thomas Erſkin’s
 “ chamber.

“ As the Kinge came out of Scotland, when he lay at Yeorke,
 “ ther was a ſtriffe betweene my father and my Lord Burleighe,
 “ who was then Prefident, who ſhould carie the ſword; but it
 “ was adiudged one my father’s fide, becauſe it was his office
 “ by inheritance, and ſo is lineally deſcended on me.

A diſpute between Geo. E: of Cumber-land & the Lrd Burleigh, about carrying the ſword before the King at York, adjudged in favour of the ſ^t Earl.

“ From Tibballs the Kinge went to Charter-
 “ houſe, wher my Lo: Tho: Howard was created
 “ Earle of Suffolke, and my Lo: Montioy Earle
 “ of Deuonſhire, and reſtored my Lo: of South-
 “ ampton and Eſſex who ſtood attainted; like-
 “ wiſe he created many Barrons, amongſt w^{ch} my
 “ vnkle Ruſſel was made Lo: Ruſſell of Thorney;
 “ and for Knights, they weare innuenerable.

“ All this Springe I had my health verie well.

“ * * * * *

“ My father vsed to come ſome tymes to vs at
 “ Clerken well, but not often; for he had at this
 “ tyme, as it weare, whollie left my mother; yet
 “ the houſe was kept ſtill at his charge.

" About this tyme my aunt of Bath and hir
 " Lord came to London, and brought wth them
 " my Lo. Fitzwaren and my cozen Fraunces
 " Bourcher, whom I mett at Bagshot, wher I lay
 " all night wth my cozen Fraunces Bourcher and
 " Mrs. Marie Carie, w^{ch} was the first beginninge
 " of the greatnes betwene vs. About 5 mile
 " from London they mett them my mother, my
 " Lo. of Bedford and his La. my unckle Russell
 " and much other companie, soe that we were
 " in number about 300, w^{ch} did all accompanie
 " them to Bath House, wher they continued most
 " of that sommer, whether I went dailye and
 " visited them, and grew more inward wth my
 " cozen Fraunces and Mrs. Cary.

" About this tyme my aunt of Warwick went
 " to meete the Queene, hauinge Mrs. Bridges
 " wth hir, and my [cousin] Ann Manser; my
 " mother and I should haue gone wth them, but
 " that hir horses, w^{ch} she borrowed of Mr. Elmes
 " and old Mr. Hickley, were not ready; yet I
 " went the same night and overtooke my aunt at
 " Ditten Hanger, my Lady Bluns's house, wher
 " my mother came the next day to me about
 " noone, my aunt being gone before. Then my
 " mother and I went on o^r iorney to overtake hir,
 " and kild 3 horses that day wth extremitie of
 " heate, and came to Wiest, my Lord of Kent's
 " house,

"house", where we found the doores shut, and
 "none in the house but one servaunt, who only
 "had the keyes of the hall, so that we were en-
 "forced to lie in the hall all night, till towards
 "morneinge, at w^h tyme came a man and lette
 "vs into the higher roomes, wher we slept 3 or 4
 "howers.

"This morneinge we hasted away betyme, and
 "came that night to Rockingham Castle, wher
 "we ouertooke my aunt of Warwick and hir com-
 "panie, wher we continued a day or two wth old
 "S^r Edward Watson and his Lady. Then we
 "went to my La: Nedums, who once serued my
 "aunt of Warwick, and from thence to a sister
 "of hers whose name I haue forgotten. Thither
 "came my La: of Bedford, who was then so great
 "a woman wth the Queene as euery body much
 "respected hir, she haueinge attended the Queene
 "from out of Scotland.

"The next day we went to M^r. Griffin of
 "Dinglies, w^h was the first tyme I euer saw the
 "Queene and Prince Henrie, wher she kissed vs
 "all, and vsed vs kindly. Thither came my
 "La: of Suffolk, my yeonge La: Darby, and
 "my La: Walsingham, w^h 3 Ladies wear the
 "great fauorits of S^r. Robert Sicill, That night
 "we went alonge wth the Queene's traine, ther

* In Hertfordshire, the seat at this time of Lady Har-
 wicke, the representative of the Keat family.

" beinge an infinit companie of coaches; and,
 " as I take it, my aunt and my mother and I
 " lay at St. Ritchard Knightlies, wher my La:
 " Eliz. Knightly made exceedinglie much of vs.
 " The same night my mother and I, and my
 " coz. Ann Vauifor rid on horseback throw
 " Couentrie, and went to a gentleman's house
 " wher y^e La: Eliz. hir grace lay, w^{ch} was the
 " first tyme I ever saw hir, my La: Kildare and
 " y^e La: Harington being hir gouernesses. The
 " same night we returned to St. Ritchard
 " Knightlies.

The Queene
 and Prince
 came to Al-
 thorpe the 23
 of June, beinge
 Saterday, but
 as I remember
 my aunt of
 Warwick, my
 mother and I,
 came not thi-
 ther till the
 next day, w^{ch}
 Sunday was
 kept wth great
 solemnitie,
 ther beinge an
 infinit number
 of Lords and
 Ladies. Heere
 we saw my
 coz. Clifford
 first. Heere
 we saw the
 Queenes
 fauore to my
 La: Hatton

" The next day, as I take it, we
 " went alonge wth the Queene to
 " Althroppe, my Lo: Spencers
 " house, wher my mother and I saw
 " my cozen Henrie Clifford, my
 " unckle's son, w^{ch} was the first
 " tyme we euer saw him.
 " From thence y^e 27, beinge Mun-
 " day, the Queene went to Hatton
 " Ferners, wher the Kinge mett
 " hir, wher ther wear an infinit
 " companie of Lords and La: and
 " other people, that the countrie
 " could scarfe lodge them.
 " From thence the Court re-
 " moued and wear banquetted wth
 " great royaltie by my father at
 " Grafton,

" Grafton, wher the King and and my La:
 " Queene weare entertayned wth Cicill; for the
 " speeches and delicat presents, at shewed. noe
 " wth tyme my Lord and the Al- fauore to the
 " lexanders did run a course at y^e elderly La: but
 " feild, wher he hurt Hen: Allexander verie dan- to my La:
 " geroufflie. Where the Court lay this night I Rich and such
 " am vncertaine. like companie.

" At this tyme of the King's being at Graf-
 " ton, my mother was ther, but not heald as
 " Mrs. of the house, by reason of y^e difference
 " betweene my Lo: and hir, wth was growen to
 " a great height.

" The night after, my aunt of Warwick, my
 " mother, and I, as I take it, lay at Doctor
 " Challeners, (wher my aunt of Bath and my
 " unckle Ruffel mett vs, wth house my grand-
 " father of Bedford vsed to lie much at,) being
 " in Amerfom.

" The next day the Queene went to [a]
 " gentlemans house (whose name I can not re-
 " memb') wher ther mett hir many great Ladies
 " to kifs her hands; as, the Marques of Win-
 " chestr, my La: of Northumberland, my La: of
 " Southampton, &c.

" From thence the Court re- At Windfor
 " moued to Windfor, wher the ther was such
 " Feast of St. George was solem- an infinit
 " nised, thoughe it should haue bin number of La-
 " dies sworne of
 " the Q. pryvy
 " don

chamber as
made the place
of no esteeme
or credit.

Once I spake
to my La: of
Bedford to be
one, but had
the good for-
tune to miss it.

" don before; ther I stood wth my
" La: Eliz: grace in the schrine in
" the great Hall at Windfor, to se
" the Kinge and all the Knights
" sit at dinner. Thither came the
" Archduk's Embassador, who was
" receaved by the Kinge. and

" Queene in the great Hall, wher ther was such
" an infinit companie of Lo: and La: and so
" great a court as I think I shall neuer se the

At Hampton
Court, my
mother, my-
selfe, and the
other Ladies
dined in the
presence, as
they vied in
Queene Eliza:
tyme; but that
custome lasted
not longe.

About this
tyme my La:
of Hertford
began to grow
great wth the
Q. and the Q.
wore her pic-
ture.

" like. From Windfor the Court
" remoued to Hampton Court;
" wher my mother and I lay at
" Hampton Court in one of the
" round towers, round about w^{ch}
" weare tents, wher they died 2 or
" 3 a day of y^e plague. Ther I
" fell extreamely sicke of a feuer;
" so as my mother was in some
" doubt it might turne to the
" plague; but wthin 2 or 3 daies
" I grew reasonnable well, and was
" sent away to my coz. Studalls at

" Norburie, M^r. Carington goinge wth me; for
" M^r. Taylor was newly put away from me, his
" husband dieinge of the plague shortly after.

" A litle afore this tyme my mother and I,
" my aunt of Bath, and my cozen Fraunces
" went to North hall, (my mother being ex-
" treame

" tremed angrie wth me for ridinge before wth
 " Mr. Meutrell,) wher my mother in hir anger
 " commaunded y^e I should lie in a chamber alone,
 " wth I could not endure; but my cozen,
 " Fraundes got the key of my chamb^r and lay,
 " wth me, wth was the first tyme I loved hir so
 " verie well.

" The next day Mr. Meutrell as he went
 " abroade felc downe suddainly and died, soe as
 " most thought in was of the plague, wth was
 " then verie rife. It put us all in great feare
 " and amasement, for my aunt had then a sute
 " to follow in court, and my mother to attend
 " the Kinge about the busines betweene my fa-
 " ther and hir. My aunt of Warwike sent vs
 " medicines from a litle house neare Hampton
 " Court, wher she then lay wth S^r Moyse Finch
 " and his La^{dy}.

" Now was the Master of Oreckney, and the
 " Lord Tillebarne much in loue wth M^{rs}. Cary,
 " and came thither to se us, wth George Mutrey
 " in their companie, who was one of the Kinge's
 " bed-chamber. Wthin 9 or 10 daies we were
 " allowed to come to the Court againe, wth was
 " before I went to my cozen Studalls.

" Uppon the 25th of July the Kinge and
 " Queene were crowned at Westminster; my
 " father and my mother boch attended them in
 " their robes, my aunt of Bath and my unckle
 " Russell;

" Ruffell; wth solemne fight my mother would
 My cozen " not let me se, because the plague
 Fran. Bour- " was so hott in London. Ther-
 ches stood to " fore I continued at Norburie;
 see the coro- " wher my cozen did so feed me
 nation, though " wth breakfasts and peare pies,
 she had noe " and such things, as shortly after
 robes, and " I fell into * * * * * sicknes.
 went not a-
 mongst the
 companie.

" After the coronation the Court returned to
 " Hampton Court, wher my mother fetched me
 " from Norburie, and so we lay at a litle house
 " neere Hampton Court about a fortnight, and
 " my aunt of Bath lay in Huggens lodgings,
 " wher my cozen Fraunces and I and Mary
 " Cary did vse to walk much about the gardens
 " and house when the Kinge and Queene was
 " gone.

" About this tyme my cozen Anna Vauisfor was
 " married to S^r Ritchard Warberton.

" From Hampton Court my mother, my aunt
 " of Bath, my selfe, and all o^r companie went to
 Betweene " Launce-leuell, S^r Fra: Palmes his
 Launce-leuell " house, wher we continued as
 and Mr. Du- " longe as the Court lay at Bassing
 lons we lay at " Stoke, and went often thither to
 one S^r Ed- " the Queene and my La: Arbella.
 mond Fetti- " Now was my La: Ritch
 places called " growen great wth the Queene, in
 Besielesse, " so much as my La: of Bedford
 wher we had
 great enter-
 tynement.
 Then we lay a

" was

" was somethinge out wth hir, and
 " when she came to Hampton Court
 " was entertayned but euen indiffe-
 " rentlie, and yet continued to be
 " of y^e bed chamb^r. One day the
 " Queene went from Basinge Stoack and dined
 " at S^r Hen: Wallups, wher my Lady, my aunt
 " and I, had layen 2 or 3 nights before, and did
 " healpe to entertayn hir.

night. [at]
 Wantage at
 Gregorie
 Webs, a ten-
 nant of my Lo:
 of Bath's, and
 from his house
 to Mr. Dulons.

" As we rid from my La: Wallups to Lance-
 " leuell, rideinge late, by reason of our stay at
 " Basinge stoke, we saw a straunge comet in the
 " night, like a cannopie in the aire, wth was a
 " thinge obsorued ouer all England.

" From Lance-leuell we went, as appears in
 " the marginall note in the 9th leafe, to M^r.
 " Dulons, wher we continued about a weeke
 " and had great entertaynement. And at that
 " tyme kept a fast by reason of the plague, wth
 " was then generally observed ouer all England.

" From M^r. Dulons we went to Barton to one
 " M^{rs}. Dormers, wher M^{rs}. Hampshire, hir mo-
 " ther, and she, entertayned vs wth great kindnes.
 " From thence we went often to the Court at
 " Woodstock, wher my aunt of Bath followed
 " her fute to the Kinge, and my mother wroat
 " lers to the Kinge, and hir means was by my
 " Lo: Fenton, and to the Queene by my La: of
 " Bedford. My father at this tyme followed
 " hir

" ~~his~~ [his] sute to y^e Kinge about the border
 " lands; so that sometymes my mother and he
 " did meet by chaunce, wher ther countenance
 " did shew the dislik they had one of y^e other: yet
 " he would speak to me in a slight fashion, and
 " giue me his blessinge.

Not longe be-
 fore Michael-
 mas my self,
 my cozen
 Francis Bou^r,
 Mrs. Good-
 win & Mrs.
 Haukrige
 waitinge on
 vs, went in
 my mothers
 coach from
 Barton to
 Cookam,
 wher my un-
 cle Russell &
 his wif and his
 son then lay.
 From thence
 y^e next day we
 went to None-
 such, wher
 Prince Henrie
 and hir Grace
 lay, wher I
 stayed about a
 week, and left
 my cozen Fr-
 ther, who was
 purposed to
 continue wth
 hir grace; but
 I came back
 by Cookam &
 came to Bar-
 ton before my

" While we lay heere we rid
 " thorough Oxford once or twise,
 " but whither we went I rememb^r
 " not. Ther we saw the Spanish
 " Embassador, who was then new
 " come into England about the
 " peace. While we lay at Barton
 " I kept so ill a diet wth M^{rs}. Mary
 " Cary and M^{rs} Hinson in eatinge
 " fruit so as I fell shortly after into
 " * * * * * sicknes.

" From this place my aunt of
 " Bath, haueinge little hope of hir
 " sute, tooke hir leaue of my mo-
 " ther, and returned into the west
 " cuntrie. While they lay at Bar-
 " ton my mother and my aunt
 " payed for the charge of the house
 " equallie.

" Some weeke or fortnight after
 " my aunt was gone, w^{ch} was about
 " Michaelmas, my La^y went from
 " Barton to Greeces Norton, and
 " lay

" lay one night at my cozen The: aunt of Bath
 " Sellengers, wher we saw old M^r. went into the
 " Mickltn, wher he and his daught countie
 " ter preferred William Pond to feared my Lady.
 " To this place we came about 10 of y^e clock in
 " the night, and I was so wearie as I could not
 " tell whether I should sleepe or care first.

" The next day we went to North-hall, wher
 " we found my aunt of Warwick something ill
 " and melancholy; she hir selfe had not bin ther
 " passinge a moneth, but lay at S^r. Moyle Finches
 " in Kent, by reason of the great plague, w^h was
 " then much about North-hall.

" Not longe after Michaelmas my unckle
 " Russel, my aunt Russel his wife, their son,
 " my Lo: of Bedford, my mother, and I, gaue
 " all allowance to M^r. Chambers, my aunts
 " Steward, in w^h sort the house was kept dur-
 " inge o^r being ther: I used to weare my haire-
 " curled velvet gowne euerie day, and learned to
 " singe and play on the ball's viol of Jack Jenkins;
 " my aunts boye.

" Before Christmas my cozen Fraunces was
 " sent for from Nonesuch to North-hall, by rea-
 " son that hir grace was to goe from thence to
 " be brought vp wth the L^{dy}: Harington in the
 " cuntrie. All this tyme we wear merrie at
 " North-hall, my coz: Fra: Boucher and my
 " cozen Francis Russel and I did vs^e to walk
 " much

220 ANNE, COUNTESS OF DORSET.

" much in the garden, and weare great one wth
" the other * * * * *
" * * * * *

" Now ther was much talk of a maske wth the
" Queene had at Winchester, and how all the
" Ladies about the Court had gotten such ill
" names that it was growen a scandalous place;
" and the Queene hir selfe was much fallen from
" hir former greatnes and reputation she had in
" [the] world."

GEORGE VILLIERS,

FIRST DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

" THE Duke," says Sir Henry Wotton,
" was illiterate; yet had learned, at Court;
" first to fist and question well, and to supply
" his own defects, by the drawing or flowing
" unto him of the best instruments of ex-
" perience and knowledge; from whom he
" had a sweet and attractive manner, to suck
" what might be for the public or his own pro-
" per use; so as the less he was favoured by
" the Muses, he was the more so by the
" Graces."

" In point of dress and luxury," says Sir
Henry Wotton, in his Parallel between the
Earl

Earl of Essex and the Duke of Buckingham, " they were both very inordinate in their appetites; especially the Earl, who was by nature " of so indifferent a taste, that I must tell a rare " thing of him, though it be but homely, that he " would stop in the midst of any physical position, and, after he had licked his lips, he would " drink off the rest."

Lord Clarendon, in the " Disparity between " the Estates and Conditions of this Noblesman " and the Earl of Essex," observes, after praising the Duke's extreme affability and gentleness to all men, " He had besides such a tenderness and " compassion in his nature, that such as think the " laws dead if they are not severely executed, censured him for being too merciful; but his charity was grounded upon a wiser manner of state: " *Non minus turpe Principi multa supplicia quam " Medico, multa funera.*—and he believed, doubtless, that hanging was the worst use man could " be put to."

The Duke, on his fatal journey to Portsmouth, was advertised by an old woman on the road that she had heard some desperate persons vow to kill him. His nephew Lord Fielding, riding in company with him, desired him to exchange coats with him, and to let him have his blue ribbon, and undertook to muffle himself up in such a manner that he should be mistaken for the Duke.

The

222 **VALLEYS; DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.**

The Duke immediately caught him in his arms, saying, that he could not accept of such an offer from a nephew whose life he valued as highly as his own.

The following Letter from the Duke of Buckingham to James the First, I believe, is not in print. In most of his letters he appears an abject flatterer of the King, and shows a stilted affected expression in very low language; but in this, however, he writes in a manly style. He would have recommended a servant of his to some place; but the King had previously disposed of it.

"God forbid that for any one of
 "mine your poorness should be forced; my man
 "is not so miserie; his master by your favour is
 "do assure not to let him want; he is young;
 "yet patient, and your meane meanie to benefit
 "him some other way, in his honestie can de-
 "termine it; I will answer he will. So both I
 "and he are humble suiters that you please your
 "selfe, in which doing you content all. So crave
 "inge your blessings, I sende your humble slave
 "and dogs,

" STEENIE."

LORD BACON.

THIS great man has been accused of deserting his friend and patron the Earl of Essex in his distress: Fuller thus attempts to exculpate him:

“ Lord Bacon,” says he, “ was more true to the Earl than the Earl was to himself; for finding him prefer destruction before displeasing counsel, he fair forsook (not his person, whom his pity attended to the grave, but) his practice, and herein was not the worse friend for being the better subject.”

Lord Bacon's Essays, which, as he says, will be more read than his other works, “ coming home to men's business and bosoms,” have been the text-book of myriads of Essay-Writers, and comprehend such a condensation of wisdom and learning, that they have been very fairly wire-drawn by his successors. Dr. Rowley, his Chaplain, gives the following account of his method of study, and some of his domestic habits.

“ He was,” says he, “ no plodder upon works; for though he read much, and that with great judgment and rejection of impertinences incident to many authors, yet he would use some relaxation of mind with his studies; as gently walking, coaching, slow riding, playing at bowls, and other such like exercises. Yet he
“ would

" would lose no time; for upon his first return
 " he would immediately fall to reading or think-
 " ing again; and so suffered no moment to be
 " lost and past by him unprofitably. You might
 " call his table a refection of the ear as well as of
 " the stomach, like the *Nestes Attice*, or enter-
 " tainments of the Deipnosophists, wherein a man
 " might be refreshed in his mind and understand-
 " ing no less than in his body. I have known some
 " men of mean parts that have professed to make
 " use of their note-books when they have risen from
 " his table. He never took a pride (as is the hu-
 " mour of some) in putting any of his guests, or
 " those that discoursed with him, to the blush, but
 " was ever ready to countenance their abilities,
 " whatever they were. Neither was he one that
 " would appropriate the discourse to himself alone,
 " but left a liberty to the rest to speak in their turns,
 " and he took a pleasure to hear a man speak
 " in his own faculty, and would draw him on
 " and allure him to discourse upon different sub-
 " jects; and for himself, he despised no man's
 " observations, but would light his torch at any
 " man's candle."

Mr. Osborn, who knew Lord Bacon person-
 ally, in his "Advice to his Son," thus de-
 scribes him:—"Lord Bacon, Viscount St. Al-
 ban's, in all companies did appear a good pro-
 ficient (if not a master) in those arts entertained
 " for

“ for the subject of every one’s discourse; so as
“ I dare maintain, without the least affectation
“ of flattery or hyperbole, that his most casual
“ task deserveth to be written, as I have been
“ told that his first or foulest copies required no
“ great labour to render them competent for
“ the nicest judgments; a high perfection, at-
“ tainable only by use, and treating with every
“ man in his respective profession, and what he
“ was most versed in. So as I have heard him
“ entertain a Country Lord in the proper terms
“ relating to hawks and dogs, and at another
“ time outcant a London Chirurgeon. Thus he
“ did not only learn himself, but gratify such as
“ taught him, who looked upon their callings
“ as honourable through his notice. Nor did
“ an easie falling into arguments (not unjustly
“ taken for a blemish in the most) appear less
“ than an ornament in him; the ears of the
“ hearers receiving more gratification than trou-
“ ble, and (so) no less sorry when he came to
“ conclude, than displeased with any that did
“ interrupt him. Now this general knowledge
“ he had in all things, husbanded by his wit, and
“ dignified by so majesticall a carriage he was
“ known to owe, strook such an awful reverence
“ in those he questioned, that they durst not
“ conceal the most intrinsick part of their mys-
“ teries from him, for fear of appearing ignorant

" or faucy; all which rendered him no less ne-
 " cessary than admirable at the Council-table,
 " where, in reference to Impositions, Monopolies,
 " &c. the meanest manufactures were an usual ar-
 " gument; and (as I have heard) did in this baffle
 " the Earl of Middlesex, that was born and bred
 " a citizen, &c. yet without any great (if at all)
 " interrupting his other studies, as is not hard to
 " be imagined of a quick apprehension, in which
 " he was admirable."

Lord Bacon is buried in a small obscure church
 in St. Alban's, where the gratitude of one of
 his servants, Mr. Meatys, has raised a monument
 to him; a gratitude which should be imitated
 on a larger scale, and in a more illustrious place
 of sepulture, by a great and opulent Nation, who
 may well boast of the honour of having had such
 an ornament to human nature born among them.
 In this age of liberality, distinguished as well by
 possessing lovers of the arts as great artists them-
 selves, foreigners should no longer look in vain
 for the just tribute of our veneration to the me-
 mory of this great man, and that of Mr. Boyle and
 Mr. Locke, in our magnificent repositories of the
 dead; and now indeed by the opening of St. Paul's
 to monuments to Dr. Johnson and Mr. Howard,
 and by the wise and liberal regulations entered
 into by the Chapter of that Cathedral, Gwynn's
 idea

idea of a British Temple of Fame may be completely realized.

But there is also wanting another monument to Lord Bacon—the history of his life and writings*; a work often mentioned by that great master of biography Dr. Johnson, as a work which he himself should like to undertake, and to which he wished to add a complete edition of Lord Bacon's English writings. Mr. Mallet has indeed written a life of this great man, but it is very scanty and imperfect, and says very little either of the philosophy of Lord Bacon or of those that preceded him; on which account Bishop Warburton, in his strong manner, said, "that he supposed if Mr. Mallet were to write the life of the Duke of Marlborough, he would never once mention the military art."

Lord Bacon died at Lord Arundel's house at Highgate, in his way to Gorhambury, being seized with the stroke of death as he was making some philosophical experiments. He dictated the following letter to Lord Arundel three days before he died; and it must be perused with a melancholy pleasure, as the last letter this great man ever dictated.

* "What a pity it is that no good memoir (scarce indeed any memoir at all) of this restorer of philosophy has ever appeared! and how much is such a work to be desired by all true lovers of literature."—Dr. JORTIN.

" MY VERY GOOD LORD,

" I was likely to have had the fortune of
" Caius Plinius the elder, who lost his life by
" trying an experiment about the burning of the
" Mountain Vesuvius; for I was desirous to try
" an experiment or two touching the conserva-
" tion and endurance of bodies. As for the
" experiment itself, it succeeded extremely well;
" but on the journey (between London and
" Highgate) I was taken with such a fit of cast-
" ing as I knew not whether it were the stone, or
" some surfeit, or cold, or indeed a touch of
" them all three. But when I came to your
" Lordship's house I was not able to go back,
" and therefore was forced to take my lodging
" here, where your housekeeper is very careful
" and diligent about me; which I assure myself
" your Lordship will not only pardon towards
" him, but think the better of him for it; for
" indeed your Lordship's house was happier to
" me, and I kisse your noble hands for the well-
" come which I am sure you give me to it. I
" know how unfit it is for me to write to your
" Lordship with any pen but my own, but in
" truth my fingers are so disjointed with this fit of
" sickness that I cannot steadily hold my pen.

" Your Lordship's to command,

" ST. ALBAN'S."

Mr.

Mr. Evelyn, in his Essay upon Physiognomy at the end of his Treatise upon Medals, says of Lord Bacon, " he had a spacious forehead, and a piercing eye, always (as I have been told by one who knew him well) looking upward, as a soul in sublime contemplation, and as the person who, by standing up against dogmatists, was to emancipate and set free the long and miserably captivated philosophy, which has ever since made such conquests in the territories of nature."

Lord Bacon, in his " Essay upon Health and Long Life," says, that on some Philosopher's being asked how he had arrived to the very advanced period of life at which he then was, replied, "*Intus melle, extra oleo*—By taking honey within, and oil without*."

Not long before Lord Bacon's death he was visited by the Marquis d'Effiat, a Frenchman of rank and of learning. Lord Bacon was ill, and received

* One of our Consuls in Egypt (a gentleman to whom this Country has the highest obligations, for the very early information with which he supplied our Settlements in the East Indies with the information of the breaking out of the last war with the French) imagines that oil applied externally to the human body, as in a shirt dipped in that lubricating substance, would prevent the infection of that horrible calamity the plague; and as he lives in a country very frequently visited by that dreadful disorder, he has had but too frequent opportunities of making the experiment.

received him in his bed-chamber with the curtains drawn. The Marquis on entering the room paid to him this very elegant compliment; "Your Lordship resembles the Angels, We have all heard of them; we are all desirous to see them; and we never have that satisfaction."

Dr. Tatham says finely of Bacon:

"Aristotle locked up the Temple of Knowledge, and threw away the key, which in the absurd and superstitious veneration of his authority, was lost for ages. It was found at last by a native of our own country, whose name as a philosopher, and particularly as a logician*, does more honour to England than his did to Stagyræ; who threw open the prison in which Science had been held captive, and once more set her free; and who with a bold and virtuous sacrilege tore the laurel from that dark and deified philosopher, which he had so long and so injuriously worn." *The Chart and Scale of Truth*, vol. I. page 353.

According to Mr. Aubrey, Cardinal Richelieu, was a great admirer of Lord Bacon. Balzac says of him respecting his character of the Ancients,

"*Croyons donc, pour l'amour du Chancelier Bacon, que toutes les folies des anciens sont sages, & tous leurs songes mysteres.*"

The

* *Illud verò monendum, nos in hoc nostro Organo tractare Logicam, non Philosophiam.*—*New Organ. Lib. ii. Aphorism 52.*

The following notices of this great man are copied from Mr. Aubrey's MSS. in the Ashmolean Library at Oxford :

“ Mr. Thomas Hobbes (*Malmshuriensis*) was
“ beloved by Lord Bacon. He was wont to have
“ him walke with him in his delicate groves when
“ he did meditate; and when a notion darted into
“ his head, Mr. H. was presently to write it down,
“ and his Lordship was wont to say, that he did
“ it better than any one else about him; for that
“ many times when he read their notes, he scarce
“ understood what they writ, because they under-
“ stood it not clearly themselves. In short, all
“ that were great and good loved and honoured
“ him. Sir Ed. Coke, Lord Chief Justice, al-
“ ways envied him, and undervalued his law, and
“ I knew Lawyers that remembered it. Lord
“ Bacon was Lord Protector duringe King James's
“ progresse into Scotland, and gave audience in
“ great state to Ambassadors at Whitehall, in the
“ Banqueting House. He would many times
“ have musicke in the next roome where he me-
“ ditated. The aviary at Yorke House was built
“ by his Lordship: it cost three hundred pounds.
“ At every meale, according to the season of the
“ yeere, he had his table strewed with sweet herbs
“ and flowers, which he said did refresh his spirits.
“ When he was at his country-house at Gorham-
“ bury, St. Alban's seemed as if the Court had
“ been

“ been there, so nobly did he live; his servants
“ had liveries with his crest. His watermen were
“ more employed by gentlemen than any other,
“ except the King’s.

“ His Lordship being in York House Garden,
“ looking on fishers as they were throwing their
“ nett, ask’d them what they would take for their
“ draught; they answered, *So much*. But his
“ Lo^d would offer them no more but *so much*.
“ They drew up their netts, and it were onley
“ two or three little fishes. His Lo^d then told
“ them it had been better for them to have taken
“ his offer. They reply’d, they hoped to have
“ had a better draught; but, say’d his Lo^d, hope
“ is a good breakfast, but an ill supper.

“ When his Lo^d was in disfavour, his neigh-
“ bours, hearing how much he was indebted,
“ came to him with a motion to buy oake wood
“ of him; his Lo^d told them he would not sell
“ his feathers.

“ The Earle of Manchester being removed from
“ his place of Lord Chiefe Justice of the Comon
“ Pleas, to be Lord President of the Councell,
“ told my Lord (upon his fall) that he was
“ sorry to see him made such an example. L^d
“ Bacon replied, it did not trouble him, since he
“ was made a President.

“ The Bishop of London did cutt down a noble
“ clowd of trees at Fulham; the Lord Chancellor
“ told

“ told him he was a good expounder of darkē
“ places.

“ Upon his being in dis-favour, his servants
“ suddenly went away : he compared them to the
“ flying of the vermin, when the house was falling.

“ One told his Lordship, it was now time to
“ looke about him. He replied, “ I doe not
“ looke *about*, I looke *above* me.”

“ S^r Julius Cæsar (Master of the Rolls) sent
“ to his Lo^d, in his necessity, a hundred pounds
“ for a present.

“ His Lordship would often drinke a good
“ draught of strong beer (March beer) to bed-
“ wards, to lay his working fancy asleep, which
“ otherwise would keepe him from sleeping great
“ part of the night.

“ He had a delicate lively hazel eie. Dr. Har-
“ vey sayd to me, it was like the eie of a viper.

“ I have now forgott what Mr. Bushell sayed,
“ wether his Lordship enjoyed his muse best at
“ night or in the morning.”

Mr. Hobbes told Mr. Aubrey, that “ the cause
“ of his Lo^d death was trying an experiment,
“ viz. As he was taking the aire in a coach with
“ Dr. Witherborne towards Highgate, snow lay
“ on the ground, and it came into my Lord’s
“ thoughts why flesh might not be preserved in
“ snow as in salt. They were resolved to try the
“ experiment, and staid so long in doing it, that
“ Lord

" Lord Bacon got a shivering fit. He went to
 " Lord Arundel's house at Highgate, where he
 " was put into a damp bed, and died a few days
 " afterwards."

Lord Bacon says finely of Christianity, " There
 " hath not been discovered in any age, any phi-
 " losophy, opinion, religion, law, or discipline,
 " which so greatly exalts the common, and lessens
 " individual interest, as the Christian religion
 " doth."

His rule respecting study, and the application
 of the powers of the mind, is excellent: " Prac-
 " tise them chiefly at two several times; the one
 " when the mind is well disposed, the other when
 " it is worst disposed; that by the one you may
 " gain a great step, by the other you may work
 " out the knots and stoncles of the mind, and
 " make the middle times more easy and pleasant."

Lord Bacon thus inscribed the seat in Gray's
 Inn Gardens, which he had put up to the memory
 of his friend Mr. Bettenham:

" *Franciscus Bacon Regis Sollicitor Generalis*
 " *Executor Testamenti Jeremie Bettenham nuper*
 " *Leſtoris hujus Hospitij Viri innocentis abstinentis*
 " *& contemplativi Hanc Sedem in Memoriam ejus-*
 " *dem Jeremie extruxit*

" *Anno Dom. 1609.*"

Wilson, in speaking of the sentence passed upon
 the Lord Treasurer, observes, " Which sentence
 " was

" was pronounced by the Lord Chancellor Ba-
 " con, who though he were of transcendent
 " parts, yet was he tainted with the same infec-
 " tion, and not many years after perished in his
 " own corruption; which shews, that neither
 " example nor precept (he having seen so many,
 " and been made capable of so much) can be a
 " pilot sufficient to any port of happiness (though
 " Reason be never so able to direct) if Grace
 " doth not give the gale."

The following letter of Lord Bacon, is pre-
 served in Sir Toby Mathews' Collection of Eng-
 lish Letters. It is not inserted in the Folio Edi-
 tion of Lord Bacon's Works, but is a striking in-
 stance of the resources of the mind which this
 great though unfortunate man possessed; it is also
 an exquisite comment upon the celebrated sen-
 tence of Lactantius:

" *Eruditio inter prospera ornamentum—inter adversa*
 " *refugium.*"

THE LORD VISCOUNT ST. ALBAN'S (BACON) TO
 THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER (ANDREWS),
 AFTER HIS FALL. IT ACQUAINTS HIM
 BOTH WITH HIS COMFORTS AND HIS
 WRITINGS.

" MY LORD,

" Amongst comforts, it is not the least to re-
 " present to a man's self the like examples of
 " calamity

“ calamity in others. For examples make a
“ quicker impression than arguments; and be-
“ sides, they inform us of that which the Scrip-
“ ture also propounds to us for our satisfaction;
“ that no new thing has happened to us. This
“ they do the better, by how much the examples
“ are more like in circumstances to our own case,
“ and yet more particularly, if they fall upon
“ persons who are greater and worthier than our-
“ selves. For as it favours of vanity to match
“ ourselves highly in our own conceit; so, on the
“ other side, it is a good and sound conclusion,
“ that if our betters have sustained the like events,
“ we have the less cause to be grieved.

“ In this kind of consolation I have not been
“ wanting to myself, though as a Christian I
“ have tasted (through God’s great goodness) of
“ higher remedies. Having therefore, through
“ the variety of my reading, set before me many
“ examples, both of ancient and latter times, my
“ thoughts, I confess, have chiefly stayed upon
“ three particulars, as both the most eminent and
“ most resembling; all three persons who had
“ held chief place and authority in their coun-
“ tries; all three ruined, not by war or any other
“ disaster, but by justice and sentence, as delin-
“ quents and criminals; and all three famous
“ writers. Inasmuch as the remembrance of
“ their calamity is now to posterity but as some
“ little

“ little night-piece, remaining amongst the fair and
“ excellent tables of their acts and works. And
“ all three (if that were anything to the matter)
“ are fit examples to quench any man’s ambition
“ of rising again; for that they were, every one of
“ them, restored with great glory; but to their
“ further ruin and destruction, all ending in a vio-
“ lent death.

“ The men were Demosthenes, Cicero, and Se-
“ neca; persons with whom I durst not claim any
“ affinity at all, if the similitude of our fortunes
“ had not contracted it.

“ When I cast mine eyes upon these exam-
“ ples, I was carried further on to observe, how
“ they bore their fortunes; and principally how
“ they employed their times, being banished,
“ and disabled for public business; to the end
“ that I might learn by them, that so they might
“ be as well my counsellors as my comforters.
“ Whereupon I happened to note how diversly
“ their fortunes wrought upon their minds, es-
“ pecially in that point at which I aimed most;
“ which was, the employing of their times and
“ pens. In Cicero, I saw that, during his ba-
“ nishment (which was almost for two years) he
“ was so softened and dejected, as that he wrote
“ nothing but a few womanish epistles. And
“ yet, in my opinion, he had least reason of the
“ three to be discouraged; because, though it
“ were

“ were judged (and judged by the highest kind
“ of judgment in form of a statute and law)
“ that he should be banished, and his whole
“ estate confiscated and seized, and his houses
“ pulled down; and that it should be highly
“ penal for any man to propound his repeal;
“ yet his case, even then, carried no great blot
“ of ignominy with it; for it was thought to be
“ but a tempest of popularity which overthrew
“ him.

“ Demosthenes, on the contrary side, though his
“ case were foul, he being condemned for bribery,
“ and bribery in the nature of treason and dis-
“ loyalty, took yet so little knowledge of his for-
“ tune, as that, during his banishment, he busied
“ himself, and intermeddled as much with mat-
“ ters of State by letters, as if he had been still at
“ the helm, as appears by some epistles of his
“ which are extant.

“ Seneca indeed, who was condemned for many
“ corruptions and crimes, and banished into a
“ solitary island, kept a mean: for though his pen
“ did not freeze, yet he abstained from intruding
“ into matters of business; but spent his time in
“ writing books of excellent argument and use
“ for all ages. These examples confirmed me
“ much in a resolution (to which I was other-
“ wise inclined) to spend my time wholly in
“ writing, and to put forth that poor talent, or
“ half

“ half talent, or what it is, which God hath given
“ me, not as heretofore, to particular exchanges,
“ but to banks or mounts of perspicuity, which
“ will not break.

“ VERULAM.”

“ Lord Chancellor Bacon,” says Howell in
his Letters, “ is lately dead of a long languish-
“ ing illness. He died so poor, that he scarce
“ left money to bury him, which (though he
“ had a great wit) did argue no great wisdom,
“ it being one of the essential properties of a
“ wise man to provide for the main chance. I
“ have read, that it had been the fortunes of all
“ poets commonly to die beggars; but for an
“ Orator, a Lawyer, and a Philosopher to die so,
“ ’tis rare. It seems the same fate befell him
“ that attended Demosthenes, Seneca, and Cicero
“ (all great men), of whom the two first fell by
“ corruption. The fairest diamond may have a
“ flaw in it; but I believe he died poor from a
“ contempt of the pelf of fortune, as also out of
“ an excess of generosity, which appeared (as in
“ divers other passages) so once, when the King
“ had sent him a stag, he sent up for the under-
“ keeper, and having drank the King’s health to
“ him in a great silver gilt bowl, he gave it to him
“ for his fee.

“ He

“ He wrote a pitiful letter to King James not long
“ before his death, and concludes, “ Help me,
“ dear Sovereign, Lord and Master, and pity me
“ so far, that I who have been born to a bag, be
“ not now, in my age, forced in effect to bear a
“ wallet; nor that I, who desire to live to study,
“ may be driven to study to live.”

“ I write not this to derogate from the noble
“ worth of the Lord Viscount Verulam, who was
“ a rare man, *reconditæ scientiæ et ad salutem litera-*
“ *rum natus*; and, I think, the eloquentest that
“ was born in this Isle.

Wilson, in his Life of King James, says,
“ Though Lord Bacon had a pension allowed
“ him by the King, he wanted to his last; living
“ obscurely in his lodging at Gray’s Inn; where
“ his lonesomeness and desolate condition wrought
“ upon his ingenious (and therefore then more
“ melancholy) temper, that he pined away. And
“ he had this unhappiness, after all his height of
“ plenitude; to be denied beer to quench his
“ thirst. For having a sickly taste, he did not
“ like the beer of the house, but sent to Sir Fulk
“ Greville, Lord Brooke, in his neighbourhood,
“ (now and then,) for a bottle of his beer, and
“ after some grumbling, the butler had order to
“ deny him. So fordid was the one that advanced
“ himself to be called Sir Philip Sidney’s friend,
“ and

“ and so friendless was the other after he had
 “ jected himself from what he was.”

“ Lord Bacon,” adds Wilfon, “ was of a
 “ middling stature: his countenance had in-
 “ dented with age before he was old; his pre-
 “ sence grave and comely; of a high-flying and
 “ lively wit; striving in some things to be rather
 “ admired than understood, yet so quick and easy
 “ where he would express himself, and his me-
 “ mory so strong and active, that he appeared the
 “ master of a large and plenteous storehouse of
 “ knowledge, being (as it were) Nature’s midwife,
 “ stripping her callow brood, and cloathing them
 “ in new attire.”

SIR EDWARD COKE,

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF KING’S BENCH,

On receiving from Lord Bacon, (who was not sup-
 posed to be a very profound lawyer,) as a present,
 his celebrated Treatise “ *De Instauratione Scienti-*
 “ *arum*,” wrote on a blank leaf, malignantly
 enough, this distich:

*Instaurare paras veterum documenta sophorum,
 Instaure leges justitiamque prius.*

You with a vain and ardent zeal explore
 The old philosopher's abstruse lore.
 Justice and law your notice better claim,
 Knowledge of them insure you fairer fame.

"Five sorts of persons," says Fuller, "this great man used to foredesign to misery and poverty: chymists, monopolizers, concealers, promoters, and rythming poets. For three things he said he would give God solemn thanks:—that he never gave his body to phyfic, nor his heart to cruelty, nor his hand to corruption. In three things he much applauded his own success: in his fair fortune with his wife, in his happy study of the law, and in his free coming by all his preferment, *nec prece nec pretio*; neither begging nor bribing for preferment. He constantly had prayers said in his own house, and charitably relieved the poor with his constant alms. The foundation of Sutton's Hospital (the Charter-House, when indeed but a foundation) had been ruined before it was raised, and crushed by some courtiers in the hatching thereof, had not his great care preserved the same."

When Sir Edward had lost all his public employments, and some Peer was inclined to question the rights of the Cathedral of Norwich, he hindered it, by telling him plainly, "that if he proceeded, he would put on his cap and
 " gown

“ gown, and follow the cause through Westminster-hall.”

He took for the motto to his rings, when he was made Serjeant:

Lex est tutissima cassis.

The Law is the surest helmet.

“ This great Lawyer,” says Wilson, “ was a man of excellent parts, but not without his frailties. For as he was a storehouse and magazine of the common law for the present times, and laid such a foundation for the future, that posterity may for ever build upon, so his passions and pride were so predominant, that, boiling over, he lost by them much of his own fullness, which extinguished not only the valuation, but the respect due to his merit.

“ A breach,” continues Wilson, “ happened between the Lord Chief Justice Coke and the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, which made a passage to both their declines. Sir Edward Coke had heard and determined a cause at common law, and some report that there was juggling in the business. The witness that knew and should have related the truth was wrought upon to be absent if any man would undertake to excuse his non-appearance. A pragmatical fellow of the partie undertook it, went with the witness to a tavern, called for a gallon pot full of sack, bid him drink, and

“ so leaving him, went into the Court. This
“ witness is called for the prop of the cause: the
“ undertaker answers upon oath, that he left
“ the witness in such a condition, that if he
“ continues only but a quarter of an hour, he
“ is a dead man. This evidencing the man’s
“ incapability to come, deadened the matter so,
“ that it lost the cause. The plaintiffs that had
“ the injury bring the business about in Chan-
“ cery. The defendants (having had judgment
“ at common law) refuse to obey the orders of
“ the Court; whereupon the Lord Chancellor
“ for contempt of the Court, commits them to
“ prison. They petition against him in the Star-
“ chamber; the Lord Chief Justice Coke joyns
“ with them in the difference, threatening the
“ Lord Chancellor with a *Præmunire*. The
“ Chancellor makes the King acquainted with
“ the business, who sends to Sir Francis Bacon
“ his Attorney-General, Sir Henry Montague,
“ &c. commanding them to search what prece-
“ dents there have been of late years, wherein
“ such as have complained in Chancery were re-
“ lieved according to equity and conscience after
“ judgment at common law. They made a re-
“ port favourable to the interference of the Court
“ of Chancery in such cases. This,” adds Wilson,
“ satisfied the King, justified the Lord Chancel-
“ lor, and the Chief Justice received the foil,
“ which

“ which was a bitter potion to his spirit, but
 “ not strong enough to work as his enemies de-
 “ fired. Therefore, to trouble him the more, he
 “ is brought on his knees at the Council-table, and
 “ three other ingredients added to the dose, of a
 “ more active operation.]

“ First, He is charged, that when he was the
 “ King’s Attorney-General, he concealed a statute
 “ of twelve thousand pounds due to the King from
 “ the late Lord Chancellor Hatton, wherein he
 “ deceived the trust reposed in him.

“ Secondly, That he uttered words of very high
 “ contempt as he sat on the seat of Justice, saying,
 “ The Common Law of England would be over-
 “ thrown, and the light of it obscured, reflecting
 “ upon the King.

“ And thirdly, His uncivil and indiscreet
 “ carriage before his Majesty, being assisted by
 “ his Privy Council and Judges, in the case of
 “ *Commendams**.

“ The last he confessed, and humbly craved
 “ his Majesty’s pardon. The other two he pal-
 “ liated with some colourable excuses, which
 “ were not so well set off but they left such a
 “ tincture behind them, that he was commanded
 “ to retire to private life. And to expiate the
 “ King’s

* In that business Lord Coke behaved very nobly and
 spiritedly at first, but afterwards made an improper sub-
 mission.

" King's anger, he was enjoined in that leisurely
 " retirement to review his Books of Reports,
 " which the King was informed had many ex-
 " travagant opinions published for practice and
 " good law, which must be corrected, and brought
 " to his Majesty to be perused. And at his de-
 " parture from the Council-table, the Lord Treas-
 " urer, the Earl of Salisbury, gave him a wiper,
 " for suffering his coachman to ride bare-headed
 " before him in the streets; which fault he strove
 " to cover, by telling his Lordship that his coach-
 " man did it for his own ease."

To the kindness of a learned and ingenious
 Gentleman, who has had the singular merit of
 allying Philology to Philosophy, and of giving the
 certitude of Science to Etymology itself, Mr.
 HONN TONGE*, the Compiler is obliged for
 the following curious Letter of Sir Edward Coke
 to the University of Cambridge, when that learned
 Body was empowered by James the First to send
 Representatives to Parliament. The Letter is
 copied from the Archives of the University.

" Having found by experience in former Par-
 " liaments (and especially when I was Speaker)
 " how

* The learned and elegant Mr. Webb says of The Diver-
 sions of Purley, " It is a most valuable book, and the more
 " so, as it promises what is much wanted, a new theory of
 " language. *I, bone, quod ingenium tuum te vocat.*"

" *Dissertation on the Chinese Language.*"

“ how necessary it was for our Univerſity to have
“ Burgeſſes of Parliament: firſt, for that the Col-
“ ledges and Houſes of Learning being founded
“ partly by the King’s progenitors, and partly by
“ the Nobles and other godly and devout men,
“ have local ſtatutes and ordynances preſcribed
“ to them by their founders, as well for the diſ-
“ poſing and preſerving of their poſſeſſions, as
“ for the good government and virtuous education
“ of Students and Schollers within the ſame:
“ ſecondly, for that to the dewe obſervation of
“ thoſe ſtatutes and ordynances they are bounden
“ by oath: and laſtly, for that yt is not poſſible
“ for any one generall lawe to fitt every particular
“ Colledge, eſpecially when their private ſtatutes
“ and ordynances be not knowne: And finding,
“ eſpecially nowe of late time, that many Bills are
“ preferred in Parliament, and ſome have paſſed,
“ which concern our Univerſity; I thought good,
“ out of the great duety and ſervice I owe to our
“ Univerſity (being one of the famous eyes of the
“ Commonwealth,) to conſerr with M^r Dr. Nevill,
“ Deane of Canterbury, and Sir Edward Stan-
“ hope (two worthie Members thereof,) that a
“ ſute were made at this time, when his Ma^{tie},
“ exceeding all his progenitors in learning and
“ knowledge, ſo favoureth and reſpecteth the
“ Univerſities; when our moſt worthie and af-
“ fectionate Chancellor, my L. Cecill, his Ma^{ties}
“ principall

" principall Secretary, is so propense to further
 " anything that may honour or profit our Uni-
 " versity; for the obteyning of two Burgeffes of
 " Parliament, that may informe (as occasion shall
 " be offered) that High Court of the true state
 " of the University, and of every particular Col-
 " ledge: which, with all alacrity, the good Deane
 " and Sir Edward Stanhope apprehended. O'
 " Chancellor was moved, who instantly and ef-
 " fectually moved his Ma^{tie}, who most princely
 " and graciously granted and signed yt, the booke
 " being ready drawne and provided. I know
 " yo^r wisedomes have little need of myne advyse;
 " yet out of my affectionate love unto you, I have
 " thought good to remember you of some things
 " that are comely and necessary to be donne.

" 1. As soone as you can, that you acknow-
 " ledge humble thanks to his Ma^{tie} for that he
 " hath conferred so great an hon^r and benefitt to
 " o^r University.

" 2. To acknowledge y^r thankfulness to o^r
 " noble Chancellor, and also to the L. Chancellor
 " of England, who have most honourably given
 " furtherance to yt.

" 3. That you thanke the good Deane and
 " S^r Edward Stanhope, for their inward and hasty
 " sollicitaçon.

" 4. That now at this first eleccon, you make
 " choise of some that are not of the Convocaçon
 " House,

" House, for I have knowne the like to have
 " bredd a question. And yt is good that the be-
 " gynning and first season be cleere and without
 " scruple. In respect whereof, if you elect for
 " this time some Professor of the Civill Lawe, or
 " any other that is not of the Convocaçon House,
 " yt is the surest way.

" 5. The Vicechancellor, for that he is Gover-
 " nor of the University where the choise is to be
 " made, is not eligible.

" 6. There is also a new wrytt provided for
 " this present eleccion. When you have made
 " your eleccion of your two Burgeses, you must
 " certifie the same to the Sheriffe, and he shall
 " retorne them: or if you send your eleccion to me
 " under your seale, I will see them returned.

" And thus ever resting to doe you any service,
 " with all willing readyness I comytt you to the
 " blessed proteccion of the Almighty. From the
 " Inner Temple, this 12th of March, 1603.

" Yo^r very loving frind,

" ED. COKE."

" You shall also receive the
 " lettres patents under the
 " greate seale to you and yo^r successors
 " for ever, and likewise a
 " writt for this psent eleccion."

" To the right worshipfull
 " and his much esteemed frend the
 " Vicechancellor of the Universitie
 " of Cambridge give these."

The

The " Institutes" of Sir Edward Coke have ever been regarded as the most excellent Commentaries on our Laws and Constitution. Yet the learned Bishop Gibson says, in one of his MS. Letters in the Bodleian Library,

" Many of our Laws (as they are derived from those of the Saxons) so they contribute a great light towards the true understanding of them. Besides, it will be no little pleasure to observe the affinity between those Saxons * and our present

* " Saxon," says Sir John Fortescue Aland, " is the Mother of the English Tongue. A man cannot tell twenty, nor name the days of the week in English, but he must speak Saxon.

* * * * *

" Etymologies from a Saxon original will often present you with the definition of the thing in the reason of the name. For the Saxons often in their names express the nature of the thing: as in the word *Parish*: in the Saxon it is a word which signifies the precinct of which the Priest had the care. *Throne*, in Saxon, is expressed by a compound word, which signifies the seat of Majesty. *Death* is expressed by a compound word, signifying the separation of the soul from the body, one of which signifies *soul* or *spirit*, and the other *separation*."—*Preface to Fortescue on the Limited Monarchy of England*.

The Saxon language now appears likely to be cultivated with that diligence to which it is entitled, as the basis of our language, and as containing the first elements of our laws and the ground-work of our happy constitution, in the statutes enacted by our free and intrepid forefathers. The late learned

Dr.

" sent customs, in which matters our Common
 " Lawyers are generally in the dark. You have
 " heard me also mention the Life of Sir Henry
 " Spelman. One principal part whereof must
 " be to prove, what that learned Antiquarian
 " always insisted upon, that this method of studies
 " was the true foundation of the Common Law,
 " and that Coke and the rest run into many vis-
 " sible and even scandalous errors for the want of
 " it."—*Dr. Gibson to Dr. Charlett, Sept. 17, 1700.*

GONDEMAR,

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR AT THE COURT OF
JAMES THE FIRST.

KING JAMES took great delight in the conver-
 sation of Gondemar, because he knew how to
 please the King, who thought him an excellent
 tutor and scholar. The Ambassador used to speak
 bad

Dr. Rawlinson has founded a Professorship in the Saxon lan-
 guage in the University of Oxford; and the choice the Uni-
 versity has made of a person of learning and ingenuity to read
 the lectures, will surely stimulate the young and the ingenious
 to become acquainted with a language without which they
 cannot either speak or write with propriety, or act as it becomes
 those who have secured from their ancestors the noblest blessing
 that one generation can procure for another, manly and rational
 liberty.

bad Latin before him, in order to give his Majesty an opportunity of correcting him. Gondemar had, by bribes and pensions, paid many of the first persons about King James's court, in the interest of that of Spain; yet, to insure that interest, says Wilson, " he cast out his baits not
" only for men, but if he found an Atalanta,
" whose tongue went nimbler than her feet, he
" would throw out his golden balls to catch them
" also; and in these times there were some Ladies, pretending to be wits (as they called
" them,) or had fair nieces or daughters which
" drew great resort to their houses; and where
" company meet, the discourse is commonly of
" the times (for every man will vent his passion).
" These Ladies he sweetened with presents, that
" they might allay such as were too sour in their
" expression, to stop them in the course if they
" ran on too fast, and bring them to a gentler
" pace. He lived at Ely House, in Holborn;
" his passage to the Court was ordinarily through
" Drury Lane (the Covent Garden being then an
" inclosed field,) and that lane and the Strand
" were the places where most of the Gentry lived;
" and the Ladies, as he went, knowing his times,
" would not be wanting to appear in their balconies or windows to present him their civilities,
" and he would watch for it; and, as he was carried in his litter, he would strain himself as
" much

“ much as an old man could to the humblest
 “ posture of respect.

“ One day passing by the Lady Jacob’s house
 “ in Drury Lane, she exposed herself for a salu-
 “ tation; he was not wanting to her, but she
 “ moved nothing but her mouth, gaping wide
 “ open upon him. He wondered at the Lady’s
 “ incivility, but thought it might be happily a
 “ yawning fit took her at that time; for tria-
 “ whereof, the next day he finds her in the same
 “ place, and his courtesies were again accosted
 “ with no better expressions than an extended
 “ mouth; whereupon he sent a gentleman to her,
 “ to let her know that the Ladies of England
 “ were more gracious to him than to encounter
 “ his respects with such affronts. She answered,
 “ It was true that he had purchased some of their
 “ favours at a dear rate, and she had a mouth to
 “ be stopped as well as others. Gondemar, find-
 “ ing the cause of the emotion of her mouth,
 “ sent her a present as an antidote, which cured
 “ her of that distemper.”

EXTRACT FROM THE KING OF SPAIN’S LET-
 TER TO HIS AMBASSADOR, DATED NOV’ 5,
 1622.

“ The King my father declared at his death,
 “ that his intention was never to marry my sister
 “ the Infanta Donna Maria to the Prince of
 “ Wales,

“ Wales, which your uncle, Don Baltazar, understood, and so treated the match ever with intention to delay it; yet, notwithstanding it is now so far advanced, that considering all the overtures unto it for the Infanta, it is time to seek some means to divert the treaty, which I would have you find, and I will make it good whatsoever it be; but in all other things promote the satisfaction of the King of Great Britain, who hath deserved very much, and it shall content me much, so that it be not in the match.”

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

“ About this time,” says Wilfon, “ that gallant spirit Sir Walter Raleigh (who in his recesses in the Tower had presented in lively characters the true image of the Old World) made access to the King, whereby he got leave to visit the New World in America; Captain Kemish (one of his old seamen and servants) shewing him a piece of ore in the Tower of a golden complexion, (a glittering temptation, to begin the work,) assuring him, he could bring him to a mine in Guiana of
“ the

“ the same metall: which (together with free-
“ dome, the crown of life and being) gave rise to
“ this enterprize.”

The following Notices of Sir Walter Raleigh are copied from Aubrey's Biographical Notes in the Ashmolean Library at Oxford:

“ He was a great Chymist, and amongst some
“ MS. receipts I have seen some secrets from him.
“ He studied most in his sea voyages, where he
“ carried always with him a chest of books, and
“ had nothing to divert him.

“ A person so much immersed in action, and
“ in the fabrication of his own fortune, till his
“ confinement in the Tower, could have but
“ little time to study but what he could spare in
“ the morning. He was no sleeper*, had a
“ wonderful waking spirit, and great judgment to
“ guide it.

“ He was a tall, handsome, and brave man;
“ but his bane was, that he was damnably
“ proud. Old Sir Robert Harley, of Brampton Bryan Castle, would say, 'Twas a great
“ question which was the proudest, Sir Walter
“ Raleigh or Sir Thomas Overbury; but the difference that was, was judged on Sir Thomas's
“ side.”

In a conversation which Drummond of Hawthornden had with Ben Jonson, the latter, speaking

* He allowed himself five hours to rest.

ing of the English Poets, said, that " Spenser's
 " stanza pleased him not, nor his matter;
 " the meaning of the allegory of his Fairy Queen
 " he had delivered in writing to Sir Walter Ra-
 " leigh; which was, that by the bleating beast he
 " understood the Puritans, and by the false Duesſa
 " the Queen of Scots." Ben farther observed,
 " That Sir Walter Raleigh esteemed more fame
 " than conscience: the best wits in England were
 " employed in making his history. Ben himself
 " had written a piece to him of the Punic war,
 " which he altered, and set in his book." *Works*
of William Drummond of Hawthornden, Fol. Edit.
 1711, p. 225.

A COPY OF SIR W. BALEIGH'S LETTER SENT
 TO MR. DUKE IN DEVON.

" MR. DUKE,

" I write to Mr. Prideaux to move you for the
 " purchase of Hayes*, a farm some time in my
 " father's possession. I will most willingly give
 " whatsoever in your conscience you shall deeme
 " it worth; and if at any time you shall have
 " occasion

* " Hayes is in the parish of East Badleigh, Devon. Sir
 " Walter was not buried in Exeter by his father and mother,
 " nor at Sherborne in Dorsetshire; at either of which places
 " he desired his wife (in his letter the night before his death)
 " to be interred. His father lived eighty years on this farm,
 " and wrote *Esquire*."—*Note by AUBREY.*

" occasion to use me, you shall find me a thank-
 " full friend to you and yours. I am resolved
 " (if I cannot entreat you) to build at Colleton;
 " but for the natural disposition I have to that
 " place (being born in that house) I had rather
 " seate myself there than any where else. I take
 " my leave, readie to countervaille all your cour-
 " tesies to the utter of my power. Court, y^e xxvi
 " of July 1584.

" Your very willing friend

" In all I shall be able,

" WALTER RALEIGH."

" I have now forgot," says Mr. Aubrey from
 Dr. Pell, " whether Sir Walter was not for the
 " putting of Mary Queen of Scots to death. I
 " thinke yea; but besides that, at a consultation
 " at Whitehall after Queen Elizabeth's death,
 " how matters were to be ordered, and what
 " ought to be done, he declared his opinion,
 " 'twas the wisest way for them to keep the
 " staffe in their own hands, and set up a Com-
 " monwealth, and not to be subject to a needy
 " beggarly nation. It seems there were some
 " of this Caball who kept not this so secret but
 " that it came to King James's eare, who was at
 " where the English No-
 " blesse mett and received him; and being told
 " upon their entrance to his Majestie their

" names, when Sir W. R.'s name was told, he
" said, " O' my soul, mon! I have heard, Rawly,
" of thee."

" Sir Walter was such a person (every way) that,
" as King Charles says of the Lord Strafford, a
" Prince would rather be afraid of than ashamed
" of, he had that awfulness and ascendancy in his
" aspect over other mortals.

" It was a most stately sight, the glory of that
" reception of his Majesty, where the nobility
" and gentry were in exceeding rich equipages,
" having enjoyed a long peace under the most
" excellent of Queens; and the company was
" so exceeding numerous, that their obedience,
" duty, and respect, carried a dread with it.
" King James did not inwardly like it, and with an
" inward envy said, that though so and so, as be-
" fore, he doubted not but he should have been
" able of his own strength (should the English
" have kept him out) to have been able to have
" dealt with them, and got his rights. Sir. W.
" Raleigh said to him, Would to God that had
" been put to the tryal!----Why do you wish that?
" replied the King.----Because, said Sir W. that
" then you would have knowne your friends from
" your foes. But that reason of Sir W'. was never
" forgotten or forgiven.

" When he was attached by the Officer about
" the businesse which cost him his head, he was
" conveyed

“ conveyed to the Tower in a wherry-boat, I
 “ think with only two men. King James was
 “ wont to say, that he was a coward to be so
 “ taken and conveyed, when he might easily have
 “ made his escape from so slight a guard.

“ He there, besides his compiling his History
 “ of the World, studied chymistry. I heard my
 “ cosen Whitney say, that he saw him in the
 “ Tower. He had a velvet cap laced, a rich
 “ gowne, and trunk-hose.

“ At the end of his History of the Worlde,
 “ Sir W. laments the death of the noble and most
 “ hopeful Prince Henry, whose great favourite
 “ he was, and who (had he survived his father)
 “ would have quickly enlarged him with re-
 “ wardes of honour. He ends his First Part of
 “ his History of the World * with a gallant
 “ euloge of him, and concludes: *Versa est in*
 “ *luctum Cilbara mea & cantus meus in vocem flen-*
 “ *tium.*” He had an apparatus for the Second
 “ Part, which he in discontent burnt, and said,
 “ If I am not worthy of the world, the world is
 “ not worthy of my works.

“ “ This booke sold verie slowlie at first, and the book-
 “ seller complayned of it, and told him, that he should be a
 “ loser by it, which put Sir W. in a passion. He said, that
 “ since the world did not understand it, they should not have
 “ his Second Part, which he took before his face and threw
 “ into the fire, and burnt it.”—*Mr. Aubrey.*

“ Old Sir Thomas Malett, one of the Justices
“ of the King's Bench temp. Car. I. and II. knew
“ Sir W.; and I have heard him say, that notwithstanding his so great
“ mastery in style,
“ and his conversation with the learnedest and
“ politest persons, yet he spoke broad Devonshire
“ to his dying day. His voice was small.

“ He was scandalized with atheism: he was a
“ bold man, and would venture at discourse which
“ was unpleasant to the Churchmen. In his
“ speech on the scaffold (I heard my cosen Whitney say, and I thinke 'tis printed) that he
“ spake not of Christ, but of that great and incomprehensible God, with much zeale and
“ adoration, so that he concluded he was an
“ Achrist, but not an Atheist. He tooke a pipe
“ of tobacco a little before he went to the scaffold, which some formal persons were scandalized at (but I thinke 'twas well and properly
“ donne to settle his spirits). The time of his
“ execution was contrived to be on my Lord
“ Mayor's Day, 1618, (the day after Saint Simon and St. Jude,) that the pageants and fine
“ shows might avocate and draw away the people
“ from beholding the tragedie of the gallantest
“ worthie that England ever bred.”—*Aubrey's MS.*

“ A scaffold,” says Sir Richard Baker, in his
Chronicle, “ was erected in the Old Palace Yard;
“ upon which, after fourteen years reprieve-
“ Sir

“ Sir Walter Raleigh’s head was cut off. At
“ which time such abundance of blood issued
“ from the veins, that shewed he had a stock of
“ nature enough left to have continued him many
“ years in life (though now above threescore years
“ old) if it had not been taken away by the hand
“ of violence. And this was the end of the great
“ Sir W. Raleigh; great sometimes in the favour
“ of Queen Elizabeth, and next to Sir F. Drake
“ the great scourge and hate of the Spaniards;
“ who had many things to be commended in his
“ life, but none more than his constancy at his
“ death, which he took with so undaunted a re-
“ solution that one might perceive he had a cer-
“ tain expectation of a better life after it, so far
“ was he from holding those atheistical opinions,
“ an aspersions whereof some persons had cast upon
“ him.”

The following lines were written by Sir Walter
the night before his execution :

Even such is Time, that takes on trust
Our youth, our joyes, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust ;
Who in the dark and silent grave
(When we have wander’d all our ways)
Shuts up the story of our days.
But from this earth, this grave, this dust,
My God shall raise me up, I trust.

LAUNCELOT ANDREWES.

LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

" Was a Fellow of Pembroke-Hall, in Cam-
 " bridge (then called *Collegium Episcop.*) for that
 " in one time in those days there were seven of
 " that House. The Puritan faction did begin
 " to emerge in those days, and especially at Em-
 " manuel College: they had a great mind to
 " draw in to them this learned young man; who
 " (if they could make strong) they knew would
 " be a great honour to them. They carried
 " themselves antiently with great severity and
 " strictness. They preached up the strict keep-
 " ing and observing of the Lord's-Day, made it
 " damnation to break it, and that 'twas lesse sin
 " to kill a man. Yet these hypocrites did bow
 " in a private Green at other Collages, every Sun-
 " day after sermon. And one at the College (a
 " loving friend to Mr. Andrewes,) to satisfy him,
 " lent him one day the key of the private back-
 " door to the Bowling-Green, where he disco-
 " vered these zealous Preachers with their gownes
 " off earnest at play; but they were strangely
 " surprized to see the entry of one who was not
 " of the brotherhood.

" There was then at Cambridge a good fatt
 " Alderman that was wont to sleep at church,
 " which

“ which the Alderman endeavoured to prevent,
“ but could not. Well, this was preached against
“ as a mark of reprobation. The good man was
“ exceedingly troubled at it, and went to Mr.
“ Andrewes’s chamber to be satisfied in point of
“ conscience. Mr. Andrewes told him, it was
“ an ill habit of body, not of mind, and advised
“ him on Sundays to make a sparing meal at
“ dinner, and to make it up at supper. The Al-
“ derman did so, but sleepe comes upon him
“ againe for all that, and he was preached against.
“ He comes again to Mr. Andrewes with tears
“ in his eyes to be resolved; who then told him
“ that he would have him make a full hearty meale
“ as he was used to do, and presently after take
“ out his full sleep. The Alderman followed his
“ advice, and came to St. Marie’s church the
“ Sunday afterwards, where the Preacher was
“ provided with a sermon to damn all those who
“ slept at that godly exercise, as a mark of repro-
“ bation. The good Alderman, having taken
“ Mr. Andrewes’s advice, looks at the Preacher
“ all the sermon-time, and spoiled his design.
“ Mr. Andrewes was extremely spoken and
“ preached against for offering to affoyle or ex-
“ cuse a sleeper in sermon-time. But he had
“ learning and witt enough to defend himself.”—

Aubrey’s MS. Notes.

“ The

“ The fullness of his material learning,” says the Dedication to Bishop Andrewes’s Sermons, “ left room enough in the temper of his brain for “ almost all languages, learned and modern, to “ seat themselves; so that his learning had all the “ helps language could afford, and his languages “ learning enough for the best of them to express; his judgment, in the mean time, so “ commanding over both, as that neither of them “ was suffered idly or curiously to start from, or “ fall short of, their intended scope; so that we “ may better say of him than was said of Claudius “ Drusus, He was of as many and as great virtues as mortal nature could receive, or industry “ make perfect.”

This Prelate’s character was so transcendent, that Milton himself did not disdain to write an Elegy upon his death. Archbishop Laud is said to have made use of the Ritual of Bishop Andrewes, in the Ceremonies of the Church.

In his “ Diary,” Laud thus speaks of this great Prelate: “ Sept. 21. About 4 o’clock in the “ morning died Launcelot Andrewes, the most “ worthy Bishop of Winchester, the great light “ of the Christian world.”

DR. HAYDOCK.

" JAMES the First," says Wilson, " took delight
 " by the line of his reason to sound the depths of
 " brutish impostures, and he discovered many;
 " for in the beginning of his reign, Richard Hay-
 " dock, of New College in Oxford, practised
 " physick in the day, and preached in the night
 " in his bed. His practice came by his profession,
 " and his preaching (as he pretended) by reve-
 " lation: for he would take a text in his sleep,
 " and deliver a good sermon upon it; and though
 " his auditors were willing to silence him, by
 " pulling, haling, and pinching, yet would he
 " pertinaciously persist to the end, and sleep still.
 " The fame of this sleeping Preacher flies abroad
 " with a light wing, which coming to the King's
 " knowledge, he commanded him to the Court,
 " where he sat up one night to hear him: and
 " when the time came that the Preacher thought
 " it was fit for him to be asleep, he began with a
 " prayer, then took a text of Scripture, which he
 " significantly enough insisted on a while, but
 " after made an excursion against the Pope, the
 " Cross in Baptism, and the last Canons of the
 " Church of England, and so concluded sleeping.
 " The King would not trouble him that night,
 " letting him rest after his labors, but sent for
 " him

“ him the next morning, and in private handled
“ him so like a cunning Surgeon, that he found
“ out the fore; making him confess not onely
“ his sin and error in the act, but the cause that
“ urged him to it, which was, that he appre-
“ hended himself as a buried man in the Uni-
“ versitie, being of a low condition, and if some-
“ thing eminent and remarkable did not spring
“ from him, to give life to his reputation, he
“ should never appear any body, which made
“ him attempt this novelty to be taken notice
“ of. The King, finding him ingenuous in his
“ confession, pardoned him, and (after his re-
“ cantation publicquely) gave him preferment in
“ the Church. Some others, both men and
“ women, inspired with such enthusiasmes, and
“ frantique fancies, he reduced to their right
“ senses, applying his remedies suitable to the
“ distemper, wherein he made himself often very
“ merry. And truly the loosnesse and carelesse-
“ nesse of publique justice sets open a dore to
“ such flagitious and nefarious actions, as severer
“ times would never have perpetrated.”

DR. DONNE,

DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

THIS learned Divine having married a lady of a rich and noble family without the consent of her parents, was treated by them with great asperity. Having been told by the father, that he was to expect no money from him, the Doctor went home, and wrote the following note to him: "John Donne, Anne Donne, *undone*." This quibble had the desired effect, and the distressed couple were restored to favour.

It was said of Donne as of Picus de Mirandola, that he was rather born wise than made so by study: yet, as his Biographer tells us, "he left behind him the resultance of fourteen hundred authors, most of them abridged and analysed with his own hand."

GROTIUS.

THIS great Civilian was in London in 1613, sent thither by the States General of Holland to settle some disputes that had taken place between that country and England, respecting the rights of

of fishery in the North Sea. Casaubon says, that if he was not satisfied with the decision of the English Minister on the subject of the dispute, he had great reason to be flattered with the reception he met with the Sovereign, James the First, who was much pleased with his conversation*, and shewed him the greatest attention. Grotius's company and conversation were not, however, much relished by some of the Courtiers, nor by his Majesty himself, as appears by the following Letter of Archbishop Abbot to Sir Ralph Winwood, Secretary of State, dated Lambeth, June 1, 1613:

" You must take heed how you trust Dr. Grotius too far, for I perceive him so addicted to some partialities in those parts, that he feareth not to lash, so it may serve a turn. At his first coming to the King, by reason of his good Latine tongue, he was so tedious and full of tittle-tattle, that the King's judgment was of him, that he was some pedant full of words and of no great judgment. And I myself discovering that to be his habit, as if he did imagine that every man was bound to hear him so long as he would talk, (which is a great burthen to men repleat with busyness,) did privately give him notice thereof, that he should plainly and directly deliver his mind, or else he would make the King weary of him.

" This

* *Mirè Grotii, sermonibus delectatus;—Casaubon. Epistola.*

" This did not so take place, but that afterwards
" he fell to it again, as was especially observed.
" one night at supper at the Lord Bishop of
" Ely's, whither being brought by Monsieur
" Casaubon, (as I think,) my Lord intreated him
" to stay to supper, which he did. There was
" present Dr. Steward and another Civilian, unto
" whom he flings out some question of that
" profession; and was so full of words, that
" Dr. Steward afterwards told my Lord that
" he did perceive by him, that like a smatterer
" he had studyed some two or three questions,
" whereof when he came in company he must
" be talking to vindicate his skill; but if he
" were put from those, he would shew himself
" but a simple fellow. There was present also
" Dr. Richardson, the King's Professor of Divi-
" nity in Cambridge, and another Doctor in
" that faculty, with whom he falleth in also
" about some of those questions which are now
" controverted among the Ministers in Holland.
" And being matters wherein he was studyed,
" he uttered all his skill concerning them; my
" Lord of Ely sitting still at the supper all the
" while, and wondering what a man he had
" there, who not being in the place or company
" before, could overwhelm them so with talk
" for so long a time. I write this unto you so
" largely, that you may know the disposition of
" the man, and how kindly he used my Lord of
" Ely

" Ely for his good entertainment. For when
 " he took his leave of the King, he fell into dis-
 " course what a famous Church was here in
 " England, what worthy men the Bishops were,
 " how he admired the ecclesiastical government,
 " what great contentment he received by con-
 " ference with many learned men. ' But,'
 " saith he, ' I do perceive that your great men
 " do not all agree in those questions controverted
 " amongst us; for, in talking with my Lord of
 " Ely, I perceive that he is of opinion, that a
 " man that is truly justified, sanctified, may ex-
 " cidere à gratiâ although not *finaliter* yet *tota-*
 " *liter.*' The King's Majesty knowing that my
 " Lord of Ely had heartofore inclined to that
 " opinion, but, being told the King's judgment
 " of it, had made shew to desist from breaching
 " any such thing, (for then it was as well *finaliter*
 " as *totaliter*,) did secretly complain to me that
 " my Lord should revive any such thing, and
 " especially make it known unto a stranger.
 " Whereupon I moved my Lord in it, and told
 " him what the Doctor had said, and to whom;
 " but thereunto he replied with earnest assever-
 " ation, that he had not used any such speech
 " unto him, and was much abused by that re-
 " port. Thereupon he offered by letters sent
 " into Holland to challenge Grotius for it, as
 " having done him a singular wrong to report
 " so

“ so of him to the King. I replied, that I held
 “ it fitter to let it alone, not to draw contention
 “ on himself with so busy a man. I would sa-
 “ tisfy the King; and so might his Lordship
 “ also; but he would do well to be wary how
 “ he had to do with any of those parts ill affected,
 “ for he had been once before so served by Ber-
 “ tius, the Author of the book *De Apostasia*
 “ *Sanctorum*; who, upon speech with Mr. Bed-
 “ well Leyden, vauntingly gave it out, that his
 “ Lordship and the Bishop of Lincoln were of
 “ his opinion. You will ask me what is this to
 “ you; I must tell you, therefore, that you shall
 “ not be without your part. At the same time
 “ that Sir Noel Caron was together with Gro-
 “ tius; being now to take his leave of the King;
 “ it was desired of his Majesty that he would
 “ not hastily give his judgment concerning points
 “ of religion now in difference in Holland, for
 “ that his Majesty had information but of one
 “ side; and that his Ambassador did deal par-
 “ tially, making the reports in favour of the one
 “ side, and saying nothing at all for the other;
 “ for he might have let his Majesty know how
 “ factious a generation these Contradictors are;
 “ how they are like to our Puritans in England;
 “ how refractory they are to the authority of the
 “ civill magistrate, and other things of like nature;
 “ as I wrote you in my former letter. I doubt not
 “ but

" but Grotius had his part in this information,
 " whereof I conceive you will make some use,
 " keeping these things privately to yourself, as
 " becometh a man of your imployment. When
 " his Majestie told me this, I gave such an answer
 " as was fit, and now, upon the receipt of your
 " letters, shall upon the first occasion give further
 " satisfaction. All things rest here as they did,
 " and I, as ready to do you all good offices, do
 " remaine, &c.

" G. CANT.

" From Lambeth."

Grotius, in a letter to Isaac Vossius, gave him
 his sentiments upon the education of boys.
 " Many persons," says he, " make use of tutors
 " for the education of their children, which
 " hardly ever succeeds as it was intended. I have
 " never approved of that method of education, for
 " I know that young persons learn only when they
 " are together, and that their application is lan-
 " guid where there is no emulation. I am as little
 " of a friend to schools where the master scarce
 " knows the names of his scholars; where the num-
 " ber is so great, that he cannot distribute his
 " attention upon each of them, whose composition
 " requires a particular attention. For these
 " reasons, I wish that a medium of the two me-
 " thods were taken; that a master took only ten
 " or

“ or twelve boys, who should live in the same
 “ house, and be of the same classes, by which means
 “ the master himself would not be overloaded with
 “ cares.”

Auberi du Maurier, Ambassador from France to Holland, desired Grotius to give him a plan of study. He complied with his request, and it is printed in a Collection on the same subject, intitled, “ *De omni Studiorum Genere Instituyendo*,” *Elzevir*. 1637. He recommends his scholar to begin with an Abridgment of Aristotle’s Logic; to proceed to Physics, where he is not to remain long, and where indeed, in the time of Grotius there was little to arrest the attention; next to proceed to Metaphysics and to Morals; for which latter science he highly recommends Aristotle’s Book of Ethics to Nicomachus; then to proceed to History; and, differently from all others, he here laid down rules for that study. He advises his pupil to begin with those histories that are nearest to his own times.

This great civilian and general scholar is thus described by Du Maurier:

“ Grotius was a very good poet in the Greek
 “ and in the Latin languages, and knew perfectly well all the dead and the living languages. He was, besides, a profound lawyer,
 “ and a most excellent historian. He had read
 “ all the good books that had ever been published;
 VOL. I. T

"lished; and what is astonishing, his memory
 "was so strong, that everything which he had
 "once read, was ever present to it, without his
 "forgetting the most trifling circumstance. It
 "has been often remarked, that persons of great
 "memories have not always been persons of
 "good and of sound judgment. But Grotius
 "was extremely judicious, both in his writings
 "and in his conversation. I have often," adds
 Du Maurier, "seen this great man just cast his
 "eye upon a page of a huge folio volume, and
 "instantaneously become acquainted with the
 "contents of it. He used to take it for his
 "motto, *Hora ruit*, to put himself in continual
 "remembrance that he should usefully employ
 "that time which was flying away with extreme
 "rapidity.

"Grotius was born at Delft in Holland; was
 "a tall, strong, and well-made man, and had a
 "very agreeable countenance. With all these
 "excellencies of body his mind was still as ex-
 "cellent. He was a man of openness, of veracity,
 "and of honour, and so perfectly virtuous, that
 "throughout his whole life, he made a point
 "of avoiding and of deserting men of bad cha-
 "racter, but of seeking the acquaintance of men
 "of worth, and persons distinguished by talents,
 "not only of his own country, but of Europe,
 "with

"with whom he kept up an epistolary correspondence."

Grotius escaped from the castle of Louvestein, where he had been confined on account of his connection with the illustrious and unfortunate Barneveldt, by the address of his wife. She was permitted to send him books, and she sent them in a trunk large enough to hold her husband. She made a pretence to visit him, and staid in the fortress till her husband was out of the reach of his persecutors.

Grotius took refuge in France, and was accused by some of his countrymen of intending to change his religion and become a Catholic.

"Alas," replied he to one of his friends who had written to him on the subject, "whatever advantage there may be to quit a weaker party that oppresses me, to go over to a stronger one that would receive me with open arms, I trust that I shall never be tempted to do so. And since," added he, "I have had courage enough to bear up under imprisonment, I trust that I shall not be in want of it to enable me to support poverty and banishment."

Louis XIII. gave Grotius a very considerable pension. He was, however, no favourite with his Minister, the Cardinal de Richelieu, whom, it is said, he did not sufficiently flatter for his literary

rary talents, and the pension was soon stopped. Grotius, however, met with a protectress in Christina, Queen of Sweden, who made him her Ambassador at Paris. Here again he was harassed by Richelieu, who was angry with him for not giving him that precedence as a Prince of the Church, to which Grotius thought himself entitled as a representative of a crowned head. This dignity, however, was so little agreeable to a man of Grotius's great and good mind, that in a letter which he wrote to his father from Paris he tells him, " I am really quite tired out with honours. A private and a quiet life alone has charms for me, and I should be very happy if I were in a situation in which I could only employ myself upon works of piety, and works that might be useful to posterity." His celebrated work upon the Truth of the Christian Religion has been translated into all the languages of Europe, and into some of those of the East. This great scholar in early life composed a Devotional Treatise in Flemish verse, for the use of the Dutch sailors that made voyages to the East and West Indies.

His countrymen, who had persecuted him so violently in his life-time, struck a medal in honour of him after his death, in which he is styled the " Oracle of Delft, the Phœnix of his Country." It may be seen in the "*Histoire Medallique de la Hollande*,"

“ *Hollande*,” and verifies what Horace said long ago,

*Urit enim fulgore suo, qui prægravat artes
Infra se positas: extinctus amabitur idem.*

The man whose life wise Nature has design'd
To teach, to humanize, to sway his kind,
Burns by a flame too vivid and too bright,
And dazzles by excess of splendid light.
Yet when the hero seeks the grave's sad state,
The vain and changing people, wise too late,
O'er his pale corpse their fruitless honours pour,
Their friend, their saviour, and their guide deplore;
And each sad impotence of grief betray,
To reillumine the Promethean clay.

SIR TOBY MATTHEWS

Says, in the Preface to the Collection of English Letters which he made in King James the First's time, “ that there is no stock or people in the
“ whole world where men of all conditions live
“ so peaceably, and so plentifully, yea and so
“ safely also, as in England. The English,” adds he, “ unite the greatest concurrence of the
“ most excellent qualities: they are the most
“ obligable, the most civil, the most modest and
“ safe in all kinds of all nations. To conclude
“ therefore

“ therefore upon the whole matter, I concur, generally, and even naturally, with a certain worthy, honest, and true-hearted Englishman who is now dead (meaning Sir Dennis Bruffels). For once after a grievous fit of the stone, (when he was no less than fourscore years old,) he found himself to be out of pain, and in such kind of ease in the way of recovery as that great weight of age might admit; wherewith the good man was so pleased, that he fell to talk very honestly, though very pleasantly also, after his manner: If God should say thus to me, Thou art fourscore years of age, but yet I am content to lend thee a dozen years more of life; and because thou hast conversed with the men of so many nations in Europe, my pleasure is, that for hereafter thou shalt have leave to chuse for thyself of which thou would rather be than of any other; I would quickly know how to make this answer without studying: Let me be neither Dutch, nor Flemish, nor French, nor Italian, but an Englishman!— an Englishman, good Lord! This said he, and this say I,” adds Sir Toby, “ as being most clearly of his mind.”

INIGO JONES.

THIS great Architect, a pupil of Palladio, appears to have excelled his master in magnificence and splendor of design. What can be conceived more grand in design, and more exquisite in decoration, than the Palace of Whitehall planned by him, and of which the present banquetting-house made a part. The original Drawings of this intended palace are in the Library of Worcester College in Oxford; they are extremely highly finished, and are not supposed to have been executed by the hand of the architect himself.

Lord Burlington published a complete Collection of the Designs of Inigo Jones, and was so impressed with the beauty of the Corinthian Portico which his favourite Architect had appended to the old Gothic * fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral, that on seeing the present beautiful Christian Temple built on the site of the old church by Sir Christopher

* "It was the fashion," says Osborn, "in James the First's time, for the principal Gentry, Lords, Courtiers, and men of all professions, to meet in St. Paul's Church by eleven, and walk in the middle aisle till twelve, and after dinner from three to six; during which time some discoursed of business, some of news."—*Osborn's Advice to a Son.*

pher Wren, and being asked what he thought of it, he exclaimed, "When the Jews saw the Second Temple, they reflected upon the beauty of the first, and wept."

The first work which this great architect executed after his return from Italy, is said to have been the decoration of the inside of the Church of St. Catherine Cree in Leadenhall-street.

CHARLES THE FIRST.

[1625—1649.]

THIS accomplished Sovereign when Prince of Wales, and soon after his return from Spain, is thus described by the Countess of Bedford, in a letter to his sister the Queen of Bohemia:

"None plaies his part in this our world with
 "so due applause as your excellent brother,
 "who wins daily more and more upon the hearts
 "of all good men, and hath begotten, by his
 "princelie and wise proceedings, such an opinion
 "of his realitie, judgment, and worthie intentions for the public good, that I think never
 "Prince was more powerful in the Parliament-house than he; and there doth he express
 "himself substantially so well, that he is often
 "called

“ called up to speak, and he doth it with that
“ satisfaction to both Houses as is much admired;
“ and he behaves himself with as much reverence
“ to the Houses, when either himself takes oc-
“ cation to speak, or is chosen by them to do so,
“ unto the Lower House, as any other man who
“ sits amongst them; and he will patiently bear
“ contradictions, and calmly forego his own
“ opinions, if he have been mistaken, which
“ yet hath so seldom happened, as not above
“ twice in all this time he hath had cause to
“ approve of any other than his own; all which
“ are so remarkable excellencies in a Prince so
“ young, so lately come to be himself, as I am
“ sure the world hath not another to parallel
“ with him. He is besides most diligent and
“ indefatigable in busineses, a patient hearer,
“ judicious in distinguishing counsells, moderate
“ in his actions, steady in his resolutions; so
“ even as variableness is a thing neither in deed
“ nor in appearance in him; and so civil and
“ accomplished withall every way, both in mind
“ and body, that consider him even not as
“ Prince, (which yet adds much lustre to him,)
“ and there is nobody who must not acknow-
“ ledge him to be a gentleman very full of per-
“ fections; and, without flatterie, I know none
“ to be compared with him, for his virtues and
“ parts

" parts are eminent, without any mixture of
 " vanity or vice."

" *February 1621.*—I stood by the most illustri-
 " ous Prince Charles at dinner. He was then
 " very merry, and talked occasionally of many
 " things with his attendants. Amongst other
 " things, he said if he were necessitated to take
 " any particular profession of life, he could not
 " be a Lawyer, adding his reasons: I cannot
 " (said he) defend a bad, nor yield in a good cause.
 " *Sic in majoribus succedas, in aeternum faustus,*
 " *serenissime Princeps.**

Archbishop Laud's Diary.

James Howell wrote a Treatise with this title,
 " Of the Land of Ire, or, a Discourse of that
 " horrid Insurrection and Massacre which hap-
 " pened lately in Ireland, by Mercurius Hiber-
 " nicus, who discovers unto the World the true
 " Causes and Incentives thereof, in Vindication
 " of his Majesty, who is most maliciously tra-
 " duced to be accessary thereto, which is as
 " damnable a Lie as possibly could be hatched in
 " Hell, which is the Staple of Lies.

" A Lie stands upon one leg,

" Truth upon two."

Amongst other reasons to account for the in-
 surrection and massacre in Ireland, Howell states,
 " that the army of eight thousand men, which
 " the

“ the Earl of Strafford had raised to be trans-
“ ported to England, for suppressing the Scot,
“ being by the advice of our Parliament here dis-
“ solved, the country was annoyed by some of
“ those straggling soldiers, as not one in twenty
“ of the Irish will from the sword to the spade,
“ or from the pike to the plough again. There-
“ fore the two Marquisses that were Ambassadors
“ here then from Spain, having propounded to
“ have some numbers of those disbanded forces
“ for the service of their master, his Majesty, by
“ the mature advice of his Privy Council, to
“ prevent the mischiefs that might arise to his
“ kingdom of Ireland by those loose cashiered
“ soldiers, yielded to the Ambassadors’ motion,
“ who sent advice to Spain accordingly, and so
“ provided shipping for their transport, and im-
“ pressed many to advance the business. But as
“ they were at the heat of their work his Majesty
“ being then in Scotland, there was a sudden
“ stop made of those promised troops, who had
“ depended long upon the Spaniards’s service, as
“ the Spaniard had done upon theirs, and this
“ was the last though not the least solid cause of
“ that horrid insurrection. All which particu-
“ lars well considered, it had been no hard mat-
“ ter to have been a prophet, and standing upon
“ the top of Holyhead, to have foreseen there
“ thick clouds engendering in the Irish air, which
“ broke

“ broke out afterwards into such fearful tempests
“ of blood.”

“ His Majesty, then Prince of Wales, being
“ arrived in Spain,” adds Howell, “ the igno-
“ rant country people cried out, The Prince of
“ Wales is come hither to make himself a
“ Christian. The Pope indeed wrote to the In-
“ quisitor-General of Spain, to offer to use all
“ the industry they could to reduce him to the
“ Roman religion; and one of the Count Duke
“ Olivarez’s first compliments to him was, that
“ he doubted not but his Highness came thither
“ to change his religion; whereunto he made a
“ short answer, that he came not thither for reli-
“ gion, but for a wife. The Infanta of Spain
“ herself desired him to visit the Nunne of Car-
“ ton, hoping that the said Nunne, who was so
“ much cried up for miracles, might have wrought
“ one upon him; but he at least failed her: nor
“ was his Highness so weak a subject to work
“ upon, according to his late Majesty’s (James
“ the First) speech to Drs. Mawe and Wren,
“ when they came to kiss hands before they went
“ to Spaine to attend the Prince their master.
“ He wished them to have a care of Bucking-
“ ham: As touching his sonne Charles, he appre-
“ hended no feare at all of him; for he knew
“ him to be so well grounded a Protestant, that
“ nothing could change his religion.”

“ This

" This King's reign," adds Howell, " was
 " paralleled to that of Queen Elizabeth (who was
 " the greatest minion of a people that ever was);
 " but one will find, that she stretched preroga-
 " tive much further. In her time (as I have
 " read in the Latin Legend of her life) some had
 " their hands cut off for only writing against her
 " matching with the Duke of Anjou*; others
 " were hanged at Tyburn for traducing her Go-
 " vernment. She pardoned thrice as many Roman
 " Priests as the King did; she passed divers mono-
 " polies; she kept an Agent at Rome; she sent
 " her Serjeant at Arms to pluck out a Member
 " then sitting in the House of Commons by the
 " ears, and clapped him in prison; she called
 " them faucy fellows to meddle with her prero-
 " gative, or with the government of her household;
 " she managed all foreign affairs, specially the wars
 " with Ireland, by her Privy Council; yet there
 " was no murmuring in her reign; and the reason
 " I conceive to be, that neither Scot nor Puritan
 " had any stroke in England."—*Howell's Italian
 Prospective.*

Howell concludes one of the many Pamphlets
 that he wrote in the reign of Charles the First
 thus: " I will conclude this point with an ob-
 " servation of the most monstrous number of
 " witches that have swarmed since the wars against
 " the

* See p. 192 of this volume.

“ the King, more (I dare say) than have been in
 “ this Island since the Devil tempted Eve; for
 “ in two counties only, viz. Suffolk and Essex,
 “ there have been upwards of three hundred
 “ arraigned, and eighteen executed, as I have it
 “ from the Clerks of the Peace of the two coun-
 “ ties. What a barbarous, devilish office one had,
 “ under colour of exoneration, to torment poor
 “ silly women with watchings, pinchings, and
 “ other artifices, to find them for witches; while
 “ others (called spirits) by a new invention of
 “ villainy, were connived at, for seizing upon
 “ young children, and hurrying them on ship-
 “ board, where, having their heads shaven, they
 “ were so transformed that their parents could not
 “ know them, and so were carried over for new
 “ schismatical plantations to New England, and
 “ other seminaries of rebellion. My Lord,” says
 Howell (this Treatise is addressed to Philip Earl
 of Pembroke,) “ there is no villainy that can enter
 “ into the imagination of man hath been left here
 “ uncommitted; no crime, from the highest
 “ treason to the meanest trespassse, but these Re-
 “ formers are guilty of !”

Howell, in his Dialogue intituled “ *Patricus &*
 “ *Peregrinus*,” thus describes some of the pre-
 ludes that ushered in the Civil Wars between
 Charles and his Parliament:

“ It

"It is," says he, "a long time that both Judges, Bishops, and Privy Councillors have been muttered at, whereof the first should be the oracles of the law, the other of the Gospel, and the last of State Affairs. It was common for every ignorant Client to arraign his Judge, for every puny Curate to censure his Bishop, for every shallow-brained home-bred fellow to descant upon the results of the Council-Table: and this spirit of contradiction and of contumacy has been a long time fermenting in the minds of the people."

"I have heard," says Dr. Waller in his Funeral Sermon on the Death of the Countess of Warwick, "that it was the observation of that great Antiquary Charles the First, that the three ancientest families of Europe for Nobility are in England the Veres Earls of Oxford, the Fitzgeralds in Ireland Earls of Kildare, and the Montmorencies in France."

Charles used to say of himself, that he knew so much of arts and manufactures in general, that he believed he could get his living by any of them, except weaving in tapestry.

This unfortunate Monarch most probably met with his very severe fate in consequence of his duplicity. Cromwell declared that he could not trust him. His fate is a striking instance of the truth

truth of the maxim of Menander, thus translated by Grotius:

*In re omni conducibile est quovis tempore
Verum proloquier. Idque in vitâ spondeo
Securitatis esse partem maximam.*

At every time, and upon all occasions,
'Tis right to speak the truth. And this I vouch
In every various state of human life
The greatest part of our security.

Of the letter which is said to have been the cause of the death of Charles, the Author of the "Richardsoniana" has preserved the following very curious account:

" Lord Bolingbroke told us * (June 12, 1742)
" that Lord Oxford had often told him that he
" had seen, and had in his hands, an original
" letter that King Charles the First wrote to the
" Queen, in answer to one of her's that had
" been intercepted, and then forwarded to him;
" wherein she reproached him for having made
" those villains too great concessions (viz. that
" Cromwell should be Lord Lieutenant of Ire-
" land for life without account; that that king-
" dom should be in the hands of the party, with
" an army there kept which should know no
" head but the Lieutenant; that Cromwell
" should have a garter, &c.). That in this letter
" of the King's it was said, that she should leave
" him

* " Mr. Pope, Lord Marchmont, and myself."

" him to manage, who was better informed of
 " all circumstances than she could be; but she
 " might be entirely easy as to whatever conces-
 " sions he should make them, for that he should
 " know in due time how to deal with the rogues,
 " who instead of a filken garter should be fitted
 " with a hempen cord. So the letter ended:
 " which answer, as they waited for, so they in-
 " tercepted accordingly, and it determined his
 " fate. This letter Lord Oxford said he had of-
 " fered 500l. for."

Charles, according to Sir Philip Warwick
 never appeared to so much advantage as in the
 Conference in the Isle of Wight. " He shewed,"
 says Sir Philip, " that he was conversant in di-
 " vinity, law, and good reason; inasmuch as one
 " day, whilst I turned the King's chair when he
 " was about to rise, the Earl of Salisbury came
 " suddenly upon me, and called me by my name,
 " and said, The King is wonderfully improved;
 " to which I as suddenly replied, No, my Lord,
 " he was always so, but your Lordship too late
 " discerned it."

When Charles was pressed by the Parliament
 Ministers to give way to a small Catechism for
 Children which they had composed; " I will
 " not," said he, " take upon me to determine
 " that all those texts which you quote are rightly
 " applied, and have their true sense given them;

“ and I assure you, Gentlemen, I would license
 “ a Catechism, at a venture, sooner for men than
 “ I would for children, because they can judge for
 “ themselves, and I make a great conscience to
 “ permit that children should be corrupted in their
 “ first principles.”

Speaking one day of some propositions made to him by the two Houses respecting the government of England, he prophetically said, “ Well, “ they will ask so much, and use it so ill, that “ the People of England will be glad to replace “ the power they have taken from the Crown “ where it is due; and I have offended against “ them more in the things which I have granted “ them, than in any thing which I ever designed “ against them.”

The Parliament affected to be outrageous that Charles employed Catholics in his army: the following passage from Salmoneto will shew that the Parliament were not more scrupulous in this respect :

“ That which did y^e most surpris every body,
 “ was, that they found amongst the dead, of
 “ those which were slain on the Parliament side
 “ severall Popish priests. For, although in their
 “ Declarations they called the King's army a
 “ Popish army, thereby to render it odious to
 “ the People, yet they had in their army two
 “ companies of Walloons and other Roman
 “ Catholicks.

" Catholicks. Besides, they omitted no endea-
 " vours to engage to their party Sir A^r Aston, K^t.
 " an eminent Roman Catholic Commander.
 " True it is, that the King had permitted to
 " serve him in his army some Roman Catholick
 " Officers, persons of great abilities, and not
 " factiously inclined, as his Majesty expresseth
 " in that manifesto which he published after the
 " battail."

From "*A short View of the Late Troubles in*
 "*England,*" Oxford, 1681, page 564, 565.

The following Letters of this accomplished
 Prince are copied from the Originals in the British
 Museum.

" NEWCASTLE,

" This is to tell you, that this rebellion is
 " growen to that heigth, that I must not look
 " what opinion men ar at this tyme who ar will-
 " ing and able to serve me. Therfor, I do not
 " only permitt but command to make use of all
 " my loving subjects services, without examining
 " their contienfes (more than their loyalty to
 " me), as you shall fynde most to conduce to
 " the uphoulding of my just Regal Power. So I
 " rest

" Your most assured faitfull frend,

" CHARLES R.

" *Shrewsbury, 23 Sep.*

" 1642."

U 2

" STEENIE,

" STEENIE,

" I fend you herewith letters to my sister
 " and brother; (I place them so becaus I think
 " the gray meare is the better horſe). As for news
 " I can ſay but little yet, *Ireland* being the onlie
 " egg we have yet ſitten upon, and having a thicke
 " ſhell, wee have not yet hatched it.

* * * * *

" This is all I have to ſay to thee at this time,
 " but that I ſhall ever ſay, and thinke that I am,
 " and ever will be,

" Your faithful, loving, conſtant
 " friende,

Superſcribed,

" CHARLES R."

" FOR YOURSELF."

" Oxford, 5 April 1646.

" GLAMORGAN,

" I have no time, nor doe you expect that
 " I ſhould make unnecceſſary repetitions to you.
 " Wherefor (referring you to Digby for buſineſs)
 " this is only to give you aſſurance of my conſtant
 " friendſhip to you, which, conſidering the gene-
 " rall defection of common honeſty, is in a ſort
 " requiſite. Howbeit, I know you cannot but
 " be confident of *my making good all inſtructions*
 " *and promiſes to you and Nuntio* *.

" Your moſt aſſured conſtant friend,

" CHARLES R."

In

* The words printed in Italic are in cypher in the Original,
 and have not been long decyphered.

In the MS. Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe, that excellent woman gives the following affecting account of some interviews she had with this unfortunate Monarch whilst he was prisoner at Hampton Court.

“ During the King’s stay at Hampton Court,
“ I went three times to pay my duty to him,
“ both as I was the daughter of his servant, and
“ the wife of his servant. The last time I ever
“ saw him, I could not refrain from weeping.
“ When I took my leave of the King, he saluted
“ me, and I prayed God to preserve his Majesty
“ with long life and happy years. The King
“ stroked me on the cheek, and said, Child, if
“ God pleaseth, it shall be so; but both you and
“ I must submit to God’s will, and you know
“ what hands I am in. Then turning to my
“ husband, he said, Be sure, Dick, to tell my
“ son all that I have said, and deliver these let-
“ ters to my wife. Pray God bless her, and I
“ hope I shall do well. Then taking my husband
“ in his arms, he said, Thou hast ever been an
“ honest man; I hope God well bless thee, and
“ make thee a happy servant to my son, whom
“ I have charged in my letter to continue his
“ love and trust to you: adding, And I do pro-
“ mise you, if I am ever restored to my dignity,
“ I will bountifully reward you both for your
“ services and sufferings. Thus did we part
“ from

“ from that glorious fun, that within a few
 “ months afterwards was extinguished, to the
 “ grief of all Christians who are not forsaken o
 “ their God.”

The following Letter, written by Sir Thomas Herbert whilst he attended this Prince in his confinement, will shew the extreme tranquillity of mind which he possessed during his melancholy and anxious situation:

A COPY OF A LETTER FROM S^r THO: HERBERT
 TO D^r SAMWAYS, AND BY HIM SENT TO THE
 A.BP OF CANT. D^r SANCROFT.

“ s^r,

“ After his late Mâtye's remove from Wind-
 “ for to S^r James's, albeit according to y^e duty
 “ of my place I lay in the next room to the bed-
 “ chamber, the K^s then commanded me to bring
 “ my pallate into his chamber, wth I accordingly
 “ did, the night before y^e sorrowfull day. He
 “ ordered w^t cloaths he w^d wear, intending y^e day
 “ to be as neat as could be, it being (as he call'd
 “ it) his wedding-day. And having a great work
 “ to do (meaning his preparation to eternity)
 “ s^t he w^d be stirring much earlier than he used.

“ For some hours his Mâtye slept very soundly.
 “ For my part, I was sô full of anguish & grief,
 “ y^e I took little rest. The K^s some hours be-
 “ fore day drew his bed-curtains to awaken me,
 “ & could

“ & could by y^e light of a wax-lamp perceive me
 “ troubled in my sleep; the K^s arose forthwith,
 “ and as I was making him ready, Herbert (f^r the
 “ K^s) I w^d know why you were disquieted in
 “ yo^r sleep. I replied, May it please yo^r Majesty,
 “ I was in a dream. What was yo^r dream, f^r y^e
 “ K^s; I w^d hear it. May it please yo^r M^{aty}e, f^r
 “ I, I dreamed y^e as you were making ready, one
 “ knock’d at y^e bed-chamber door, w^h yo^r M^{aty}e
 “ took no notice of, nor was I willing to ac-
 “ quaint you w^h it, apprehending it might be
 “ Colonel Hacket. But knocking y^e second
 “ time, yo^r M^{aty}e ask’d me, if I heard it not. I
 “ f^r, I did, but did not use to go without his
 “ order. Why then go, know who it is, and
 “ his business. Whereupon I opened the door,
 “ & perceived y^e it was y^e L^d A. Bp of Cant.
 “ D^r. Laud, in his Pontifical habit, as worn at
 “ Court; I knew him, having seen him often.
 “ The A. Bp desired he might enter, having
 “ some thing to say to y^e K^s. I acquainted yo^r
 “ M^{aty}e w^h his desire, so you bad me lett him
 “ in; being in, he made his obeysance to yo^r M^{aty}e
 “ in the middle of y^e room, doing y^e like also
 “ w^h he came near yo^r person, and falling on his
 “ knees y^e M^{aty}e gave him yo^r hand to kiss,
 “ and took him aside to the window, where some
 “ discourse pass’d between yo^r M^{aty}e & him, &
 “ I kept a becoming distance, not hearing any
 “ thing

" thing y^e was f^e, yet c^d perceive yo^r M^atye pen-
 " five by yo^r looks, and that y^e A. Bp gave a
 " sigh; who, after a short stay, againe kissed
 " yo^r hand; returned, but wth face all y^e way
 " towards yo^r M^atye, and making his usual re-
 " verences, he being so submiss, as he fell prostrate
 " on his face on the ground, and I immediately
 " step to him to help him up, wth I was then
 " acting, wth your M^atye saw me troubled in my
 " sleep. The impression was so lively, y^e I look'd
 " about, verily thinking it was no dream.

" The K^e f^e, my dream was remarkable, but he
 " is dead; yet had we conferred together
 " during life, 'tis very likely (albeit I loved him
 " well) I should have f^e something to him, might
 " have occasioned his sigh.

" Soon after I had told my dream, D^r Juxon,
 " then Bp of London, came to the K^e, as I relate
 " in y^e narrative I sent S^r W^m Dugdale, wth I have
 " a transcript of here, nor know whether it rests
 " with his Grace y^e A. Bp of Cant. or S^r W.
 " Dugdale, or be disposed in S^r Jo^e Cotton's
 " Library near Westminster-hall; but wish you
 " had y^e perusal of it before you return into
 " y^e North. And this being not communicated
 " to any but your self, you may shew it to his
 " Grace & none else, as you promised, S^r,

" Yo^r very affect. fn^d & serv^t

" THO: HERBERT.

" *York, 28 Aug^r 1680.*"

Many

Many resemblances occur in several of the circumstances attending the execution of this Prince and that of the late unfortunate Louis XVI. The following extract is made from a very curious little book, called " England's Shame, or the
" Unmasking of a Politic Atheist; being a full
" and faithful Relation of the Life and Death of
" that Grand Impostor Hugh Peters. By Wil-
" liam Young, M. D. London, 1663. 12mo.
" Dedicated to Her Most Excellent Majesty
" Henrietta Maria, the Mother Queen of Eng-
" land, Scotland, France, and Ireland."

" The soldiers were secretly admonished by
" letters from Hugh Peters to exercise the ad-
" mired patience of King Charles, by upbraiding
" him to his face; and so it was; for having
" gotten him on board their boat to transport
" him to Westminster-hall, they would not afford
" him a cushion to sit upon, nay, scarcely the
" company of his spaniel, but scoffed at him
" most vilely; as if to blaspheme the King were
" not to blaspheme God, who had established
" him to be his Vicegerent, our supreme Mo-
" derator, and a faithful *Custos Duarum Tabula-
" rum Legum*, Keeper of both Tables of the Law:

" The King being safely arrived at Whitehall,
" (that they might the easier reach the crown;)
" they do with pious pretences, seconded with
" fears of declining, hoodwink their General
" Fairfax

“ Fairfax to condescend to this bloody sacrifice.
“ Whereas Oliver Cromwell and Ireton would
“ appear only to be his admirers, and spectators
“ of the regicide, by standing in a window at
“ Whitehall, within view of the scaffold and the
“ people; whilst Peters, fearing a tumult, dis-
“ sembles himself sick at St. James’s; conceiting
“ that he might thereby plead not guilty, though
“ no man was more forward than he to encourage
“ Colonel Axtel in this action, and to animate his
“ regiment to cry for justice against the traitor,
“ for so they called the King.”

“ The resolve passed,” adds Dr. Young, “ that
“ the King must be conveyed from Windsor
“ Castle to Hampton Court, Harrison rides with
“ him, and upbraids him to his face. Peters
“ riding before him out of the Castle, cries
“ We’ll whiff him, we’ll whiff him, now we
“ have him. A pattern of loyalty, one formerly
“ a Captain for the King’s interest, seizing
“ Peters’s bridle, says, Good Mr. Peters, what
“ will you do with the King? I hope that you
“ will do his person no harm. That Peters
“ might be Peters, he replies, He shall die the
“ death of a traitor, were there never a man in
“ England but he. The Captain forced to loose
“ his hold of the reins by a blow given him
“ over his hand with Peters’s staff, this trumpeter
“ of sorrow rides on singing his sad note, We’ll
“ whiff

" whiff him, we'll whiff him, I warrant you, now
" we have him !"

Oliver Cromwell is said to have put his hand to the neck of Charles as he was placed in his coffin, and to have made observations on the extreme appearance of health and a long life that his body exhibited upon dissection. Oliver was at first anxious to have stained the King's memory, by pretending that he had a scandalous disease upon him at the time of his death, had he not been prevented by the bold and steady assertion to the contrary made by a physician, who chanced to be present at the opening of the body.

Sir Thomas Herbert, who was Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles, and who waited on him for two years previous to his decapitation, has written a very curious and interesting account of that period.

He attended his master to the scaffold, but had not the heart to mount it with him. At the staircase he resigned him into the hands of good Bishop Juxon. He tells this curious anecdote respecting the Lord General Fairfax's ignorance of the King's death:---When the execution was over, Sir Thomas, in walking through the Long Gallery at Whitehall, met Lord Fairfax, who said to him, " Sir Thomas, how does the King?" " which," adds he, " I thought very strange, (it
" seemed

“ seemed thereby that the Lord General knew not what had passed,) being all that morning (and indeed at other times) using his power and interest to have the execution deferred for some days.” Cromwell, however, knew better; for on seeing Sir Thomas he told him, that he should have orders speedily for the King’s burial. When Charles was told, that he was soon to be removed from Windsor to Whitehall, he only said, “ God is everywhere alike in wisdom, power, and goodness.”

Charles the First was a man of a very elegant mind. He had a good taste in art, and drew tolerably well. A Gentleman at Brussels has several original letters of Rubens in MS. In one of them he expresses his satisfaction at being soon to visit England; “ for (adds he) I am told that the Prince of that country is the best judge of art of any of the Princes of his time.”

The character of this Monarch is thus admirably delineated by the pen of Bishop Warburton in his excellent Sermon before the House of Lords on the Thirtieth of January:

“ The King had many virtues, but all of so unsociable a turn as to do him neither service nor credit.

“ His religion, in which he was sincerely zealous, was over-run with scruples; and the simplicity

“ plicity if not the purity of his morals were debased by casuistry.

“ His natural affections (a rare virtue in that high situation) were so excessive as to render him a slave to all his kin, and his social so moderate as only to enable him to lament, not to preserve, his friends and servants.

“ His knowledge was extensive though not exact, and his courage clear though not keen: yet his modesty far surpassing his magnanimity, his knowledge only made him obnoxious to the doubts of his more ignorant Ministers, and his courage to the irresolutions of his less adventurous Generals.

“ In a word, his princely qualities were neither great enough nor bad enough to succeed in that most difficult of all attempts, the enslaving a free and jealous people.”

The full conviction of this truth made Laud, (who was not so despicable a Politician as we commonly suppose him,) upon seeing his coadjutor Strafford led out to slaughter, lament his fate in these emphatic and indignant words: “ He served a Prince who knew not how to be, nor to be made, great.”

According to the Compiler of the Apophthegms of Charles the First, that accomplished Prince used to say, “ Fortune has no power over Wisdom, only over Sensuality, and over the
“ lives

"lives of all those who swim and navigate with-
out the loadstone of Discretion and Judge-
ment."

"Carry a watchful eye upon dangers," said this acute Sovereign, "till they come to ripeness, and when they are ripe let loose a speedy hand. He that expects them too long meets them too late; and he that meets them too soon, gives advantage to the evil. Commit the beginning of them to the eyes of Argus, and the end of them to the hands of Briareus, and then thou art safe."

Charles used to say of the Presbyterian Preachers, "that there were always two good sentences in their sermons, the text and the conclusion."

He professed that he could not fix his love upon one that was never angry; "for," says he, "as a man that is without sorrow is without gladness, so he that is without anger is without love."

He had often this sentence in his mouth: "The Devil of Rebellion doth commonly turn himself into an Angel of Reformation."

HENRIETTA MARIA,

QUEEN OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

HOWELL, in one of his Letters, dated "London, 16th May 1626," thus describes this beautiful and accomplished Princess:

"We have now a most noble new Queen of England, who, in true beauty, is much beyond the long-woo'd Infanta. This daughter of France---this youngest branch of Bourbon, is of a more lovely and lasting complexion, a dark brown; she hath eyes that sparkle like stars; and for her physiognomy, she may be said to be a mirror of perfection. She had a rough passage in her transference to Dover Castle; and in Canterbury the King bedded first with her. There were a goodly train of choice Ladies attended her coming upon the Bowling-green at Barham Downs, upon the way, who divided themselves into two rows, and they appeared like so many constellations; but methought the country ladies outshined the courtiers.

"The Queen brought over with her two hundred thousand crowns in gold and silver, as half her portion, and the other moiety is to be paid at the year's end. Her first suite of servants (by article) are to be French; and as
" they

“ they die, English are to succeed. She is allowed
 “ twenty-eight Ecclesiastics, of any Order except
 “ Jesuits: a Bishop for her Almoner; and to have
 “ private exercise of her religion for herself and
 “ for her servants.”

The ill behaviour of the French that the Queen brought over with her, occasioned Charles the First to write the following letters to the Duke of Buckingham, which are copied from the Originals in the British Museum:

“ STEENIE,

“ I writ to you by Ned Clarke, that I thought
 “ I would here cause anuse in shorte tyme to put
 “ away the Monsfers*, either by attempting to steale
 “ away my wyfe, or by making plots amongst my
 “ owen subjects. I cannot say certainlie whether
 “ it was intended, but I am sure it is hindered.
 “ For the other, though I have good grounds to
 “ belife it, and am still hunting after it, yet seeing
 “ dailie the malitiousness of the Monsfers, by
 “ making and fomenting discontents in my wyfe,
 “ I could tarie no longer from adverticing of you,
 “ that I meane to seeke for no other grounds to
 “ casier† my Monsfers, having for this purpose
 “ sent you this other letter, that you may if you
 “ think

* Meaning his wife's French servants and dependants.

† Cathier.

" think good advertise the Queen Mother ‡ with
 " my intention.

" So I rest

" Your faithfull, constant, loving frende,
 " CHARLES R."

" STEENIE,

" I have received your letter by Dic Greme:
 " this is my answer—I command you to send
 " all the French away § to-morrow out of the

‡ Mary of Medicis, widow of Henry the Fourth.

§ Howell, in a Letter, dated March 15, 1626, says—" The
 " French that came over with her Majesty, for their petu-
 " lancies and some misdemeanors, and imposing some odd
 " penancies upon the Queen, are all cashiered this week. It
 " was a thing suddenly done; for about one of the clock, as
 " they were at dinner, my Lord Conway and Sir Thomas
 " Edmondes came with an order from the King, that they
 " must instantly away to Somerset-House, for there were
 " barges and coaches staying for them, and there they should
 " have all their wages paid them to a penny, and so they must
 " be content to quit the kingdom. This sudden undreamed-
 " of order struck an astonishment into them all, both men and
 " women; and running to complain to the Queen, his Ma-
 " jesty had taken her before into his bed-chamber, and locked
 " the door upon them, till he had told her how matters stood.
 " The Queen fell into a violent passion, broke the glass win-
 " dows, and tore her hair, but she cooled afterwards. Just
 " such a destiny happened in France some years since, to the
 " Queen's Spanish servants there, who were all dismissed in
 " like manner for some miscarriages. The like was done in
 " Spain to the French, therefore 'tis no new thing."

" towne, if you can by fayer means, (but stike
 " not long in disputing,) otherways force them
 " away lyke so manie wyld beastes, untill ye have
 " shipped them, and so the Devil goe with them.
 " Lett me heare no answer, but of the performance
 " of my command.

" So I rest

" Your faithfull, constant, loving frende,

" CHARLES R."

" Oaking, the

" 7 of August, 1627."

(*Superscribed*) " THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM."

The following letter of this intrepid Princess, written soon after the unfortunate attempt upon Hull, in April 1642, is translated from the French Original in the British Museum. It is without a date.

" As I was closing my letter Sir L. Dives ar-
 " rived, who has told me all that passed at Hull.
 " Do not lose courage, and pursue the business
 " with resolution; for you must now shew that
 " you will make good what you have under-
 " taken. If the man who is in the place will
 " not submit, you have already declared him a
 " traitor: you must have him, alive or dead;
 " for matters now begin to be very serious.
 " You must declare yourself; you have shewn
 " gentleness enough, you must now shew your
 " firmness. You see what has happened from

" not having followed your first resolution, when
" you declared the five Members traitors; let that
" serve you for an example: dally no longer with
" consultations, but proceed to action. I heartily
" wished myself in the place of my son James
" in Hull; I would have thrown the scoundrel
" Hotham over the walls, or he should have thrown
" me. I am in such haste to dispatch this bearer,
" that I can write to nobody else. Go boldly to
" work, as I see there is no hope of accommodation," &c.

This beautiful Princess said of Kings, that
" they should be as silent and discreet as Father
" Confessors."

A person appearing anxious to tell her the names of some who had indisposed many of the English Nobility against her, she replied,
" I forbid you to do so. Though they hate me
" now, they will not perhaps always hate me;
" and if they have any sentiments of honour,
" they will be ashamed of tormenting a poor
" woman, who takes so little precaution to defend
" herself."

Active and indefatigable on the breaking out of the troubles, she went to Holland to sell her jewels, and returned to England with several vessels loaded with provisions for her husband's army. The vessel that carried her was once in great danger; but she sat upon the deck with perfect tranquillity,

and said laughingly, "*Les Reines ne se noyant pas—*
" Queens are never drowned."

This Princess, according to Sir William Waller, in his "Recollections," endeared herself to the inhabitants of Exeter by the following act of benevolence. "As she was walking out northward of the city of Exeter, soon after her lying-in, she stopped at the cottage of a poor woman, whom she heard making doleful cries: she sent one of her train to enquire what it might be which occasioned them. The page returned, and said the woman was sorrowing grievously, because her daughter had been two days in the strawe, and was almost dead for want of nourishment, she having nothing to give her but water, and not being able, for the hardness of the times, to get any thing. On this the Queen took a small chain of gold from her neck, at which hung an *Agnus*. She took off the *Agnus*, and put it in her bosom; and making the woman be called to her, gave her the chain, and bade her go into the city to a goldsmith and sell it, and with the money to provide for the good woman in the strawe: and for this," adds Sir William, "her Confessor did afterwards rebuke her, because they were heretics. When this thing was told to the King, he asked, jestingly, if her Confessor had made the Queen to do a penance for it, as
" she

" she had done once before for some innocent
 " act, when she was made to walk to Tyburn ;
 " some say bare-foot."

In 1664, Henrietta went to Paris, where she found the Queen of France not very able, and perhaps less willing to assist her: so that she says of herself, she was obliged to ask alms of the Parliament of Paris for her subsistence: *De demander une aumone au Parlement pour pouvoir subsister.*"

Indeed this Queen, the daughter of Henry the Fourth, the beloved Monarch of France, was in such distress at Paris, that she and her infant daughter were obliged to lay in bed in their room at the palace of the Louvre in that city, as they could not get wood to make their fire with. The celebrated Omer Talon in his Memoirs tells us,
 " *Le Mercredi, 13 Janvier 1643. La Reine d'Angleterre logée dans le Louvre, & reduite à le dernière extrémité, demande secours au Parlement de Paris, qui lui ordonna 2000 livres pour sa subsistence.*"

The learned and excellent Pascal, in the first edition of his celebrated work "*Les Pensées sur la Religion*," printed about the year 1650, says,
 " *Qui auroit eu l'amitié du Roi d'Angleterre (Charles I.), du Roi de Pologne (Casimir V.), & de la Reine de Suede (Christina), auroit il cru pouvoir manquer de retraite d'azyle au monde?*"

" —Could

“ — Could any person that possessed the friendship
 “ of a King of England, a King of Poland, or a
 “ Queen of Sweden, have thought it possible that
 “ he could have been in want of a place to put his
 “ head in?”

Madame de Baviere, in her Letters, says,
 “ Charles the First's widow made a clandestine
 “ marriage with her *Chevalier d'Honneur*, Lord
 “ St. Alban's who treated her extremely ill; so
 “ that whilst she had not a faggot to warm her-
 “ self with, he had in his apartment a good fire,
 “ and a sumptuous table. He never gave the
 “ Queen a kind word, and when she spoke to him,
 “ he used to say, *Que me veut cette femme?* What
 “ does the woman say?”

JOHN SELDEN.

“ THE King of Spain (says Mr. Selden in his
 “ ‘ Table-Talk’) was outlawed in Westminster-
 “ hall, I being of Counsel against him: A mer-
 “ chant had recovered costs against him in a suit,
 “ which because he could not get, we advised
 “ him to have his Majesty outlawed for not ap-
 “ pearing, and so he was. As soon as Gondemar
 “ the Spanish Ambassador heard that, he presently
 “ sent

“ sent the money; by reason if his master had
 “ been outlawed, he could not have the benefit
 “ of the law; which would have been very pre-
 “ judicial, there being then many suits depending
 “ between the King of Spain and our English
 “ Merchants*.”

Mr. Selden, on the dissolution of the Parli-
 ament in 1629, was brought to the bar of the
 Court of King's Bench for what he had said in
 Parliament; and refusing to submit to the jurisdic-
 tion of the Court, he was committed to pris-
 on, from whence he was soon released; and in
 1631, he was again committed to custody with
 the Earls of Bedford and Clare, Sir Robert Cot-
 ton, and Mr. St. John, on account of having
 dispersed a libel, intitled, “ A Proposition for
 “ his Majesty's Service, to bridle the Imperti-
 “ nency

* When the Ambassador of Peter the Great was arrested
 for debt in London, in the latter end of Queen Anne's time,
 the Monarch expressed his astonishment and indignation, that
 the persons who had thus violated the respect due to the Re-
 presentative of a Crowned Head, were not immediately put
 to death. His astonishment was considerably increased,
 when he was told, that in England, whatever punishment
 (however short of death) the Law should think fit to inflict
 upon the offenders, a process of some length must of neces-
 sity be gone through, before they could be brought to jus-
 tice; and that the Sovereign of the Country himself had no
 power of dispensing with those laws to which he was himself
 subjected.

"nency of Parliaments*." It was afterwards proved, that Sir Robert Dudley, then residing in the dominions of the Duke of Tuscany, was the writer.

Lord Clarendon says of Mr. Selden, that he was a person whom no character can flatter, or transmit in any expressions equal to his merit and his virtue. "If," adds he, "he had some infirmities with other men, they were weighed down with wonderful and prodigious abilities and excellencies in the other scale."

WILLIAM NOY.

"Noy," says Howell in his Italian Prospective, "a great cried-up Lawyer, put it into the head of King Charles to impose an old tax called Ship-money upon the subject; which the said Lawyer did warrant upon his life to be legal, for he could produce divers records how many of his progenitors had done the same."

"With infinite pains and indefatigable study," says Howell in his Letters, "he came to his knowledge of the Law; but I never heard a
" more

* See APPENDIX, No. II.

“ more pertinent anagram than was made of his
 “ name, William Noy, *I moyl in law.*”

“ Noy,” adds Howell, “ left an odd will,
 “ which is short, and in Latin: Having be-
 “ queathed a few legacies, and left his second
 “ son one hundred marks a-year, and five hun-
 “ dred pounds in money to bring him up to his
 “ father’s profession,” he concludes, “ *Reliqua*
 “ *meorum omnia primogenito meo Edwarde, disti-*
 “ *pando (nec melius unquam speravi ego)*—I leave
 “ the rest of all my goods to my first born Ed-
 “ ward, to be consumed or scattered; for I
 “ never hoped better.”

PHILIP EARL OF PEMBROKE.

JAMES HOWELL addressed a Pamphlet to this
 extraordinary Nobleman under the title of “ A
 “ Sober and Seasonable Memorandum sent to
 “ Philip Earl of Pembroke, &c. to mind him of
 “ his particular Secret Ties, (besides the Com-
 “ mon Oath, Allegiance, and Supremacy,)”
 “ whereby he was bound to adhere to the King,
 “ his Liege Lord and Master, presented unto
 “ him in the Hottest Bruit of the Civil Wars,”
 in which he thus addresses him: “ My Lord, I
 “ beg

" beg leave to tell your lordship, (and the Spec-
 " tator commonly sees more than the Game-
 " ster,) that the World extremely marvels at
 " you more than others; and it makes those who
 " wish you best to be transformed, to wonder
 " that your Lordship should be the first of your
 " race who deserted the Crown, which one of
 " your predecessors said he would still follow,
 " though it were thrown upon a hedge. Had your
 " princely brother (William Earl of Pembroke)
 " been living, he would have been sooner torn by
 " wild horses than have banded against it, or aban-
 " doned the King his Master, and fallen into such
 " gross idolatry, as to worship the beast with
 " many heads."

The two following Letters relative to the manner
 in which this Nobleman disposed of his proxy in
 the House of Peers, at the beginning of the dis-
 putes between Charles and his Parliament, were
 very kindly communicated to the COMPILER by
 the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

" MADAM,

" I have received two very great blessings
 " these two last dayes, the one yesterday at Be-
 " verley, the other this day at Nottingham, by
 " Mr. Denham, and cannot expresse the great
 " sense I have of your Ladyship's favour and
 " good opinion in both. I am extreme glad to
 " heare

" heare you are upon a journey to London. If
 " your advice and interest doe not prevayle with
 " your father, I have no hope left; 'tis not pos-
 " sible for me to say more in the argument to
 " him than I have. Nor can I imagine what ill
 " spirit can engage him thus to venture his for-
 " tune, his fame, his honour, and the honour of
 " his house, in a vessel where none but despe-
 " rate persons have the government. His car-
 " riage of late hath beene so well represented to
 " the King, and well receaved, for God's sake
 " let him not fall into a relapse; but if the pro-
 " positions now sent be not accepted, perswade
 " him away hither. Upon my life he will re-
 " pente it else, and it will be too late; and sure
 " no honest man can thinke any unreasonable
 " thing is asked. Your brother must give me
 " leave to wonder a little at him: 'tis long since
 " I writ my humble advice to him, and cannot
 " possibly understand the ground of his stay, and
 " I have often assured his Majesty of his resolu-
 " tion. I know not what argument they have
 " at London for the confidence, but truly they
 " seeme to have very few friends in these partes,
 " and I do not think their condition is much
 " better in other places. I cannot take any op-
 " portunity of mentioning your Ladyship to his
 " Majesty, but he prevents me, in all the ex-
 " pressyones of esteeme of you that are possible.
 " I assure

" I assure you, he hath a very just value of your
 " care of him. I am not yet out of hope of
 " kissing your Ladyship's hands before the Sum-
 " mer ends, which will be an unexpressible hap-
 " piness to

" Your Ladyship's most humble servant,

" EDW. HYDE *.

" Nottingham, this 22d July.

" My Lord of Falkland is your Ladyship's
 " most humble servant."

(Direction)

" For my Lady CARNARVON."

" MY DEARE HART,

" God himself knoweth how much I have
 " loved and honoured your father more than
 " any body else, and with how much zeale I
 " have endeavoured to serve him towards the
 " King of late, since that distanse that happened
 " between them; and I believe and am confident,
 " that if ever there had been a revolution or
 " change in things, it would have been both in
 " my power and will to have served him very
 " considerably towards the King, if I may be-
 " lieve the King's professions to me. But I must
 " needs tell you, hee has done that that may
 " perchance hinder much my credit with the
 " King, and lessen my power both to serve him
 " and myself. I believe it to be the greatest
 " misfor-

* Afterwards Earl of Clarendon.

" misfortune that ever befall me, that have hi-
 " therto, I thanke God, kept as faire a reputa-
 " tion as any man, in persevering in my owne
 " way constantly and resolutely without either
 " feare or designe or change. I am now sus-
 " pected and branded with the suspicion of un-
 " derhand dealing, by those who are and weere
 " my chiefeest frends; and what troubles mee
 " most, the King himself takes it very unkindly
 " from mee, till I cleared myself to him from
 " whom I came yesterday, I meane in my giuing
 " my proxy to your father, whom the King
 " does believe to be violent against him in every
 " thing. My Lord himself knowes, how unwill-
 " ing I was to leave my proxy, for I desired
 " leave of the House that instant my Lord
 " Southampton asked leave, and had it: though
 " I had leave first from the King, merely because
 " I would leave no proxy, foreseeing the incon-
 " veniencies 'twould bring me into. You know
 " afterwards, how I declarede it, hoping your
 " father would have forgotten it. I should not
 " have left it then; neyther, but that I have oft
 " heard your father say, he would ever giue the
 " vote he was entrusted withall according to his
 " sence that gave it him, not according to his
 " owne: which if he had done, he had done
 " himself and grate deal of honour and right
 " amongst men of honour that I heare speake of

" it; he had obliged the King, and not disobliged
 " his owne party neyther: besides the infinite
 " obligeing mee: but as it is, he disobliged
 " mee so much, that never anie thing went so
 " nere me. I vow to God, I am ashamed to
 " show my head amongst those I esteeme most,
 " for I am partly counted a turnecoate amongst
 " them, and have partly lost that reputation I
 " had, which I valued infinitely above my life,
 " and doe yet so much, that to redeme myself
 " againe, I must needs desier one favour from
 " you, which I shall esteeme above any, that you
 " would be pleased to speake to your father,
 " relating to him the inconveniencies I have suf-
 " fered, which to my sence are the greatest that
 " ever could have happened to mee, by be-
 " queathing him my vote, since he has in soe
 " many greate considerable matters guiven it
 " both against my sence, and, as the King con-
 " ceiveth, against him; especially that he will be
 " pleased henceforward either to give it accord-
 " ing to my sence, by which I know he shall
 " gaine good opinion from the King, and not
 " at all prejudiffe himself with his owne party,
 " and oblige me very much: otherwise, I shall
 " beg this favour of him, that he will be pleased
 " to guive me my vote againe, or else to make
 " noe use of it at all; and that I shall ever re-
 " mane his true servant and loving sonne to the
 " death.

" death. I shall be very sorrie after I have beene
 " all my life time with the hassard of life, fortune,
 " industry, and after laboured to guive one mels
 " of good milke, and shall at last kicke it downe
 " with my foote. I had never guiven your father
 " my vote, but that I conceived he mought have
 " mad that use of it that would have very
 " moutch have advantaged him one way, and not
 " prejudised him in any other, My deare hart,
 " pray love mee but as much as I shall ever love
 " you, which shall alwaies be above my life,
 " and bee the greatestt happines. can redound to
 " him that loves you above his life,

" CARNARVON *."

* Indorsed by Mr. Grenville, " Found in a truncke at
 " Lady Carnarvon's, when her house was searched."

This letter appears, from Mr. Grenville's indorsement, to
 have been seized in a box belonging to Lady Carnarvon, when
 her house at Wing near Aylesbury was searched by him No-
 vember 29, 1642, under the order of the Committee of Safety.
 Robert Lord Dormer of Wenge or Wing, the writer of this
 letter, was the head of that noble family, whose possessions in
 Bucks, belonging to the different branches established at
 Wing, at Peterley, at Lee Grange, and at Dorton, were very
 large: all these possessions, save what belonged to the branch
 established at Peterley (the present Lord Dormer,) have passed
 into other families, or have been alienated. The Mansion-
 House at Wing was pulled down about fifty years ago by Sir
 William Stanhope, and the Estate now belongs to the Earl of
 Chesterfield.

Robert

LORD STRAFFORD.

LORD STRAFFORD is thus described by Sir Philip Warwick in his Memoirs :

“ Lord Strafford was every waie qualified for
 “ busines; his natural faculties being very strong
 “ and pregnant. His understanding, aided by a
 “ a good phansy, made him quick in discerning
 “ the nature of any busines; and through a cold
 “ brain he became deliberate and of sound judg-
 “ ment. His memory was great, and he made it
 “ greater by confiding in it. His elocution was
 “ very fluent, and it was a great part of his talent
 “ readily to reply, or freely to harangue, upon
 “ any subject. All this was lodged in a soure
 “ and haughty temper, so (as it may probably be
 “ believed) he expected to have more observance
 “ paid to himself than he was willing to pay to
 “ others, though they were of his own quality;
 “ and then he was not like to conciliate the good-
 “ will of men of lesser station. His acquired
 “ parts, both in University and Inns of Court
 “ learning,

Robert Lord Dormer was created Earl of Carnarvon ad
 August, 4 Car. 1. He married Anne Sophia, daughter of
 Philip Earl of Pembroke, by whom he had Charles his son
 and heir, who was killed at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 20,
 1643.

“ learning, as likewise his foreign travels, made
“ him an eminent man before he was a conspi-
“ cuous one ; so as when he came first to shew
“ himself in the House of Commons, he was soon
“ a bell-wether in that flock. As he had these
“ parts, he knew how to set a value upon them,
“ if not to over-value them; and he too soon
“ discovered a roughness in his nature (which a
“ man no more obliged to him than I was would
“ have called an injustice); though many of his
“ confidants (who were my good friends, when
“ I, like a little worm being trod on, could turn
“ and laugh, and under that disguise say as piquant
“ words as my little wit could help me to) were
“ wont to swear to me, that he endeavoured to
“ be just to all, but was resolved to be gracious
“ to none but to those whom he thought inwardly
“ affected him; all which never bowed me, till
“ his broken fortune, and, as I thought, very un-
“ justifiable prosecution, made me one of the
“ fifty-six who gave a negative to that fatal bill
“ which cut the thread of his life.

“ He gave an early specimen of the roughness
“ of his nature, when, in the eager pursuit of the
“ House of Commons after the Duke of Bucking-
“ ham, he advised or gave counsel against ano-
“ ther, which was afterwards taken up and pur-
“ sued against himself. Thus, pressing upon
“ another's case, he awakened his own fate; for
VOL. I. Y “ when

" when that House was in consultation how to
 " frame the particular charge against that great
 " Duke, he advised to make a general one, and
 " to accuse him of treason, and to let him get
 " off afterwards as he could, which really befell
 " himself at last.

" In his person he was of a tall stature, but
 " stooped much in the neck. His countenance
 " was cloudy whilst he moved or sat thinking;
 " but when he spake seriously or facetiously, he
 " had a lightsome and a very pleasant ayre; and
 " indeed, whatever he then did, he did grace-
 " fully. Unavoidable it is but that great men
 " give great discontents to some; and the lofty
 " humour of this great man engaged him too
 " often, and against too many in that kind; and
 " particularly one with the old Chancellor Loftus,
 " which was sullied (as was supposed) by an in-
 " trigue betwixt him and his daughter-in-law.
 " But with these virtues and infirmities we will
 " leave him ruling prosperously in Ireland, until
 " his own ambition or presumption brings him
 " over to England in the year 1638, to take up a
 " lost game, wherein he lost himself."

When Lord Strafford was Lord Lieutenant of
 Ireland, he made an order, that no Peer should
 be admitted into the House of Lords in that
 kingdom without leaving his sword with the door-
 keeper. Many Peers had already complied with
 this

this insolent order, when the Duke, then Earl, of Ormond being asked for his sword, he replied to the door-keeper, "If you make that request again, "Sir, I shall plunge my sword into your body." Lord Strafford hearing of this said, "This Noble-man is a man that we must endeavour to get "over to us."

Defection in party was perhaps never more severely punished than in the fate of this extraordinary Personage. On quitting the Country Party, he told his old fellow-labourer Mr. Pym, "You see, Sir, I have left you."—"So, I see, "Sir Thomas," replied Mr. Pym; "but we will "never leave you so long as you have a head "upon your shoulders."

The following curious and detailed account of the apprehension and trial of Lord Strafford is taken from "A Journal addressed to the Presbytery of Irvine in Scotland, by Robert Baillie, "D. D. Principal of the University of Glasgow," who was sent up to London in 1640 by the Covenanting Lords of Scotland to draw up the Articles of Impeachment against Archbishop Laud, for having made some innovations in the service of the Church of Scotland:

"Among many more," says the Doctor, "I "have been an assiduous assistant of that nation " (the English), and therefore I will offer to give
 Y 2 "you

“ you some account of a part I have heard and
“ seen in that notable process.

“ Westminster-hall is a room as long as broad,
“ if not more, than the outer-house of the High
“ Church of Glasgow, supposing the pillars were
“ removed. In the midst of it was erected a
“ stage, like that prepared for the Assembly of
“ Glasgow, but much more large, taking up the
“ breadth of the whole house from wall to wall,
“ and of the length more than a third part. On
“ the north end was set a throne for the King,
“ and a chair for the Prince. Before it lay a
“ large woollack, covered with green, for my
“ Lord Steward the Earl of Arundel. Beneath
“ it lay two sacks for my Lord Keeper and the
“ Judges, with the rest of the Chancery, all in
“ their red robes. Beneath this, a little table for
“ four or five Clerks of the Parliament, in black
“ gowns. Round about these, some forms covered
“ with green frieze, whereupon the Earls
“ and Lords did sit, in their red robes, of the
“ same fashion, lined with the same white ermine
“ skins as ye see the robes of our Lords when
“ they ride in Parliament; the Lords on their
“ right sleeves having two bars of white skins,
“ the Viscounts two and a half, the Earls three,
“ the Marquis of Winchester three and a half.
“ England hath no more Marquisses; and he but
“ a late

“ a late upstart, a creature of Queen Elizabeth;
“ Hamilton goes here but among the Earls, and
“ that a late one. Dukes they have none in Par-
“ liament; York, Richmond, and Buckingham;
“ are but boys; Lenox goes among the late Earls.
“ Behind the forms where the Lords sit, there is
“ a bar covered with green. At the one end
“ stands the Committee of eight or ten Gentlemen
“ appointed by the House of Commons to pursue:
“ At the midst there is a little desk, where the pri-
“ soner, Strafford, stands and sits as he pleases;
“ together with his Keeper, Sir William Balfour,
“ the Lieutenant of the Tower. At the back of
“ this is a desk for Strafford's four Secreta-
“ ries, who carried his papers, and assisted him in
“ writing and reading. At their side is a void
“ for witnesses to stand; and behind them a long
“ desk at the wall of the room for Strafford's Coun-
“ sel at Law, some five or six able Lawyers, who
“ were not permitted to dispute in matters of fact,
“ but questions of right, if any should be inci-
“ dent.

“ This is the order of the House Below on
“ the floor, the same that is used daily in the
“ Higher House.—Upon the two sides of the
“ House, east and west, there arose a stage of
“ eleven ranks of forms, the highest almost
“ touching the roof. Every one of these forms
“ went from one end of the room to the other,
“ and

“ and contained about forty men; the two high-
“ est were divided from the rest by a rail; and a
“ rail at every end cut off some seats. The
“ Gentlemen of the Lower House sat within the
“ rails, others without. All the doors were kept
“ very straitly with guards. We always behoved
“ to be there a little after five in the morning.
“ Lord Willoughby Earl of Lindsay, Lord
“ Chamberlain of England, (Pembroke is Cham-
“ berlain of the Court,) ordered the House with
“ great difficulty; James Maxwell, Black Rod,
“ was Great Usher; a number of other servants,
“ Gentlemen and Knights, assisted; by favour
“ we got place within the rail among the Com-
“ mons. The House was full daily before seven.
“ About eight the Earl of Strafford came in
“ his barge from the Tower, attended with the
“ Lieutenant and a guard of musqueteers and
“ halberdeers. The Lords in their robes were
“ set about eight. The King was usually half
“ an hour before them. He came not into his
“ throne, for that would have marred the action;
“ for it is the order of England, when the King
“ appears he speaks what he will, but no other
“ speaks in his presence. At the back of the
“ throne were two rooms on the two sides: in the
“ one, Duke de Vanden, Duke de Valler, and
“ other French Nobles sat; in the other, the
“ King, Queen, Princess Mary, the Prince
“ Elector,

" Elector, and some Court Ladies. The tirlic
 " that made them to be secret the King brake
 " down with his own hands, so that they sat in
 " the eyes of all, but little more regarded than
 " if they had been absent; for the Lords sat all
 " covered. Those of the Lower House, and all
 " other, except the French Noblemen, sat dis-
 " covered when the Lords came, not else. A
 " number of Ladies were in the boxes above
 " the rails, for which they paid much money.
 " It was daily the most glorious Assembly the
 " Isle could afford; yet the gravity not such as I
 " expected; oft great clamour without about the
 " doors. In the interval, while Strafford was
 " making ready for answers, the Lords got al-
 " ways to their feet, walked and chatted: the
 " Lower Housemen too loud chatting. After
 " ten, much public eating, not only of confections,
 " but of flesh and bread, bottles of beer and wine
 " going thick from mouth to mouth without cups,
 " and all this in the King's eye; yea, many but
 " turned their backs and let water go through the
 " forms they sat on. There was no outgoing to
 " return; and oft the sitting was till two, three, or
 " four o'clock at night.

" TUESDAY THE THIRTEENTH.

" The seventeenth session.—All being set
 " as before, Strafford made a speech large two
 " hours

" hours and a half, went through all the articles
 " but these three, which imported statute-treason,
 " the fifteenth, twenty-first, twenty-seventh, and
 " others which were alledged, as he spake, for
 " constructive and consequential treason. First,
 " the articles bearing his words, then these
 " which had his counsels and deeds. To all he
 " repeated not new, but the best of his former
 " answers; and in the end, after some lathness
 " and fagging, he made such a pathetic oration
 " for an half hour, as ever comedian did upon
 " a stage. The matter and expression was ex-
 " ceeding brave; doubtless if he had grace or
 " civil goodness, he is a most eloquent man.
 " The speech you have it here in print. One
 " passage made it most spoken of; his breaking
 " off in weeping and silence when he spoke of
 " his first wife. Some took it for a true defect
 " in his memory; others, and for the most part,
 " for a notable part of his rhetoric; some, that
 " true grief, and remorse at that remembrance,
 " had stopt his mouth; for they say that his first
 " lady, the Earl of Clare's sister, being with
 " child, and finding one of his whore's letters
 " brought it to him, and chiding him therefore,
 " he struck her on the breast, whereof shortly she
 " died."

Principal Baillic's account of the apprehension
 of Lord Strafford is very curious:—"All things
 " go

“ go here as we could with. The Lieutenant
“ of Ireland (Lord Strafford) came but on Mon-
“ day to town, late; on Tuesday rested; and
“ on Wednesday came to Parliament; but ere
“ night he was caged. Intolerable pride and
“ oppression call to Heaven for vengeance. The
“ Lower House closed their doors; the Speaker
“ kept the keys till his accusation was con-
“ cluded. Thereafter Mr. Pym went up with a
“ number at his back to the Higher House, and,
“ in a pretty short speech, did, in the name of the
“ Commons of all England accuse Thomas Lord
“ Strafford of high treason, and required his
“ person to be arrested till probation might be
“ made: so Mr. Pym and his back were removed.
“ The Lords began to consult on that strange
“ and unpremeditated motion. The word goes
“ in haste to the Lord Lieutenant, where he
“ was with the King: with speed he comes to
“ the House of Peers, and calls rudely at the
“ door. James Maxwell, Keeper of the Black
“ Rod, opens. His Lordship, with a proud
“ glooming countenance, makes towards his
“ place at the board-head, but at once many
“ bid him void the House. So he is forced in
“ confusion to go to the door till he is called.
“ After consultation he stands, but is told to
“ kneel, and on his knees to hear the sentence.
“ Being on his knees, he is delivered to the
“ Black

“ Black Rod to be prisoner till he is cleared of
“ the crimes he is charged with. He offered to
“ speak, but was commanded to be gone with-
“ out a word. In the outer room, James Max-
“ well required of him, as prisoner, to deliver
“ him his sword. When he had got it, with a
“ loud voice he told his man to carry the Lord
“ Lieutenant's sword. This done, he makes
“ through a number of people towards his
“ coach, all gazing, no man capping to him,
“ before whom that morning the greatest in Eng-
“ land would have stood discovered; all crying,
“ What is the matter? He said, A small matter, I
“ warrant you. They replied, Yes indeed, high
“ treason is a small matter! Coming to the place
“ where he expected his coach, it was not there;
“ so he behaved to return the same way through a
“ world of gazing people. When at last he had
“ found his coach, and was entering it, James
“ Maxwell told him, My Lord, you are my pri-
“ soner, and must go in my coach; so he behaved
“ to do. For some days too many went to see
“ him; but since, the Parliament has commanded
“ his keepers to be straiter. Pursuivants are dis-
“ patched to Ireland, to open all the ports, and to
“ proclaim, that all who had grievances might
“ come over.”

RICHARD BOYLE,

FIRST EARL OF CORKE.

Dr. WAILER, in his funeral sermon on the death of the Earl's seventh daughter, the Countess of Warwick, says, "She was truly excellent and great in all respects; great in the honour of her birth, being born a lady and a vertuosa both, seventh daughter of that eminently honourable Richard the first Earl of Corke, who being born a private Gentleman, and a younger brother of a younger brother, to no other heritage than this device and motto, which his humble gratitude inscribed on all the palaces he built,

"God's Providence is my inheritance."

"by that Providence, and by his diligent and wise industry, he raised such an honour and estate, and left such a family as never any subject of these three kingdoms did; and that with so unspotted a reputation of integrity, that the most invidious scrutiny could find no blot, though it winnowed all the methods of his rising most severely, which the good Lady Warwick hath often told me with great content and satisfaction.

"This

" This noble Lord, by his prudent and pious
 " confort, (no less an ornament and honour to
 " their descendants than herself,) was blessed
 " with five sonnes, of which he lived to see four
 " Lords and Peers of the kingdom of Ireland;
 " and a fifth (*more than these titles speak*) a sove-
 " reign, and peerlesse, in a larger province (that
 " of universal nature), subdued and made obse-
 " quious to his inquisitive mind*;—and eight
 " daughters. And that you may know how all
 " things were extraordinary in this great per-
 " sonage, it will, I hope, be neither unpleasant
 " nor impertinent to add a short story I had
 " from his daughter's (Lady Warwick's) own
 " mouth.

" Master Boyle, (afterwards Earl of Corke,)
 " who was then a widower, came one morning
 " to wait on Sir Jeoffery Fenton, Secretary of
 " State for Ireland; who being engaged in bu-
 " sines, and not knowing who it was that de-
 " sired to speak to him, for a while delayed him
 " access, which time he spent pleasantly with
 " the Secretary's daughter, then a child in the
 " nurse's arms. * But when Sir Jeoffrey came
 " and saw whom he had made stay somewhat
 " too long, he civilly excused it. But Master
 " Boyle

• The Honourable Robert Boyle, one of the greatest na-
 tural philosophers that any country has ever produced.

“ Boyle replied, he had been very well employed, and had spent his time much to his satisfaction in courting his daughter, if he might obtaine the honour of being his son-in-law. At which Sir Jeoffery smiled, (so hear one who had been formerly married move for a wife carried in arms, and under two years old,) and asked him if he could stay for her; to which he frankly answered him that he would, and Sir Jeoffery as generously promised him that he should have his consent. And they both kept their words afterwards very honourably.”

BISHOP BEDELL.

THIS excellent Prelate, to whom the Irish are indebted for the translation of the Bible into their language, was Bishop of Kilmore in Ireland. Like the late Bishop Berkeley, he would never be translated from one See to another, thinking with him, that his church was his wife, and his diocese his children, from whom he should never be divorced.

“ Bishop Bedell lived with his clergy,” says his Biographer, “ as if they had been his brethren. When he went his visitations, he would not accept

" accept of the invitations that were made to
 " him by the great men of the country, but
 " would needs eat with his brethren, in such
 " poor inns, and of such coarse fare, as the
 " places afforded. He went about always on
 " foot when he was at Dublin, (one servant only
 " attending him,) except upon public occasions,
 " that obliged him to ride in procession with his
 " brethren. He never kept a coach in his life;
 " his strength always enabling him to ride on
 " horseback. Many poor Irish families about
 " him were maintained out of his kitchen, and
 " in the Christmas-time he had the poor always
 " eating with him at his own table, and he brought
 " himself to endure both the sight of their rags and
 " their rudeness. He by his will ordered that his
 " body should be buried in a church-yard, with
 " this inscription:

DEPOSITUM GULIELMI QUONDAM
 EPISCOPI KILMORENSIS.

" He did not like," continues his *Biographer*,
 " the burying in a church; for as, he observed,
 " there was much both of superstition and pride
 " in it, so he believed it was a great annoyance
 " to the living, where there was so much of the
 " steam of dead bodies rising about them. He
 " was likewise much offended at the rudeness
 " which the crowding the dead bodies in a small
 " parcel

" parcel of ground occasioned, for the bodies
 " already laid there, and not yet quite rotten,
 " were often raised and mangled; so that he
 " made a Canon in his Synod against burying
 " in churches, and recommended that burying-
 " places should be removed out of towns. In
 " this he was imitated by the Cardinal de Lo-
 " menie, Archbishop of Sens, who published,
 " some years ago, a very eloquent *mandement*
 " on the subject."

SIR HENRY WOTTON.

THE conclusion of the Inscription which this
 learned man used to put under the Achievement
 of his Arms, when he left them in foreign Inns
 in his Travels, after the enumeration of his qua-
 lities, and of the Embassies in which he had been
 engaged, was

" HENRICUS WOTTON, *tandem hoc didicit*
 " *Animas fieri sapientiores quiescendo.*"

He gave this excellent character of Sir Philip
 Sydney's wit, " That it was the very measure of
 " congruity."

I

According

According to his Biographer, Sir Henry had made some progress in a work which he had begun on the Reformation, and which he gave up at the desire of his Sovereign Charles the First, who wished him to write the History of England. It were, indeed, much to be wished, that it were possible to procure Sir Henry's Manuscripts of his intended work.

He wrote a very excellent Treatise on the "Elements of Architecture," in which the idea of Home, that scene of every man's happiness or misery, is thus pathetically described: "Every man's proper mansion-house and home being the theatre of his hospitality, the seat of self-fruition, the comfortablest part of his own life, the noblest of his son's inheritance, a kind of private principedom, nay, to the possessors thereof, an epitome of the whole world, may well deserve by these attributes, according to the degree of the master, to be decently and delightfully adorned." He wrote likewise "A Survey of Education," which he calls Moral Architecture, in which he well observes, that the way to knowledge by epitome is too streight, and by commentaries too much about. "When," adds he, "I mark in children much solitude and silence, I like it not, nor any thing born before its time, as this must needs be in that sociable and exposed age

“ age, as they are for the most part. When either
 “ alone or in company they sit still without doing
 “ any thing, I like it worse. For surely all dis-
 “ position to idleness or vacancy, even before they
 “ grow habits, is dangerous; and there is com-
 “ monly but little distance in time between doing
 “ of nothing and doing of ill.”

Sir Henry says beautifully, in his character of a
 Happy Life—

I.

How happy is he born and taught
 That serveth not another's will,
 Whose armour is his honest thought,
 And simple truth his utmost skill:

II.

Whose passions not his masters are,
 Whose soul is still prepared for death;
 Untied unto the world by care
 Of public fame or private breath:

III.

Who envies none that chance doth raise,
 Nor vice hath ever understood,
 How deepest wounds are given by praise,
 Nor rules of State, but rules of good:

IV.

Who hath his life from rumours freed,
 Whose conscience is his strong retreat,
 Whose state can neither flatterers feed,
 Nor ruin make oppressors great:

V.

Who God doth late and early pray
 More of his grace than gifts to lend,
 And entertains the harmless day
 With a religious book or friend:

VI.

This man is freed from servile bands,
 Of hope to rise, or fear to fall;
 Lord of himself, though not of lands,
 And having nothing, yet hath all.

OLIVER CROMWELL,

After he had run through his youthful career of amusement and dissipation, became so hypochondriacal, that he used occasionally to have his physician called up in the middle of the night to attend him, as he imagined himself to be dying. In one of these fits of melancholy he is said to have seen a gigantic female figure, that told him he should be a King.

Sir Philip Warwick thus describes Oliver Cromwell:

“ The first time that I ever took notice of him
 “ was in the very beginning of the Parliament
 “ held in November 1640. I perceived a gen-
 “ tleman speaking, whom I knew not, very or-
 “ dinarily

“ dinarily apparelled; for it was a plain cloth
“ suit, which seemed to have been made by an
“ ill country taylor. His linen was plain, and
“ not very clean, and I remember a speck or two
“ of blood upon his little hand, which was not
“ much larger than his collar: his hat was without
“ a hat-band.---His stature was of a good size; his
“ sword stuck close to his side; his countenance
“ swoln and reddish; his voice sharp and un-
“ tunable, and his eloquence full of fervor, for
“ the subject-matter would not bear much of
“ reason, it being in behalf of a servant of Mr.
“ Prynne's who had dispersed libels against the
“ Queen for her dancing, and such like innocent
“ and courtly sports; and he aggravated the im-
“ prisonment of this man by the Council-table
“ unto that length, that one would have believed
“ that the very government itself had been in
“ great danger by it. I sincerely profess it
“ lessened very much my reverence for that
“ great Council, for he was very much heark-
“ ened unto. And yet I lived to see this very
“ Gentleman whom (out of no ill-will to him) I
“ thus describe, by multiplied successes, and by
“ real but usurped power, having had a better
“ taylor, and more converse amongst good com-
“ pany, in mine own eye, when, for six weeks
“ together, I was a prisoner at Whitehall, appear-
“ of a great and majestic deportment and comely
“ presence.

“ The first years,” adds Sir Philip, “ of Cromwell’s manhood were spent in a dissolute course of life, in good fellowship and gaming, which afterwards he seemed very sensible of, and very sorry for; and as if it had been a good spirit that had guided him therein, he used a good method upon his conversion; for he declared that he was ready to make restitution unto any man who would accuse him, or whom he could accuse himself to have wronged. (To his honour I speak this,” continues Sir Philip; “ for I think the public acknowledgments men make of the public evils they have done, to be the most glorious trophies that can be assigned to them.) When he was thus civilized, he joined himself to men of his own temper, who pretended to transports and revelations.”

Lord Hollis, in his *Memoirs*, accuses Cromwell of behaving cowardly in two or three actions; and adds, that as he was going in procession to the High Court of Justice in Westminster-hall, to try the King, some of the soldiers reproached him openly, and in the hearing of the people, with want of courage.

Oliver’s speeches to his Parliament appear perplexed and embarrassed. He had, most probably, his reasons for making them unintelligible.

Mr.

Mr. Spence, in his MS. Anecdotes, says, that a Dean of Peterborough told him, that he once heard Cromwell, in Council, deliver an opinion upon some commercial matter with great precision, and great knowledge of the subject*.

In his cheerful hours Cromwell appears to have laughed at the fanatics who supported him and his government. The jest of the cork-screw is well known; and when, on his having dispatched a fleet upon some secret expedition, one of the fanatics called upon him, and had the impudence to tell him that the Lord wanted to know the destination of it; "The Lord shall know," says Cromwell, "for thou shalt go with the fleet." So ringing his bell, he ordered some of his soldiers to take him on board one of the ships belonging to it.

Cromwell, like many other reformers of government, was very apt to censure grievances in Church and State, though he had not framed to himself any particular or specific plan of amending them. On the subject of ecclesiastical affairs he once frankly and ingeniously said, to some persons
with

* "Anecdotes by the Rev. Mr. Spence," (Author of *Polymetis*,) in MS. which contain several very curious particulars of the great men of the last and of the present age. The publication of them would afford great instruction and amusement to the lovers of the history and literature of this country.

with whom he was disputing, " I can tell what I
" would not have, though I cannot tell what I
" would have."

Cromwell, like some other politicians, thought very slightly of the will and of the power of the people; for when he was told by Mr. Calamy, the celebrated Dissenting Minister that it was both unlawful and impracticable that one man should assume the government of the country, he said to him, " Pray, why is it impracticable?" And on Mr. Calamy replying, " O, it is the voice of the Nation; there will be nine in ten against you :"—" Very well," rejoined Cromwell; " but what if I should disarm the nine, and put the sword into the tenth man's hand, would not that do the business?" The French proverb says, " A man never goes so far as when he does not know where he is going." This was, most probably, Cromwell's case: he had, indeed, gone so far, that, with Macbeth, he might have said,

Returning were as tedious as go o'er.

Marshal Villeroy, Louis the XIVth's Governor, asked Lockhart, Cromwell's Ambassador, " Why his master had not taken the title of King?"—" Monsieur," replied Lockhart, " we know the extent of the prerogatives of a King, but know
" not

"not those of a Protector."—D'ARGENSON, p. 347.

Oliver's fears for his personal safety carried him on in his career of wickedness when once he had begun it, and particularly when he found that he could not trust the assurances of his Sovereign. The latter part of his life was embittered by fear and remorse, and after the publication of that celebrated work "Killing no Murder," he appears never to have had a quiet moment.

Oliver was, perhaps, never more accurately described than by Sir William Waller in his "Re-collections." Speaking of the beating up of Colonel Long's quarters, as he terms it, in which Cromwell's horse did good service, he says, "And here I cannot but mention the wonder which I have oft times had to see this Eagle in his cirey: he att this time had never shewn extraordinary partes, nor do I think that he did himself believe that he had them, for, although he was blunt, he did not bear himself with pride or disdaine. As an Officer he was obedient, and did never dispute my orders, nor argue upon them. He did indeed seeme to have great cunning: and whilst he was cautious of his own words, (not putting forth too many, lest they should betray his thoughts,) he made others talk untill he had, as it were, sifted them, and known their most intimate designs.

" designs. A notable instance was his discover-
 " ing, in one short conversation with one Cap-
 " tain Giles, (a great favourite with the Lord
 " General, and whome he most confided in,)
 " that although his words were full of zeal, and
 " his actions seemingly brave, that his heart was
 " not with the cause; and, in fine, this man did
 " shortly after join the enemy at Oxford with three
 " and twenty stout fellows. One other instance
 " I will here sett down, being of the same sort as
 " to his cunning:

" When I took the Lord Piercy at Andover,
 " having at that time an inconvenient distemper,
 " I desired Colonel Cromwell to entertaine him
 " with some civility; who did afterwards tell me,
 " that amongst those whom we took with him
 " (being about thirty) there was a youth of so
 " faire a countenance, that he doubted of his com-
 " dition; and, to confirm himself, willed him to
 " sing; which he did with such a daintiness, that
 " Cromwell scrupled not to say to Lord Piercy,
 " that being a warriour, he did wisely to be accom-
 " panied by Amazons. On which that Lord, in
 " some confusion, did acknowledge that she was a
 " damsel."—*Recollektions, by General Sir WIL-*
LIAM WALLER, page 124.

The Original of the following Letter is in the
 Bodleian Library at Oxford. It is without the
 signature.

" SIR,

“ SIR,

“ In pursuance to my promise, I have sent you
“ the story you desired of me when I saw you
“ last. Sir, after the late King was beheaded (if
“ I mistake not,) Latham House, w^{ch} belonged to
“ the Earl of Derby, (who was also beheaded at
“ Liverpool,) was surrendered to my Lord Fairfax,
“ upon promise of having quarter; at which sur-
“ render, my father being in the house, and Chap-
“ lain to the Earl, was taken prisoner, with the
“ Earl of Derby’s children, who were imprisoned
“ in Liverpool Gaol, where he was kept close
“ prisoner in y^e dungeon, tho’ the rest were per-
“ mitted the liberty of the gaol-yard; where I
“ believe he would have lain till the King’s return,
“ or till death had set him at liberty, if it had
“ not been his fortune to have been freed by the
“ following accident.

“ The Patriarchs of Greece hearing of the
“ unparalleled murder of our late King by his
“ own subjects, sent one of their own body as
“ an Envoy over here into England, and his
“ errand was this: To know of Oliver Crom-
“ well, and the rest, by what *law*, either of *God*
“ or *man*, they put their King to death. But
“ the Patriarch speaking no language but the
“ common Greek, and roaming without an inter-
“ preter, no one understood him; and tho’ there
“ were

“ were many good Grecians (whose names I have
“ forgot) brought to him; yet they could not un-
“ derstand his Greek. Thereupon Lentalo, who
“ was Speaker to the House of Commons, told
“ them, that there was in prison one of the King’s
“ party that understood the common Greek, who
“ would interpret to them what the Patriarch said,
“ if they would set him at liberty; and wishal
“ promise not to punish him, if what he inter-
“ preted out of the Patriarch’s words reflected on
“ them; which, at last, they were forced to do,
“ tho’ much against their will. At last the day
“ was set for hearing, where were present Crom-
“ well, Bradshaw, and most of the late King’s
“ Judges, if not all. When the Patriarch came,
“ he wrote in the common Greek the aforesaid
“ sentence, and signed it with his own hand; after
“ which, my father turned it into our Greek;
“ which, when it was written, he did (tho’ with
“ much adoe) understand and set his hand to it.
“ Then my father turned it into Latin and Eng-
“ lish, and delivered it under his hand to Crom-
“ well, y^e that was the business of the Patriarch’s
“ embassy; who then returned him this answer,
“ that they would consider of it, and in a short
“ time send him their answer: but after a long
“ stay, and many delays, the Patriarch was forced
“ to returned as wise as he came. Upon the
“ Patriarch’s departure, they would have sent
“ my

" my father to prison again, but Lentale would
 " not let them, saying, that it was their promise
 " that he should be at liberty; whereupon they
 " sent for him, and commanded him to keep the
 " Patriarch's embassy private, and not divulge it,
 " upon pain of imprison^t, if not of death. Then
 " Lentale made him Preacher of the Rolls, and
 " my father bought chambers in Gray's-Inn,
 " which chambers he afterwards parted with to
 " Mr. Barker, who now has the possession of
 " them. This is the relation which I have heard
 " my father oftentimes tell; and, to the best of
 " my knowledge, I have neither added nor di-
 " minished any thing."

Cromwell, after having dissolved the Parliament
 by his own authority, nominated and called up
 persons to serve in a Council of State that was to
 supply the absence of that assembly, as appears by
 the following Summons.

The Original was obligingly communicated to
 the COMPILER by Mr. GREEN, of Bedford-square.

L. S.

" Forasmuch as upon the dissolution of
 " the late Parliament, it became neces-
 " sary that the peace, safety, and good
 " government of this Commonwealth
 " should be provided for; and in order there-
 " unto, persons fearing God, and of approved
 " fidelity and honesty, are by myself, with the
 " advice of my Council of Officers, nominated,
 " to

“ to whom the greate charge and trust of ſoe
 “ weighty affaires is to be comitted; and having
 “ good affurance of yo^r love to & courage for
 “ God, & y^e intereſt of his cauſe, & of y^e good
 “ people of this Comonwealth;

“ I, OLIVER CROMWELL, Cap^t Generall and
 “ Comander in Chiefe of all the armies and forces.
 “ raiſed and to be raiſed within this Comon-
 “ wealth, doe hereby ſomōn & require you, Wil-
 “ liam Weſt, Eſquire (being one of the perſons,
 “ nominated), p^{er}ſonally to be and appeare at ye
 “ Councill Chamber comonly knowne or called
 “ by the name of the Councill Chamber in
 “ Whitehall, w^{ithin} the City of Weſtminſt^r, upon
 “ the fourth day of July next enſueing the date
 “ hereof, then & there to take upon you y^e ſaid
 “ truſt, unto w^{ithin} you are hereby called and ap-
 “ pointed to ſerve as a Member for y^e countie of
 “ Lancaſter, and hereof you are not to faile.
 “ Given under my Hande and Seale the ſixth day
 “ of June 1653.

“ O. CROMWELL.”

The Originals of the following characteristic Letters of Oliver Cromwell are in the Bodleian Library at Oxford:

“ Sir, Wee doe with greife of hart recent the
 “ ſadd condition of our armie in the Weſt, and
 “ of affaires there. That buſineſſe hath our hartes
 “ with itt, and truly had wee winges, wee would
 “ flye

“ flye theither. Soe soone as ever my Lord and
“ the foote sett me loose, there shall bee noe want
“ in mee to hasten what I can to that service;
“ for indeed, all other considerations are to bee
“ layed aside, and to give place to itt, as beinge
“ of farr more importance. I hope the kingdom
“ shall see, that in the middest of our necessities
“ wee shall serue them wthout dispute. Wee hope
“ to forgett our wants, which are exceedinge
“ great, and ill cared for, and desier to referr the
“ many slaunders heaped upon us by false tongues
“ to God, whoe will in due tyme make it apeare
“ to the world, that we studye the glory of God,
“ the honor and libertye of the Parliament, for
“ w^{ch} wee vnannimously fight, without seekinge
“ our owne interests. Indeed, wee finde our men
“ never soe cheerfull as when there is worke to
“ doe. I trust you will alwaies heere soe of them.
“ The Lord is our strength, and in him all our
“ hope. Pray for us. Present my loue to my
“ freinds. I begg their prayers. The Lord still
“ bleffe you. Wee have some amongst us much
“ slow in action. If wee could all intend our
“ owne ends lesse, and our ease too, our busineses
“ in this armie would goe onn wheelles for expe-
“ dition. Because some of vs are enimies to
“ rapine, and other wickednesses, wee are sayd to
“ be factious, to seeke to maintain our opinions in
“ religion by force, w^{ch} wee detest and abhorre. I
“ professe

"professe I could never satisfie my selfe of the
 "iustnesse of this warr, but from the authoritie
 "of the Parliamēt to maintain itt in itt rights,
 "and in this cause I hope to approue my selfe an
 "honest man and single harted. Pardon mee
 "that I am thus troubleſom. I write but fel-
 "lom; itt giues me a little ease to poure my
 "minde, in the middest of callumnies, into the
 "bosom of a freind: S', noe man more truly
 "loues you than,

"Your Brother and Seruant,

"OLIVER CROMWELL."

"Sept. 6 or 5th."

"*Steefford.*"

"For Colonel WALTON,

"theise in *London.*"

"Deere S', It is our duty to sympathise in all
 "mercyes, that wee may praise the Lord toge-
 "ther in chastisements or tryalls, that soe wee
 "may sorrowe together. Truly England, and
 "the Church of God, hath had a great fauor
 "from the Lord in this great victorie given unto
 "us, such as the like neuer was since this warr
 "begunn: itt had all the euidences of an absolute
 "victorie, obtained by the Lord's blessing upon
 "the godly partye principally. Wee neuer
 "charged but wee routed the enimie: the left
 "wing w^{ch} I comanded beinge our owne horse,
 "sauinge a few Scotts in our reere, beat all the
 "Prince's

" Prince's horse. God made them as stubble to
 " our swords; wee charged their regiments of
 " foote wth our horse, and routed all wee charged.
 " The particulars I cannot relate now, but I be-
 " lieve, of 20,000, the Prince hath not 4000 left.
 " Give glory, all the glory, to God. S^r, God
 " hath taken away your eldest son by a cannon
 " shot: it brake his legg; wee were necessitated
 " to have it cutt off, wherof he died. S^r, you
 " know my tryalls this way, but the Lord sup-
 " ported me wth this, that the Lord tooke him
 " into the happinesse wee all pant after and live
 " for. There is your precious child, full of
 " glory, to know neither sin nor sorrow; and
 " more, hee was a gallant younge man, exceed-
 " inge gracious. God give you his comfort.
 " Before his death, he was soe full of comfort,
 " that to Franke Russel and my selfe hee could
 " not expresse itt; itt was soe great about his paine;
 " this he sayd to us; indeed, it was admirable.
 " Little after, hee sayd one thinge 'lay^d upon his
 " spirit. I asked him what that was: he told me,
 " that it was, that God had not suffered him to
 " bee noe more the executioner of his enemies.
 " Att his fall, his horse beinge killed wth the bul-
 " lett, and, as I am enformed, 3 horses more, I
 " am told, hee 'bid them open to the right and
 " left, that hee might see the rogues runn. Truly
 " hee was exceedingly beloved in the armie of all
 " that

" that knew him; but few knew him, for he was
 " a precious younge man fitt for God. You
 " have cause to blesse the Lord; hee is a glorious
 " saint in heaven, wherein you ought exceed-
 " ingly to reioyce. Lett this drinke up your
 " sorrowe, seeing theise are not fayned words to
 " comfort you, but the thinge is soe real and un-
 " doubted a truth. You may doe all thinges by
 " the strength of Christ. Seeke that, and you
 " shall easily beare your tryall. Lett this publike
 " mercy to the Church of God make you to for-
 " gett your priuate sorrowe. The Lord bee your
 " strength, soe prayes

" Your truly faythfull and louinge Brother,

" OLIVER CROMWELL."

" July 5th, 1644."

" My loue to your daughter, and to my cozen
 " Perceual, sifter Desbrowe, and all freinds wth
 " you."

" Oliver Cromwell, the Protector," says An-
 thony Wood, " loved a good voice and instrumen-
 " tal music well. Mr. James Quin, a student of
 " C. C. Oxon, a good finger, was introduced to
 " him: he heard him sing with very great delight,
 " liquored him with sack, and in conclusion said
 " to him; " Mr. Quin, you have done very
 " well: What shall I do for you?" To which
 " Quin made answer with great compliments (of
 " which

" which he had command) with a great grace,
 " that your Highness would be pleased to restore
 " me to my student's place:" which the Protector
 " did accordingly, and so he kept it to his dying
 " day."

It is mentioned in Spence's MS. Anecdotes, that a few nights after the execution of King Charles the First, a man covered with a cloak, and with his face muffled up, supposed to have been Oliver Cromwell, marched slowly round the coffin, covered with a pall, which contained the body of Charles, and exclaimed, loudly enough to be heard by the attendants on the remains of that unfortunate Monarch, " Dreadful
 " necessity!" Having done this two or three times, he marched out of the room, in the same slow and solemn manner in which he came into it.

Cromwell and Ireton saw the execution of Charles from a small window of the Banqueting House of Whitehall.

Provost Baillie, who was in London at the time of Oliver's death, says:

" The Protector, Oliver, endeavoured to settle
 " all in his family, but was prevented by death
 " before he could make a testament. He had
 " not supplied the blank with his son Richard's
 " name by his hand; and scarce with his mouth
 " could he declare that much of his will. There

“ were no witnesses to it but Thurloe and
“ Goodwin. Some did fearfully flatter him as
“ much dead as living. Goodwin, at the Fast
“ before his death, in his prayer is said to have
“ spoke such words: Lord, we pray not for thy
“ servant's life, for we know that is granted, but
“ to hasten his health, for that thy people cannot
“ want. And Mr. Sterry said in the chapel, after
“ his death, O Lord, thy late servant here is
“ now at thy right hand, making intercession for
“ the sins of England.---Both these are now out
“ of favour, as Court 'parasites. But the most
“ spake, and yet speak, very evil of him; and,
“ as I think, much worse than he deserved of
“ them.”

RICHARD CROMWELL,

Is said to have fallen at the feet of his father,
Oliver Cromwell, to beg the life of his Sovereign
Charles the First. In the same spirit of
humanity, when Colonel Howard told him, on
his father's death, that nothing but vigorous and
violent measures could secure the Protectorate
to him, and that he should run no risk, for
that he himself (Howard) would be answer-
able

able for the consequences; Richard replied,
" Everyone shall see that I will do nobody any
" harm: I never have done any, nor ever will:
" I shall be much troubled if anyone is injured
" on my account; and instead of taking away
" the life of the least person in the nation for
" the preservation of my greatness, (which is a
" burthen to me,) I would not have one drop of
" blood spilt."

Richard, on his dismissal from the Protectorate, resided some time at Pezenas, in Languedoc, and afterwards went to Geneva. Some time in the year 1680 he returned to England, and resided at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire.

In 1705 he lost his only son, and became in right of him possessed of the manor of Horley, which had belonged to his mother. Richard, then in a very advanced age, sent one of his daughters to take possession of the estate for him. She kept it for herself and her sisters, allowing her father only a small annuity out of it, till she was dispossessed of it by a sentence of one of the Courts of Westminster-hall. It was requisite for this purpose that Richard should appear in person; and the Judge who presided, tradition says, was the elegant and eloquent Lord Chancellor Cowper, who ordered a chair for him in court, and desired him to keep on his hat.

As he was returning from this trial, curiosity led him to see the House of Peers, when being asked by a person, to whom he was a stranger, if he had ever seen anything like it before; he replied, pointing to the throne, "Never, since I sat in that chair."

Richard Cromwell enjoyed a good state of health to the age of eighty-six, and died in the year 1712. He had taken, on his return to England, the name of Richard Clark.

SIR HENRY VANE, JUN.

THERE seems never, in the History of Mankind, to have been a more complicated character than that of Sir Henry Vane, so sagacious and resolute as to daunt and intimidate even Cromwell himself, yet so visionary and so feeble-minded as to be a Seeker and Millennist. His speech respecting Richard Cromwell is a master-piece of good sense and of eloquence. His writings on religious subjects are beneath contempt. His behaviour on the scaffold was dignified and noble, and he appears to have been executed contrary to the word of his Sovereign.

The

The following Letter addressed to Lord Clarendon is printed in Harris's "Life of Charles the Second."

" Hampton Court, Saturday,

" Two in the Afternoon,

" The relation that has been made to me of
 " Sir Henry Vane's carriage yesterday in the
 " Hall *, is the occasion of this letter, which (if
 " I am rightly informed) was so insolent, as to
 " justify all he had done, acknowledging no su-
 " preme power in England but a Parliament, and
 " many things to that purpose. You have had a
 " true account of all, and if he has given *new oc-*
 " *casion* to be hanged, certaynlye he is too danger-
 " ous a man to let live, if we can honestly put him
 " out of the way. Think of this, and give me some
 " accounte of it to-morrowe, 'till when I have no-
 " thing to say to you. C."

Sir Henry opposed the Protectorate of Richard Cromwell, in the following short and impressive speech in the House of Commons:

" One would (said he) bear a little with Oli-
 " ver Cromwell, though, contrary to his oath of
 " fidelity to the Parliament, contrary to his duty
 " to the public, contrary to the respect he owed
 " that venerable body from whom he received
 " his

" his authority, he usurped the government.
 " His merit was so extraordinary, that our judg-
 " ments, our passions, might be blinded by it.
 " He made his way to empire by the most illus-
 " trious actions. He had under his command
 " an army that had made him Conqueror, and
 " a people that had made him their General.
 " But as for Richard Cromwell his son, Who is
 " he? What are his titles? We have seen that
 " he had a sword by his side, but, Did he ever
 " draw it? and, what is of much more import-
 " ance in this case, Is he fit to get obedience
 " from a mighty nation who could never make
 " a footman obey him? Yet this man we must
 " recognize under the title of Protector; a man
 " without worth, without courage, and without
 " conduct. For my part, Mr. Speaker, it shall
 " never be said that I made such a man my
 " master."

Provost Baillie, in one of his letters to his wife
 in Scotland, thus describes Cromwell and Sir
 Henry Vane:

" They be of nimble hot fancies for to put all
 " in confusion, but not of any deep reach. St.
 " John and Pierpont are more stayed, but not great
 " heads. Say and his son not——albeit wiser,
 " yet of so dull, sour, and fearful a tempera-
 " ment, that no great atchievement in reason
 " could be expected from them. The rest,
 " either

“ either in the Army or in the Parliament of
 “ their party, are not in their mysteries, and of
 “ no great parts, either for counsel or action, as I
 “ could observe.”

CHARLES PATIN.

THIS Frenchman, son of the celebrated Gui Patin, was in England in the year 1672. In giving an account to the Margrave of Baden Dourlach of what he saw in London in that year, he mentions having seen (upon what he calls *le Parlement*, but which I suppose was Westminster-Hall) the heads of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw. He says:

“ *On ne sauroit les regarder sans palir, et craindre*
 “ *qu’elles vont jeter ces paroles épouvantables :*
 “ *Peuples, l’éternité n’expiera pas notre attentat.*
 “ *Apprenez à notre exemple, que la vie des Rois est*
 “ *inviolable.*”

“ One cannot,” says he, “ look upon these heads
 “ without horror, and without imagining that they
 “ are just going to pronounce these terrible words:
 “ People, eternity itself will not be able to expiate
 “ our offence. Learn by our example, that the
 “ life of Kings is inviolable.”

Charles

Charles Patin was a Physician, and used to say for the credit of his art, that it had enabled him to live in perfect health till he was eighty-two years of age: that it had procured him a fortune of twenty thousand pounds; and that it had acquired him the friendship and esteem of many very respectable and celebrated persons.

Patin mentions in his Travels a reply of a German to a Frenchman, who had taxed the Germans with loving wine, and exposing themselves in consequence of that vice; "*Les Allemands font quelquefois fous dans leur vin, (said he,) mais les François sont toujours fous.*"

LORD FAIRFAX.

PERSONS who have been the most active in promoting Revolutions in Kingdoms, have in general, after their experience of the dangers and miseries consequent upon them, been very open in proclaiming them to the world. Lord Fairfax, the celebrated Parliamentary General in Charles the First's time, says, in the Memoirs that he left of the part which he took in those times of trouble and confusion, in speaking of the execution of his Sovereign, "By this purging
" of

“ of the House (as they called it) the Parliament
“ was brought into such a consumptive and lan-
“ guishing condition, that it could never again
“ recover that healthful condition which always
“ kept the kingdom in its strength, life, and
“ vigour. This way being made by the sword,
“ the trial of the King was the easier for them to
“ accomplish. My afflicted and troubled mind
“ for it, and my earnest endeavours to prevent it,
“ will, I hope, sufficiently testify my dislike and
“ abhorrence of the fact. And what will they
“ not do to the shrubs, having cut down the
“ cedar?”

Lord Fairfax by no means consented to the death of Charles the First, and was much surprised when Sir Thomas Herbert informed him that the fatal stroke had been given.

This Nobleman made an offer to his Sovereign of the assistance of the Army. Charles replied, that he had as many friends there as his Lordship.

Lord Fairfax told Sir Philip Warwick, who was complimenting him upon the regularity and temperance of his army, that the best common soldiers he had came out of the King's army, and from the garrisons he had taken. “ So,” added he, “ I found you had made them good soldiers,
“ and I have made them good men.”

According to Sir Henry Slingsby's MS. Memoirs, Lord Fairfax appears to have been once in the most imminent danger of his life, in the summer of 1642.

" My Lord of Cumberland once again sent out
" Sir Thomas Glenham to beat up Sir Thomas
" Fairfax's quarters at Wetherby. Command-
" ing out a party both of horse and of dragoons,
" Sir Thomas comes close up to the town undis-
" covered, a little before sun-rise. Prideaux and
" some others enter the town through a back yard.
" This gave an alarm quite through the town.
" Sir Thomas Fairfax was at this juncture draw-
" ing on his boots to go to his father at Tadcaster.
" Sir Thomas gets quickly on horseback, draws
" out some pikes, and so meets our Gentleman.
" Every one had his shot at Sir Thomas, he only
" making at them with his sword, and so retired
" under the guard of his own pikes to another
" part of the town."

LORD KEEPER FINCH.

THE following curious particulars relative to the impeachment of Lord Keeper Finch were copied by Bishop Warburton from a MS. History

tory of the Rebellion, found in a large volume, all in Lord Clarendon's hand-writing, which contains the private Memoirs of his own Life, as well as the public history that was extracted from this volume. They form one of the many passages which Lord Clarendon himself had drawn his pen through, as not to be printed as part of the History of the Rebellion, and were presented to the COMPTROLLER by the late learned and excellent Dr. Balguy, who received the copy from Bishop Warburton:

“ It began now to be observed, that all the
“ public professions of a general reformation, and
“ redress of all grievances the kingdom suffered
“ under, were contracted into a sharp and extra-
“ ordinary persecution of one person * they had
“ accused of high treason, and within some bitter
“ mention of the Archbishop†; that there was
“ no thought of dismissing the two armies, which
“ were the capital grievance and insupportable
“ burthen to the whole Nation; and that instead
“ of questioning others, who were looked upon as
“ the causes of greater mischief than either of
“ those they professed so much displeasure against,
“ they privately laboured by all their offices to
“ remove all prejudice towards them, at least all
“ thoughts of prosecution for their transgressions,
“ and

* Lord Strafford.

† Archbishop Laud.

“ and so that they had blanced all sharp and
“ odious mention of Ship-Money, because it could
“ hardly be touched without some reflection upon
“ the Lord Keeper Finch, who had acted so
“ odious a part in it, and who, since the meeting
“ of the Great Council at York, had rendered
“ himself very gracious to them, as a man who
“ would facilitate many things to them, and
“ therefore fit to be preserved and protected.
“ Whereupon the Lord Falkland took notice of
“ the business of Ship-Money, and very sharply
“ mentioned the Lord Finch as being the prin-
“ cipal promoter of it; and that, being a sworn
“ Judge of the Law, he had not only given his
“ judgment against law, but had been the fol-
“ lowing to corrupt all the other Judges to concur
“ with him in their opinion; and concluded, that
“ no man ought to be more severely prosecuted
“ than he. It was very sensible that the leading
“ men were much troubled at this discourse, and
“ desired to divert it; some of them proposing
“ (in regard we had very much and great business
“ upon our hands in necessary preparation) we
“ should not embrace too much together, but
“ suspend the debate of Ship-Money for some
“ time, till we could be more vacant to pursue it,
“ and so were ready to pass to some other matter.
“ Upon which Mr. Hyde insisted upon what the
“ Lord Falkland had said, that this was a parti-
“ cular

“ cular of a very extraordinary nature, which
“ ought to be examined without delay, because
“ the delay would probably make the future exa-
“ mination to no purpose; and therefore pro-
“ posed, that immediately, whilst the House of
“ Commons was sitting, a small Committee might
“ be appointed, who, dividing themselves into the
“ number of two and two, might visit all the Judges,
“ and ask them apart, in the name of the House,
“ What messages the Lord Finch (when he was
“ Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas)
“ had brought to them from the King in the
“ business of Ship-Money? and, Whether he had
“ not solicited them to give judgment for the
“ King in that case? Which motion was so gene-
“ rally approved of by the House, that a Com-
“ mittee of eight persons (whereof himself was
“ one) was presently sent out of the House to
“ visit the several Judges, most whereof were at
“ their Chambers; and Justice Croke and some
“ other of the Judges (being surpris'd with the
“ questions, and press'd earnestly to make clear
“ and categorical answers) ingenuously acknow-
“ ledged that the Chief Justice Finch had fre-
“ quently (whilst the matter was depending)
“ earnestly solicited them to give their judgment
“ for the King, and often used his Majesty's name
“ to them, as if he expected that compliance from
“ them. The Committee (which had divid'd
“ themselves

“ themselves to attend the several Judges) agreed
“ to meet at a place appointed to communicate the
“ substance of what they had been informed of,
“ and agreed upon the method of their report to
“ the House, which they could not make till the
“ next morning, it being about ten of the clock
“ they were sent out of the House.

“ That Committee was no sooner withdrawn,
“ (which consisted of men of more temperate
“ spirits than the Leaders were possessed with,)
“ but without any occasion given by any debate,
“ or coherence with any thing proposed or men-
“ tioned, an obscure person inveighed bitterly
“ against the Archbishop of Canterbury; and
“ there having been a very angry vote passed the
“ House two days before, upon a sudden debate
“ upon the Canons which had been made by the
“ Convocation after the dissolution of the last
“ Parliament (a season in which the Church
“ could not reasonably hope to do any thing that
“ would find acceptance); upon which debate
“ they had declared, by a vote, that those Canons
“ were against the King's prerogative, the funda-
“ mental laws of the realm, the liberty and pro-
“ perty of the subject, and that they contained
“ divers other things tending to sedition, and of
“ dangerous consequence; Mr. Grimstone took
“ occasion (from what was said of the Archbishop)
“ to put them in mind of their vote upon the
“ Canons,

“ Canons, and said, that the presumption in sitting after the dissolution of the Parliament, (contrary to custom, if not contrary to law,) and the framing and contriving all these Canons, (which contained so much sedition,) was all to be imputed to the Archbishop; that the Scots had required justice against him from his being a chief incendiary and cause of the war between the two nations; that this kingdom looked upon him as the author of all those innovations in the Church which were introductive to Popery, and as a joint contriver with Lord Strafford to involve the Nation in slavery; and therefore proposed that he might be presently accused of high treason, to the end that he might be sequestered from the Council, and no more repair to the presence of the King (with whom he had so great credit, that the Earl of Strafford himself could not do more mischief by his councils and insuasions). This motion was no sooner made but seconded and thirded, and found such a general acceptance, that, without considering that of all the envious particulars whereof the Archbishop stood accused there was no one which amounted to treason, they forthwith voted that it should be so, and immediately promoted Mr. Grimstone to the message, who presently went up to the House of Peers; and being called on, he, in
“ the

“ the name of all the Commons of England, accused
“ the Archbishop of Canterbury of high treason
“ and other misdemeanors, and concluded in the
“ same style they had used in the case of the Lord
“ Lieutenant of Ireland. Upon which the poor
“ Archbishop (who stoutly professed his inno-
“ cence) was brought on the Bar upon his knees,
“ and thence committed to the custody of Max-
“ well, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,
“ (from whence the Earl of Strafford had been
“ sent a few days before to the Tower, where he
“ remained many months before they brought in
“ a particular charge against him.

“ Notwithstanding which brisk proceeding
“ against the Archbishop, (when the Committee
“ the next morning made their report of what the
“ several Judges had said concerning the Lord
“ Finch,) they were wonderfully indisposed to
“ hear anything against him; and though many
“ spoke with great sharpness of him, and how fit
“ it was to prosecute him in the same manner and
“ by the same logic they had proceeded with
“ against the other two, yet they required more
“ particulars to be formally set down of his mis-
“ carriage, and made another Committee to take
“ farther examination (in which Committee Mr.
“ Hyde likewise was): and when the report was
“ made, within a few days, of several very high
“ and imperious miscarriages, (besides what re-
“ lated

" slated to the Ship-Money,) upon a motion made
 " by a young Gentleman of the same family (who
 " pretended to have received a letter from the
 " Lord Keeper, in which he desired leave to speak
 " in the House before they should determine any-
 " thing against him); the debate was suspended
 " for the present, and leave given him to be there
 " (if he pleased) the next day; at which time
 " (having likewise obtained a permission of the
 " Peers to do what he thought good for himself)
 " he appeared at the Bar of the House of Com-
 " mons, and said all he could for his own excuse
 " (more in magnifying the sincerity of his reli-
 " gion, and how kind he had been to many
 " Preachers [whom he named, and] whom he
 " knew were of precious memory with the un-
 " conformable party); and concluded with a la-
 " mentable supplication for their mercy. It was
 " about nine of the clock in the morning when
 " he went out of the House (and when the debate
 " could no longer be deferred what was to be done
 " upon him); and when the sense of the House
 " appeared very evidently (notwithstanding all
 " that was said to the contrary by those eminent
 " persons who promoted all other accusations
 " with the greatest fury) that he should be accused
 " of high treason in the same form the other two
 " had been, they persisted still so long in the debate,
 " and delayed the putting the question by fre-
 " VOL. I. B B " quent

"quent interruptions (a common artifice) 'till it
 "was twelve of the clock; and 'till they knew that
 "the House of Peers was risen (which they were
 "likewise readily enough disposed to, to gratify
 "the Keeper); and the question was put and
 "carried in the affirmative, (with very few nega-
 "tives,) and the Lord Falkland appointed to
 "carry up the accusation to the House of Peers
 "(which they knew he could not do 'till the
 "next morning); and when he did it the next
 "morning, it appeared that the Lord Keeper had
 "sent the Great Seal the night before (to the
 "King), and had newly withdrawn himself, and
 "was soon after known to be in Holland."

JOHN HAMPDEN.

THIS distinguished person, according to Sir
 Philip Warwick, who knew him well, was a man
 of great and plentiful estate, and of considerable
 interest in his county; of a regular life; and
 had extensive knowledge, both in scholarship and
 in the law (the essential studies for an English
 Gentleman). "He was," adds Sir Philip, "of a
 "concise and significant language, and the politest,
 "yet subtlest speaker of any man in the House
 " of

“ of Commons; and had a dexterity (when a question was going to be put which agreed not with his sense) to draw it over to it, by adding some equivocal or sly word, which would enervate the meaning of it as first put.” D’Avila’s History of the Civil Wars of France was so favourite a book with Mr. Hampden, that it was called his Vade Mecum.

Lord Clarendon says of him, “ that after he was amongst those Members accused by the King of High Treason, he was much altered, his nature and carriage seeming much fiercer than they did before; and without question,” says the noble Historian, “ when he first drew his sword he threw away the scabbard.”

Mr. Hampden was one of the earliest that were in the field against his Sovereign, and distinguished himself very considerably in an action at Brill near Oxford, a garrison belonging to the King. He had soon afterwards the command of a regiment of foot, under the Earl of Essex; and had he lived, he would most probably have been Commander in Chief of the Parliament forces. His great ambition seems to have been the appointment of Governor to the young Prince; for, as Sir Philip Warwick says, “ aiming at the alteration of some parts of the Government, (for at first probably it amounted not unto a design of a total new form,) he knew of how great a consequence it

" would be, that the young Prince should have
 " principles suitable to what should be established
 " as laws."

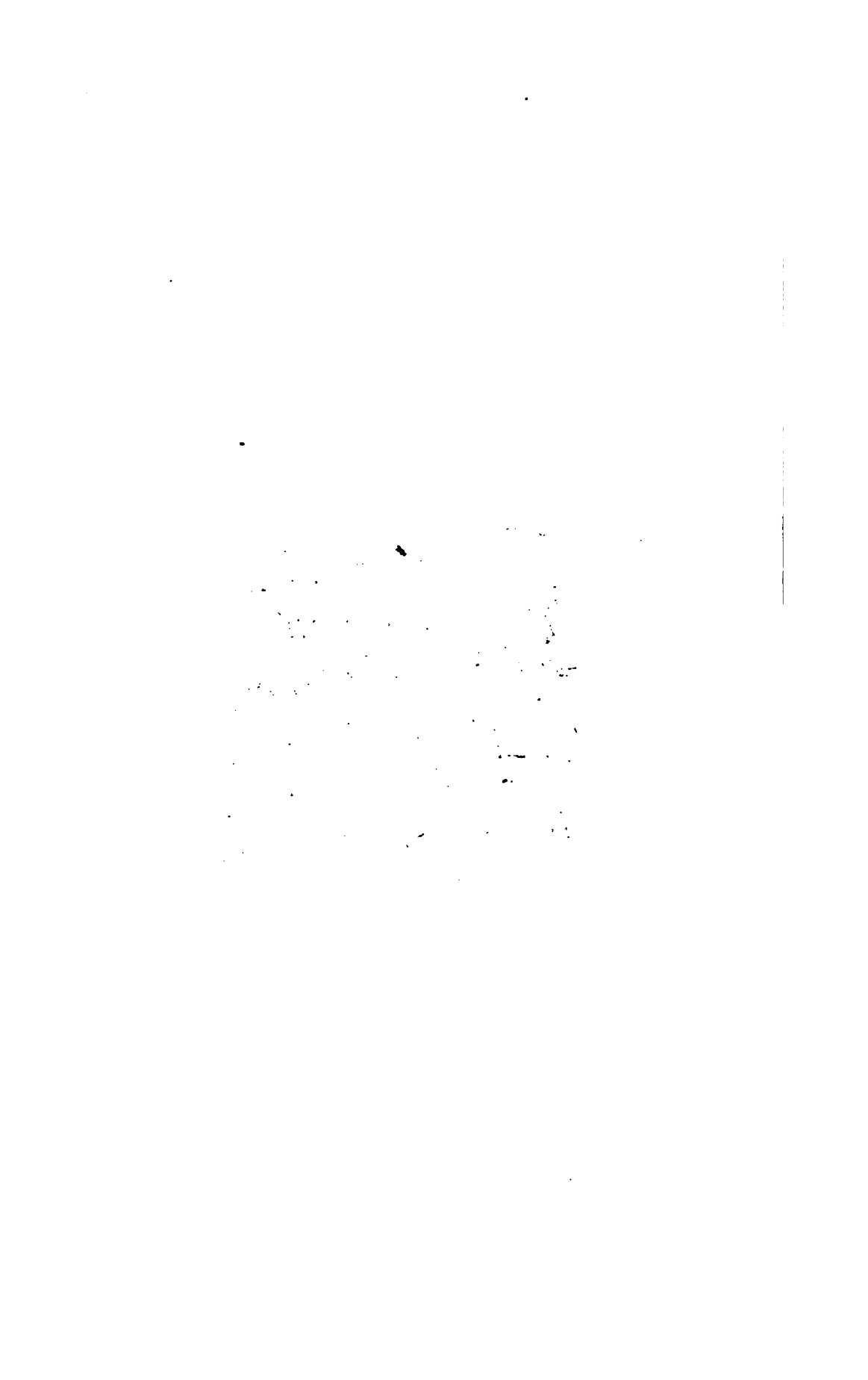
This sagacious Man discovered the great talents of Oliver Cromwell through the veil which coarse manners and vulgar habits had thrown over them; for (according to Whitelocke) Lord Derby in going down the stairs of the House of Commons with Mr. Hampden, observing Cromwell pass by them, said to Mr. Hampden, " Who is that sloven immediately before us? He is on our side, I see, by his speaking so warmly to-day."—" That sloven, as you are pleased to call him, my Lord," replied Hampden, " that sloven, I say, if we were to come to a breach with the King, (which God forbid!) will be the greatest man in England*."

Clarendon says, that Mr. Hampden carried himself throughout the whole business of the Ship-money with such singular temper and modesty, that he actually obtained more credit and advantage by losing it, than the King did service by gaining it†.

By

* So the sanguinary and penetrating Dictator of Rome saw many Marii in young Julius Cæsar trailing his gown negligently along the streets of Rome, like a careless and dissolute boy.

† " Noy the Attorney-General," says Mr. Selden, in his Table-Talk, " brought his Ship-money first for Maritime
 " Towns;



For my noble
friends. Colonel
Bullard Captain
Greenfield Captain
Tyrrell Captain
weft or any of them



Gentlemen.

The army is now at North
Hampton: moving every day ne-
rer to you: if you dyband not
wee may be a mutuall succ-
each to other: but if you dy-
perfe you make your felues &
y^r country a pray. you shall see
daily fro

North Hampt.
Oclob. 31.

yo^r servant
J. Hampden

By the kindness of the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM, the COMPILER is enabled to decorate this Volume with two Letters and a Fac Simile of the Hand-writing of this Great Man. They must be perused by every Englishman with that respect with which he will behold, we trust, the smallest relic of the strenuous, yet temperate, Assertor of the Liberties of his Country*.

" GENTLEMEN,

" The army is now at Northampton, moving every day nearer to you. If you disband not,

" Towns; but that was like putting in a little augur, that afterwards you may put in a greater. He that pulls down the first brick does the main business; afterwards 'tis easy to pull down the wall. They that first would not pay the Ship-money till it was decided, did like brave men." The solemn decision of a Court of Justice is with us in England as truly the Law of the Land as an Act of Parliament. Pascal observes very well, "*Il seroit bon qu'on obeit aux loix et aux coutumes parcequ'elles sont loix, et que le peuple comprend que c'est là ce qui les rend justes. Par ce moyen on ne les quitteroit jamais, au lieu que quand on fait dependre leur justice d'autre chose, il est aise de la rendre douteuse, et voila ce qui fait que les peuples sont sujets à se revolter.*"

* In such respect is the memory of Hampden still held by his grateful countrymen, that some years ago, one of his descendants being deficient in an account of public money, he was exonerated from the debt due to Government by an Act of Parliament, particularly expressing that it was for the services his illustrious relation had done to his country that this mark of favour was shewn to him.

" wee may be a mutual succour each to other;
 " but if you disperse, you make yourselves
 " and the country a pray. You shall heare daily
 " fro'

" Yo' servant,

" I. HAMPDEN.

" Northampt.

" Octob. 31.

" *For Coll. BULSTRODE, Capt. GREN-*
VILLE, Capt. TYRRELL, and Capt.
WEST, or any of them."

" FOR COLL. BULSTRODE, CAPT. GRENVILLE,
 " CAPT. TYRRELL, AND CAPTAIN WEST,
 " OR ANY OF THEM *.

" I wrote this inclosed letter yesterday, and
 " thought it would have come to you then, but
 " the

* The persons to whom these Letters are addressed, commanded the Cavalry raised in Bucks for the Parliament.

The family of Bulstrode lived at Bulstrode, now the Duke of Portland's, and is long since extinct.

The male lines of the family of Tyrrell, established at Thornton near Buckingham, and at Castle Thorp near Newport Pagnell, are likewise extinct.

The family of West were established at Long Crendon near Thame, but its property is sold. The present respectable President (1) of the Royal Academy is descended from this branch.

Captain Grenville is the Great-Great-Grandfather of the Marquis of Buckingham.

(1) In 1795, BENJ. WEST, Esq.

" the messenger had occasion to stay till this
 " morning. Wee cannot be ready to march till
 " to-morrow, and then I believe wee shall. I de-
 " fire you would be pleased to send me againe,
 " as soon as you can, to the army, that wee may
 " know what posture you are in, and then you
 " will hear which way wee go. You shall do
 " mee a favore to certify mee, what you hear of
 " the King's forces; for I believe, your intelli-
 " gence is better from Oxford and those parts
 " than ours can be.

" Yo' humble

" servant,

" I. HAMPDEN."

" Northampt.

" November 1^o

" 1642."

" Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Grif-
 " fith Hampden, Esq. of Hampden, the ancestor
 " of John Hampden, Esq. in her progress. For
 " the more convenient access to his house, he
 " cutt a passage through his woods (which is
 " now called the Queen's Gap). There is
 " an ancient tradition, that King Edward the
 " Third and the Black Prince were entertained
 " at Hampden, where the Prince and Mr.
 " Hampden exercising themselves in feats of
 " chivalry, they disagreed, whereupon Mr.
 " Hampden struck the Prince on the face.
 " They

They went away in a great wrath, upon
 " which came this rhyme:

" Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe;
 " For striking of a blow,
 " Hampden did forget,
 " And glad he could escape so."

*From MS. Collections for the County of
 Bucks, in the Bodleian Library.*

During the time in which Mr. Hampden was engaged in the Civil Wars, he wore round his neck an ornament, consisting of a small silver chain, inclosing a plain cornelian stone. Round the silver rim of the stone was inscribed,

" Against my King I never fight,
 " But for my King and Country's right."

This interesting record of the sentiments of that great man has been bequeathed to the University of Oxford by the late Thomas Knight, Esq. of Godmersham Park, Kent.

A representation of it is here subjoined:



The

The following Petition from the County of Bucks to Charles the First, in favour of their imprisoned Member, is printed from a MS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford:

“ TO THE KING’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“ THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF BUCKS:

*“ SHEWETH, That your Petitioners having, by
 “ virtue of your Highnes writ, cho-
 “ sen John Hampden, Esq. Knight
 “ for your Shire, in whose loyaltie
 “ and wisdom we his countrymen
 “ and neighbours have ever had
 “ good cause to confide, however of
 “ late, to our no less amazement
 “ then grief, we find him, with other
 “ Members of Parliament, accused
 “ of treason. And having taken to
 “ our serious consideration the man-
 “ ner of his impeachment, we can-
 “ not but under your Majestie’s fa-
 “ vour conceive, that it doth so op-
 “ pugn the rights of Parliaments, to
 “ the maintenance whereof our pro-
 “ testation binds us, that we believe
 “ it is the malice which their zeal to
 “ your Majesty’s service, and the
 “ State*

" State have contracted in the ene-
 " mies to your Majesty, the Church,
 " and Commonweal, which have oc-
 " casioned those foul accusations, ra-
 " ther than any desert of theirs, who
 " do likewise through their sides
 " wound the judgment and cares of
 " us your petitioners and others, by
 " whose choice they were presented to
 " the House.

" Your Petitioners therefore most
 " humbly pray, that Mr. Hamp-
 " den, and the rest that lye under
 " the burden of that accusation,
 " may enjoy the just privileges of
 " Parliament.

" And your Petitioners will
 " ever pray."

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, 13th OF JAN.
 1641.

" His Majesty being graciously pleased to let
 " all his subjects understand his care not (know-
 " ingly) to violate in the least degree any of the
 " privileges of Parliament, has therefore lately,
 " by a message sent by the Lord Keeper, signified
 " that he is pleased (because of the doubt that
 " hath been raised of the manner) to wave his for-
 " mer proceedings against the said Mr. Hampden
 " and

“and the rest mentioned in this Petition, con-
 “cerning whom his Majesty saith it will appear
 “that he had so sufficient grounds to question
 “them, as he might not in justice to the kingdom,
 “and honour to himself, have forborn; and yet
 “his Majesty had much rather that the said
 “persons should prove innocent than be found
 “guilty; howsoever he cannot conceive that
 “their crimes can in any sort reflect upon those
 “his good subjects, who elected them to serve in
 “Parliament.”

As every fragment relating to this distin-
 guished Englishman must be interesting to his
 grateful countrymen, the following Inscription,
 written by him, and inscribed on his Wife's
 Monument in Hampden Church, Bucks, is sub-
 joined:

“To the eternal Memory
 of the truly
 Vertuous and pious
 ELIZABETH HAMPDEN, wife of John
 Hampden, of Great Hampden, Esquier,
 Sole Daughter and Heir of Edward
 Symeon, of Pyrton, in the County
 of Oxon, Esq'. the tender Mother
 of an happy offspring in 9
 Hopefull Children.
 In her Pilgrimage
 The state and comfort of her neighbours,
 The

The joy and glory of a well-ordered family;
 The delight and happiness of tender Parents,
 But a crowne of blessings to a Husband.
 In a wife, to all an etertal patern of goodness
 and cause of joye, whilst she was.

In her Dissolution

a loss invaluable to each, yet herself
 blest, and they fully recompenced in her
 translation from a tabernacle of claye
 and fellowship of Mortals, to a celestial
 Mansion and Communion with a Deity,
 the 10th day of August, 1634.

JOHN HAMPDEN, her sorrowfull
 Husband, in perpetual testimony
 of his conjugal love, hath dedicated
 this Monument."

So little is known respecting this illustrious character, that even the manner of his death has never been ascertained; some persons supposing that he was wounded in the shoulder by a shot of the enemy; and others supposing that he was killed by the bursting of one of his own pistols, with which his son-in-law had presented him.

Of the person of this honour to our country, there is, I believe, no representation of which we can be certain. The print of him in Houbraken's Heads of the Illustrious Persons of England,

England, is supposititious. An account of one defect in his face Sir Philip Warwick has preserved*.

The last male descendant of his family always declared, that the ivory bust of him was not an actual representation of his features, but composed by the memory and tradition of them. The arms under it have this inscription, but too well suited in general to those who have the misfortune to be engaged in civil wars:

Vestigia nulla retrorsum:

There is no possibility of returning.

The following account of the death of Mr. Hampden was found on a loose paper in a book bought out of Lord Oxford's collection, and was kindly communicated to the COMPILER by H. J. PYE, Esq. the present Poet-Laureat, a lineal descendant in the female line from that great Assertor of the Liberties of his Country:

“ Two of the Harleys, and one of the Foleys,
 “ being at supper with Sir Robert Pye, at Farring-
 “ don House, Berks, in their way to Hereford-
 “ shire, Sir Robert Pye related the account of
 “ Hampden's death as follows: That at the action
 “ of

* “ Mr. Hampden received a hurt in his shoulder, whereof
 “ he died in three or four days after; for his blood in his
 “ temper was acrimonious, as the scurfe commonly on his
 “ face shewed.”

Sir PHILIP WARWICK's *Memoirs*.

“ of Chalgrave Field his pistol burst, and that-
 “ tered his hand in a terrible manner. He how-
 “ ever rode off, and got to his quarters; but find-
 “ ing the wound mortal, he sent for Sir Robert
 “ Pye, then a Colonel in the Parliament army,
 “ and who had married his [eldest] daughter, and
 “ told him, that he looked on him as in some
 “ degree accessory to his death, as the pistols were
 “ a present from him. Sir Robert assured him
 “ that he bought them in Paris of an eminent
 “ maker, and had proved them himself. It ap-
 “ peared, on examining the other pistol, that it
 “ was loaded to the muzzle with several super-
 “ numerary charges, owing to the carelessness of
 “ a servant who was ordered to see the pistols
 “ were loaded every morning, which he did with-
 “ out drawing the former charge.”

The King, on hearing of Mr. Hampden's be-
 ing wounded at Oxford, desired Dr. Giles *, who
 was a friend of Mr. Hampden, to send to inquire
 after him, as from himself; and, adds Sir Philip
 Warwick, “ I found the King would have sent
 “ him over any surgeon of his, if any had been
 “ wanting; for he looked upon his interest, if
 “ he could gain his affection, as a powerful means
 “ of

* Dr. Giles, according to Sir Philip Warwick, was a near
 neighbour of Mr. Hampden's in Buckinghamshire, and being
 an opulent man had built himself a good parsonage-house, in
 which structure Mr. Hampden had used his skill.

“ of begetting a right understanding between him
 “ and the two Houses.”

Osborn, in his “ Advice to a Son,” says, that
 it was an observation of Mr. Hampden, that to
 speak last at a conference is a great advantage.
 “ By this means,” adds Osborn, “ he was able
 “ to make him still the great keeper of the party ;
 “ giving his opposites leisure to lose their reasons
 “ in the loud and less significant tempest com-
 “ monly arising upon a first debate, in which if
 “ he found his side worsted, he had the dextrous
 “ sagacity to mount the argument above the heads
 “ of the major part, whose single reason did not
 “ seldom make the whole Parliament so suspicious
 “ of their own as to approve his ; or at least gave
 “ time for another debate, by which he had the
 “ opportunity to muster up more forces. Thus
 “ by confounding the weaker, and by tiring out
 “ the acuter judgment, he seldom failed to attain
 “ his ends.”

SIR WILLIAM WALLER.

SIR TOBY MATTHEWS, in his collection of Eng-
 lish Letters, has preserved the following letter of
 Sir William Waller, before he took the command
 of the forces of the Parliament against Charles the
 First.

A LET-

A LETTER OF SIR WILLIAM WALLER TO SIR RALPH HOPTON, ANN. DOM. 1643, IN THE BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WARS BETWEEN CHARLES THE FIRST AND THE PARLIAMENT.

" SIR,

" The experience which I have had of your
 " worth, and the happiness which I have en-
 " joyed in your friendship, are wounding confi-
 " derations to me, when I look upon this present
 " distance between us. Certainly, Sir, my af-
 " fections to you are so unchangeable, that hosti-
 " lie itself cannot violate my friendship to your
 " person; but I must be true to the cause wherein
 " I serve. The old limitation of *usq. ad aras*,
 " holdeth still; and where my conscience is in-
 " terested, all other obligations are swallowed up.
 " I should wait on you, according to your desire,
 " but that I look on you as engaged in that partic-
 " beyond the possibility of retreat, and, conse-
 " quentlie, incapable of being wrought upon by
 " anie perswasion; and I know, the conference
 " could never be so close betwixt us, but it would
 " take wind, and receive a construction to my
 " dishonour. That Great God, who is the
 " searcher of all hearts, knows, with what a sad
 " fear I go upon this service, and with what per-
 " fect hate I detest a war without an enemy.
 " But I look upon it as *opus Domini* (the work of
 " the

" the Lord,) which is enough to silence all
 " passion in me. The God of Peace send us
 " in his good time the blessing of peace; and
 " in the mean time fit us to receive it. We
 " are both on the stage, and must act those
 " parts that are assigned to us in this tragedy;
 " but let us do it in the way of honour, and
 " without personal animositie. Whatever the
 " issue of it be, I shall never resign that dear
 " title of

" Your most affectionate friend,

" and faithful servant,

" WILL. WALLER.

" Bath, 16 Junii 1643."

In Sir William's " Vindication" of himself,
 lately published, he thus describes the state of Eng-
 land at the end of the Civil War, after the boasted
 improvements that were supposed to have been
 made in the Government of it:

" To be short, after the expence of so much
 " blood and treasure, all the difference that can
 " be discerned between our former and present
 " estate is this: That before time, under the
 " complaint of a slavery, we lived like freemen;
 " and now, under the notion of a freedom, we
 " live like slaves, enforced by continual taxes
 " and oppressions to maintain, and feed, our
 " own misery. But all this must be borne with

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c c

" patience,

" patience, as in order to a reformation, of
 " which there cannot be a birth expected in rea-
 " son without some pain and travail. I deny not
 " but possibly some things in the frame of our
 " State might be amiss, and in a condition fit to
 " be reformed. But is there no mean between
 " the tooth-ache and the plague? between a
 " sore finger and a gangrene? Are we come to
 " Asclepiades's opinion, that every distemper is
 " the possession of the Devil? that nothing but
 " extreme remedies, nothing but fire and sword,
 " and conjuring could be thought upon to help
 " us? Was there no way to effect this without
 " bruizing the whole kingdom in a mortar, and
 " making it into a new paste? Those disorders
 " and irregularities which through the corrup-
 " tion of time had grown up amongst us, might
 " in process of time, have been well reformed,
 " with a saving to the preservation and consist-
 " ency of our flourishing condition. But the
 " unbridled insolence of these men hath torn our
 " heads from our shoulders, and dismembered
 " our whole body, not leaving us an entire limb.
 " *Inque omni nusquam corpore corpus.* Like those
 " indiscreet daughters of Peleus, they have cut our
 " throats to cure us. Instead of reforming, they
 " have wiped though not yet cleansed the king-
 " dom, according to that expression in the scrip-
 " tures,

*“ tures, as a man wipeth a dish and turneth it upside
“ down.”*

Sir William was buried in the Abbey Church at Bath, under a very superb monument with his effigies upon it. The tradition current in that city is, that when James the Second visited the Abbey, he defaced the nose of Sir William upon his monument: there appear, however, at present no traces of any disfigurement.

At the end of the “ Poetry of Anna Matilda,” 12mo. 1788, are “ Recollections” of this great General, in which he seems, with an openness and an ingenuoufness peculiar to himself, to lay open the inmost recesses of his heart, and to disclose in the most humble and pious manner his frailties and his vices, under the article “ Father-like Chastisements.” He says, “ It was just
“ with God, for the punishment of my giving
“ way to the plunder of Winchester, to permit
“ the demolition of my house at Winchester.
“ My presumption upon my own strength and
“ former successes was justly humbled at the
“ Devizes by an utter defeat, and at Croperdy
“ with a dishonourable blow. This,” adds Sir William, speaking of his defeat at Croperdy,
“ was the most heavy stroke of any that did ever
“ befall me. General Essex had thought to per-
“ suade the Parliament to compromise with the
“ King, which so inflamed the zealous, that they

" moved that the command of their army might
 " be bestowed upon me; but the news of this
 " defeat arrived whilst they were deliberating on
 " my advancement, and it was to me a double
 " defeat. I had nearly sunken under the afflic-
 " tion, but that I had a deare and a sweet com-
 " forter; and I did at that time prove according
 " to Ecclesiasticus, chap. xxvi. *A virtuous woman*
 " *rejoiceth her husband: as the sun when it riseth in*
 " *the high heaven, so is the beauty of a good wife.*
 " Verse 16."

Sir William in the conclusion of this very cu-
 rious and valuable little work, in what he calls
 his " Daily Directory," has these reflections:—

" Every day is a little life, in the account whereof
 " we may reckon our birth from the wombe of
 " the morning; our growing time from thence
 " to noon (when we are as the sun in his strength);
 " after which like a shadow that declineth, we
 " hasten to the evening of our age, till at last
 " we close our eyes in sleep, the image of death;
 " and our whole life is but this tale of a day
 " told over and over. I should therefore so
 " spend every day, as if it were all the life
 " I had to live; and in pursuance of this end,
 " and of the vow I have made to walke with
 " God in a closer communion than I have
 " formerly done, I would endeavour, by his
 " grace, to observe in the course of my remain-
 " ing

" ing spann, or rather inche of life, this daily
" directory:

" To awake with God as early as I can, and
" to consecrate the first-fruits of my thoughts
" unto him by praier and meditation, and by
" renewed acts of repentance, that so God may
" awake from me, and make the habitation of
" my righteousness prosperous. To this end I
" would make it my care to lye down the night
" before in the peace of God, who hath pro-
" mised that his commandment shall keep me
" when awake, otherwise it may be justly feared
" that those corruptions that bid me last good-
" night will be ready to give me first good to-
" morrow."

" Sir William Waller," says Sir Philip War-
wick, who knew him personally, " was a gen-
" tleman of courage and of parts, and of a civil
" and ceremonious behaviour. He held a gain-
" ful farm from the Crown of the butlerage and
" prisage of wines; but upon a quarrel between
" him and Sir Thomas Reynolds, a courtier,
" who had an interest in the farm of the wine
" licences, upon whom Waller having used his
" cudgel, and being censured and fined for it in
" the Star Chamber, and having a zealous lady,
" who used to call him her man of God, he en-
" gaged on the Parliament side."

This

This great leader of the Parliamentary forces, in his "Recollections," pays the following tribute of regard to the exertions and tenderness of his wife:

" I have been," says he, "*in prisons frequent* ;
 " seized upon by the army, as I was going to
 " discharge my duty in the House of Commons,
 " and, contrary to priviledg of Parliament, made
 " a prisoner in the Queen's Court; from thence
 " carried ignominiously to a place under the
 " Exchequer called Hell, and the next day to
 " the King's Head in the Strand; after, singled
 " out, (as a sheep to the slaughter,) and removed
 " to St. James's; then sent to Windsor Castle,
 " and remanded to St. James's againe; lastly
 " tossed, like a ball, into a strange country, to
 " Denbigh Castle in North Wales, remote from
 " my relations and interests. After above three
 " years imprisonment, and thus being changed
 " as itt were from vessel to vessel, itt pleased the
 " Lord to turne my captivity, and to restore me
 " to the comforts of my popre family again.
 " And here let me call to mind how much rea-
 " son I had to be thankful to Him who chasteneth
 " those whom he loveth, for the great consol-
 " tion experienced in the dear partner of my
 " captivity. She came to me disguised in mean
 " apparel, when I had groaned in my bonds seven
 " months, thinking it the duty of a wife to riske
 " all

“ all things for the satisfaction of her husband.
“ Much difficulty had she in coming, and was
“ frequent on the brink of being discovered;
“ but at length, over mountains and unknown
“ roads, sometimes with a guide and sometimes
“ with none, she arrived at my prison; and
“ she seemed, when she discovered herself to me,
“ to be like the Angel who appeared unto Peter
“ in like circumstances. She did not, indeed,
“ bid my prison-gates fly open, but by her sweete
“ converse and behaviour she made those things
“ seem light which were before heavy, and scarce
“ to be borne. I must ever acknowledg itt also
“ a very great mercy, that being so long subject
“ to so great a malice, armed with so great power,
“ I was not given as a prey to their teeth; and
“ that after all the indeavours that were used to
“ finde out matter of charge against me, I came
“ off with an intire innocency, not only uncon-
“ demned, but unaccused.”

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOYCE.

LILLY, in the History of his Life and Times,
says, “ The next Sunday after Charles the First
“ was beheaded, Robert Spavin, Secretary to
“ Oliver

" Oliver Cromwell, invited himself to dine with
 " me, and brought Anthony Pearson, and several
 " others, along with him to dinner; and that the
 " principal discourse at dinner was only, Who it
 " was that beheaded the King? One said it was
 " the common hangman; another, Hugh Peters;
 " others also were nominated, but none concluded.
 " Robert Spavin, so soon as dinner was done,
 " took me by the hand, and carried me to the
 " south window. These are all mistaken, saith
 " he; they have not named the man that did the
 " fact. It was Lieutenant-Colonel Joyce. I
 " was in the room when he fitted himself for the
 " work, stood behind him when he did it, when
 " done went in again with him. There is no man
 " knows this but my master Cromwell, Commis-
 " sary Ireton, and myself.—Doth not Mr. Rush-
 " worth know it? quoth I. No; he did not
 " know it, said Spavin. The same thing," adds
 " Lilly, " Spavin since had often related unto me
 " when we were alone."

Colonel, then Cornet Joyce seized upon the
 person of the King at Holmby; and when his
 Majesty required him to shew him his commission,
 Joyce pointed to the soldiers that attended him.—
 " Believe me, Sir," replied Charles, " your in-
 " structions are written in a very legible charac-
 " ter." The King seeing Lord Fairfax and
 Cromwell soon afterwards, asked them, Whether
 they

they had commissioned Joyce to remove him to Royston; where the quarters of the army then were? They affected to deny it. "I will not believe you," replied Charles, "unless you hang up Joyce immediately."

SIR HENRY SLINGSBY, BART.

THIS Gentleman, who was a most decided Royalist, wrote: "Commentaries of the Civil Wars, from 1638 to 1648." They are still in MS. and by the kindness of a learned and ingenious friend, JAMES PETIT ANDREWS, Esq. a few curious extracts from them are permitted to have a place in these Volumes.

The beginning of the Civil Wars is thus pathetically described by Sir Henry:

"The third of January 1639, I went to Bramham House, out of curiosity, to see the training of the Light Horse, for which service I had sent two horses by commandment of the Lieutenant* and Sir Jacob Astley, who is lately come down, with special commission from the King,

"to

* Sir Henry was one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of York, and Member of Parliament for Knaresborough.

" to train and exercise them. These are strange
 " spectacles to this Nation in this age, that has
 " lived thus long peaceably, without noise of
 " drum or of shot, and after we have stood neuter,
 " and in peace, when all the world besides hath
 " been in arms. Our fears proceed from the
 " Scots, who at this time are become most war-
 " like, being too long experienced in the Swedish
 " and German wars. The cause of grievance they
 " pretend is matter of religion.

" I had but a short time," adds Sir Henry,
 " of being a soldier; it did not last above six
 " weeks. I like it, as a commendable way of
 " breeding for a Gentleman, if they consort them-
 " selves with such as are civil, and if the quarrel
 " is lawfull. For as idleness is the nurse of all
 " evil, enfeebling the parts both of body and
 " mind, this employment of a soldier is contrary
 " unto it, and shall greatly improve them, by
 " enabling the body for labour, and the mind for
 " watchfulness; and so by a contempt of all
 " things (but that employment they are in,) they
 " shall not much care how hard they lie, or how
 " hardly they fare."

At the defeat of the King's troops near Chester,
 which Charles saw from one of the towers of that
 city, Sir Henry exclaims:

" Here I do wonder at the admirable temper of
 " the King, whose constancy was such, that no
 " perils

" perils ever so unavoidable could move him to
 " astonishment, but that still he set the same face
 " and settled countenance upon whatsoever ad-
 " verse fortune befell him, and neither was he
 " exalted by prosperity, nor dejected by adver-
 " sity; which was the more admirable in him,
 " seeing he had no other to have recourse unto,
 " but must bear the whole burthen upon his own
 " shoulders."

" On the eleventh of May 1646," continues
 Sir Henry, " I was commanded by the King to
 " return home. After taking leave of his Ma-
 " jesty, I went to Newborough, where my daughter
 " was in the house with my brother Belafyfe;
 " and, after a few days rest, came home to Red
 " House. But since, from York, they have
 " laid wait for me, to take me, and I have escaped
 " them, I take myself to one room in my house,
 " scarce known of by my servants, where I spend
 " many days in great silence, scarce daring to
 " speak, or to walk, but with great heed, lest I
 " be discovered.

" Jam veniet tacito curva fenestra pede.

" Why I should thus be aimed at, I know not;
 " if my neighbourhood to York makes them not
 " more quarrellsome. My disposition is to love
 " quietness; and since the King willed me to go
 " home, I resolved indeed to keep home, if the
 " Lord

" Lord Mayor of York, Alderman Watson,
 " would have permitted me quietly to live there ;
 " but they will not suffer me to have the benefit
 " of the Articles of Newarke, which gives us
 " liberty of three months to live undisturbed.
 " But they send from York to take me rather the
 " first month, and all this is to try me with the
 " negative Oath and national Covenant: the one
 " makes me renounce my allegiance, the other
 " my religion.

" For the oath, why should it be imposed upon
 " us not to assist the King (when all means are
 " taken from us whereby we might assist him,)
 " and not to bear arms in this war, which is now
 " come to an end, and nothing in all England
 " held for the King, I see no reason, unless they
 " would have us do a wicked act, and they,
 " the authors of it, out of a greater spite, to
 " wound soul and body. For now the not
 " taking of the oath cannot much prejudice them,
 " and the taking of it will much prejudice us,
 " being contrary to former oaths which we have
 " taken, and against civil justice, which, as it ab-
 " hors neutrality, will not admit that a man
 " should falsify that truth which he hath given,"

* * * * *

" As for the Covenant which they would have
 " me take, there is first reason that I should be
 " convinced of the lawfulness of it before I take
 " it,

“ it, and not urged, as the Mahometans do their
 “ discipline, by force, and not by reason. For
 “ by this new religion which is imposed upon us,
 “ they make every man that takes it guilty either
 “ of having no religion, and so becoming an
 “ atheist, or else a religion put on and put off, as
 “ he doth his hat to every one he meets.

“ Meantime, to keep out of their hands, I am
 “ deprived of my health, as wanting liberty to
 “ enjoy the fresh air; for keeping close in one
 “ room, without air, did stifle the vital spirits,
 “ and meeting with a crazy body, did very much
 “ distemper me.”

Sir Henry thus concludes his Commentaries :

“ Whilst I remained concealed in my own
 “ house, I hear the Parliament began to treat with
 “ the Scots, to have the King return back unto
 “ them, making show that they would give him
 “ an honourable reception. I could hear of the
 “ King’s going to Holmby, to Hampton-court,
 “ the Isle of Wight, to Whitehall, and at length,
 “ upon his last day, upon the thirtieth of January
 “ 1648, I hear—

“ *Heu mihi, heu mihi : quid humani perpeffi sumus !*”

“ Thus I end these Commentaries, or Book of
 “ Remembrance.”

MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.

THIS Nobleman seems to have been no less distinguished for the ingenuity of his mind than for his courage. He wrote a little book intitled, "A Century of the Names and Scantlings of such Inventions as at present I can call to mind to have tried and perfected, which (my former Notes being lost) I have, at the instance of a powerful Friend, endeavoured now (the year 1655) to set down in such a way as may sufficiently instruct me to put any of them in practice."

His Book is addressed to the King and the Members of both Houses of Parliament. In his Dedication he thus nobly and patriotically expresses himself :

" And the way to render the King to be feared abroad is to content his people at home, who then with hand and heart are ready to assist him ; and whatsoever God bleffeth me with to contribute towards the increase of his revenues in any considerable way, I desire it may be employed to the use of his people ; that is, for the taking off such taxes or burthens from them as they chiefly grone under, and by a temporary necessity only imposed upon them ; which being then supplied, will certainly best content the
" King

" King and satisfy his people, which I dare say is
 " the continual terror of all your indefatigable
 " pains, and all the perfect demonstrations of
 " your zeal to his Majesty, and an evidence that
 " the kingdom's trust is justly and deservedly re-
 " posed in you."

That most useful and exquisite invention of the steam-engine is assuredly hinted at in the following section:

" LXVII. An admirable and most forcible way
 " to draw up water by fire, not by drawing or
 " sucking it upwards (for that must be, as the
 " Philosopher calleth it, *intra sphaeram attrivitatis*;
 " which is but at such a distance). But this way
 " hath no bounder if the vessels be strong enough;
 " for I have taken a piece of a whole cannon,
 " whereof the end was burst, and filling it three
 " quarters full of water, stopping and screwing
 " up the broken end, as also the touch-hole, and
 " making a constant fire under it, within twenty-
 " four hours it burst, and made a great crack; so
 " that having a way to make my vessels so that
 " they are strengthened by the force within them,
 " and the one to fill after the other, I have seen
 " the water run like a constant fountain-stream
 " forty foot high. One vessel of water, rarified
 " by fire, driveth up forty of cold water; and a
 " man that tends the work is but to turn two
 " cocks, that one vessel of water being consumed,
 " another

“ another begins to force, and to refill with cold
 “ water, and so successively, the fire being tended
 “ and kept constant, which the self-same person
 “ may likewise abundantly perform in the in-
 “ terim between the necessity of turning the said
 “ cock *.”

Two of the Inventions of the Marquis seem to be of most eminent utility.

“ xxxii. How to compose an universal cha-
 “ racter, methodical, and easy to be written, yet
 “ intelligible in any language, so that if an Eng-
 “ lishman wrote it in English, a Frenchman,
 “ Italian, Spaniard, Irishman, Welchman (being
 “ Scholars,) yea, Grecian, or Hebrew, shall as
 “ perfectly understand it, in their own tongue, as
 “ if they were perfect English, distinguishing the
 “ verbe

* “ Spare me not, my Lords and Gentlemen,” says this illustrious Nobleman, in his Dedication to his Scantling of Inventions, “ in what your wisdoms shall find me useful, “ who do esteem myself, not only by the Act of the water- “ commanding engine (which so cheerfully you have passed,) “ sufficiently rewarded, but likewise with courage enabled me “ to do ten times more for the future; and my debts being “ paid, and a competency to live according to my wish and “ quality settled, the rest I shall dedicate to the service of our “ King and Country, by your disposals; and esteem me not “ the more, or rather any more, by what is past, but what is “ to come; professing really, from my heart, that my inten- “ tions are to out-go the six or seven thousand pounds already “ sacrificed.”

“ verbs from nouns, the numbers, tenses, and
 “ cases, as properly expressed in their own lan-
 “ guage, as if it was written in English.”

“ LXXXIV. An instrument *, whereby persons
 “ ignorant in Arithmetic may perfectly ob-
 “ serve numerations and subtractions of all sums
 “ and fractions.”

The following anecdotes of this illustrious Nobleman, no less the loyal subject of his Sovereign than the defender of the liberties of the People, are taken from a very scarce little book, intitled, “ Worcester’s Apophthegmata, or Witty
 “ Sayings of the Right Honourable Henry (late)
 “ Marquis of Worcester. By S. B. a constant
 “ Observer, and no less Admirer, of his Lordship’s
 “ Wisdom and Loyalty.”

APOPTH. V.

“ When the King (Charles the First) had made
 “ his repaire to Raglan Castle †, a seat of the
 “ Marquiss of Worcester’s, between Monmouth
 “ and Abergavenny, after the battell of Naseby;

* An instrument of this kind was made a few years afterwards by the learned and excellent Pascal, who calls it, “ *une machine arithmetique.*” See *Oeuvres de PASCAL.*

† “ The King marched from Hereford to Ragland Castle, belonging to the Earl of Worcester, very strong of itself, and beautiful to behold. Here the King continued three weeks.”

Sir HENRY SLINGSBY’S *MS. Memoirs*

" taking occasion to thank the Marquis for some
 " monies lent to his Majesty, the Marquis returned
 " his Majesty this answer :—Sir, I had your word
 " for the money, but I never thought I should be
 " so soon repayed; for now you have given me
 " thanks, I have all I looked for."

APOPTH. VI.

" Another time the King came unto my Lord
 " and told him, that he thought not to have
 " stayed with his Lordship above three days, but
 " his occasions require his longer abode with
 " him, he was willing to ease him of so great a
 " burthen, as to be altogether so heavy a charge
 " unto him; and considering it was a garrison,
 " that his provisions might not be spent by so
 " great a pressure, he was willing that his Lord-
 " ship should have power given him to take what
 " provisions the country would afford for his
 " present maintenance and recruit; to which his
 " Lordship made this reply: I humbly thank your
 " Majesty, but my Castle will not stand long if
 " it leans upon the countrey. I had rather be
 " brought to a morsel of bread, than any morsels
 " of bread should be brought me to entertain
 " your Majesty."

APOPTH. XIV.

" The Marquis had a mind to tell the King
 " (as handsomely as he could) of some of his
 " (as

“ (as he thought) faults; and thus he contrives
 “ his plot. Against the time that his Majesty
 “ was wont to give his Lordship a visit, as he
 “ commonly used to do after dinner, his Lord-
 “ ship had the book of John Gower lying before
 “ him on the table. The King casting his eye
 “ upon the book, told the Marquis that he had
 “ never seen it before. Oh, said the Marquis, it
 “ is the book of books, which if your Majesty
 “ had been well versed in, it would have made
 “ you a King of Kings. Why so, my Lord?
 “ said the King. Why, said the Marquis, here
 “ is set down how Aristotle brought up and in-
 “ structed Alexander the Great in all the rudi-
 “ ments and principles belonging to a Prince.
 “ And under the persons of Alexander and
 “ Aristotle he read the King such a lesson, that
 “ all the standers by were amazed at the boldness;
 “ and the King, supposing that he had gone fur-
 “ ther than his text would have given him leave,
 “ asked the Marquis if he had his lesson by heart,
 “ or whether he spake out of the book. The
 “ Marquis replied, Sir, if you could read my
 “ heart, it may be you may find it there; or, if
 “ your Majesty please to get it by heart, I will
 “ lend you my book; which latter proffer the
 “ King accepted of, and did borrow it. Nay,
 “ said the Marquis, I will lend it to your Ma-
 “ jesty upon these conditions: first, that you read
 “ it;

" it; secondly, that you make use of it. But
 " perceiving how that some of the new-made
 " Lords fretted and bit their thumbs at certain
 " passages of the Marquiss's discourse, he thought
 " a little to please his Majesty, though he dis-
 " pleased them the more, who were so much dis-
 " pleased already. Protesting unto his Majesty,
 " that no one was so much for the absolute power
 " of a King as Aristotle; desiring the book out
 " of the King's hand, he told his Majesty, that
 " he could shew him a remarkable passage to
 " that purpose, turning to that place that has this
 " verse:

" A King can kill, a King can save,

" A King can make a Lord a knave;

" And of a Knave a Lord also,

" And more than that a King can do.

" There were then divers new-made Lords who
 " shrunk out of the room; which the King ob-
 " serving, told the Marquiss, My Lord, at this
 " rate you will drive away all my Nobility. The
 " Marquiss replied, I protest unto your Majesty,
 " I am as new a made Lord as any of them all;
 " but I was never called a knave and rogue so
 " much in all my life as I have been since I re-
 " ceived this last honour, and why should not
 " they bear their shares?"

" Speaking of the ancient House of Peers that
 " were nearly melted with the House of Com-
 " mons

mons during the civil wars, without consequence and without weight, he said, Oh, when the noblest and highest element courts the noise of the waves (the truest emblem of the madness of the people,) and when the highest region stoops unto the lower, and the lowest gets into the highest seat, what can be expected but a chaos of confusion and dissolution of the universe? I do believe that they are so near unto their end, that as weak as I am, there is physic to be had, if a man could find it, to prolong my days, that I might outlive their honours."

"Whilst he was under the custody of the Black Rod, for his loyalty to his Sovereign, and the resistance that he made to the forces of the Parliament, he said to a friend of his one day, Lord bless us, what a fearful thing was this Black Rod when I heard of it at first! It did so run in my mind, that it made an affliction out of mine own imaginations; but when I spoke with the man, I found him a very civil gentleman, but I saw no black rod. So, if we would not let these troubles and apprehensions of ours be made worse by our own apprehensions, no rods would be black."

"When he was told upon his death-bed that leave was given by the Parliament that he might be buried in Windsor Castle, where (as the Editor of the Apophthegms says) there is a peculiar

“ peculiar vault for the family within the great
 “ Chapel, and wherein divers of his ancestors lie
 “ buried, he cried out with great sprightlinefs of
 “ manner, Why God blefs us all ! why then I fhall
 “ have a better caſtle when I am dead, than they
 “ took from me whilſt I was alive.”

Dr. Baylie, Dean of Wells, published in 1649
 “ The Conference; or, Heads of a Converſation
 “ between the late Charles the Firſt and the Mar-
 “ quis of Worceſter, concerning the Catholics
 “ and Proteſtants, that took place when the King
 “ was at Raglan Caſtle in 1646.” The Marquis
 being a Catholic of courſe exalted the deciſions
 of the Church above the concluſions of reaſon;
 and in one part of the Conference the dialogue
 proceeded thus :

“ *Marquiſs.*—Your Maſteſty has forgotten the
 “ monies which came unto you from unknown
 “ hands, and were brought unto you by unknown
 “ faces, when you promiſed you would never for-
 “ ſake your unknown friends. You have for-
 “ gotten the miraculous bleſſings of the Almighty
 “ upon theſe beginnings; and how you diſcoun-
 “ tenanced, diſtruſted, and diſregarded, aye and
 “ diſgraced the Catholiques all along, and at laſt
 “ vowed an extirpation of them. Doth not
 “ your Maſteſty ſee clearly how that in the two
 “ great battailles, the North and Naſeby, God
 “ ſhewed ſigns of his diſpleaſure? When in the
 “ firſt,

“first, your enemies were even at your mercy,
“ confusion fell upon you, and you lost the day;
“ like a man that should so wound his enemies
“ that he could scarce stand, and afterwards his
“ own sword should fly out of the hilt, and leave
“ the strong and skilfull to the mercy of his falling
“ enemies; and in the second, (and I fear me the
“ last battaile that e’er you’ll fight,) whilst your
“ men were crying Victory! and I hear they
“ had reason to do so, your sword broke in the
“ aire, which made you a fugitive to your flying
“ enemies. Sir, pray pardon my boldnesse, for
“ it is God’s cause that makes me so bold, and
“ no inclination of my own to be so: and give
“ me leave to tell you, that God is angry with
“ you, and will never be pleased untill you have
“ taken new resolutions concerning your reli-
“ gion, which I pray God to direct you, or else
“ you’ll fall from naught to worse, from thence
“ to nothing.”

“ *King Charles.*—My Lord, I cannot so much
“ blame as pity your zeal. The soundnesse of
“ Religion is not to be tryed by dint of sword,
“ nor must we judge of her truths by her prof-
“ perity; for then, of all men Christians would be
“ the most miserable. We are not to be thought
“ no followers of Christ, by observations drawn
“ from what is crosse or otherwise, but by taking
“ up our crosse and following Christ. Neither
“ do

“ do I remember, my Lord, that I made any
 “ such vow before the battaile of Naseby con-
 “ cerning Catholiques; but some satisfaction I
 “ did give my Protestant subjects, who, on the
 “ other side, were persuaded that God blest us
 “ the worse for having so many Papists in our
 “ army.”

“ *Marquiss*.—The difference is not great; I
 “ pray God forgive you, who have most reason to
 “ ask it.”

“ *King*.—I think not so, my Lord.”

“ *Marquiss*.—Who shall judge?”

“ *King*.—I pray, my Lord, let us sit down, and
 “ let Reason take her seat.”

“ *Marquiss*.—Reason is no judge.”

“ *King*.—But she may take her place, *Marquiss*,
 “ not above our faith.”

“ *Marquiss*.—Not above our faith.”

SIR THOMAS SOMERSET,

“ Brother to the Marquis of Worcester, had
 “ a house which was called Troy, five miles
 “ from Ragland Castle. This Sir Thomas being
 “ a complete Gentleman, delighted much in fine
 “ gardens and orchards, where, by the benefit of
 “ art, the earth was made so grateful to him at
 “ the

“ the same time that the King (Charles the First)
“ happened to be at his brother’s house, that it
“ yielded him wherewithal to send his brother
“ Worcester a present, and such an one as (the
“ times and the seasons considered) was able to
“ make the King believe that the Sovereign of
“ the Planets had new changed the Poles, and
“ that Wales (the refuse and the outcast of the
“ fair garden of England) had fairer and riper
“ fruit than England’s bowels had on all her
“ beds. This present given to the Marquis he
“ would not suffer to be presented to the King
“ by any hand but his own. In comes, then,
“ the Marquis at the end of the supper, led by
“ the arm, with a slow pace, expressing much
“ Spanish gravity, with a silver dish in each hand,
“ filled with rarities, and a little basket on his
“ arm as a reserve, where, making his obeysance,
“ he thus speaks: May it please your Majesty, if
“ the four Elements could have been robbed to
“ have entertained your Majesty, I think I had
“ but done my duty; but I must do as I may.
“ If I had sent to Bristol for some good things
“ to entertain your Majesty, that would have
“ been no wonder at all. If I had procured
“ from London some goodness that might have
“ been acceptable to your Majesty, that would
“ have been no wonder. But here I present
“ you, Sir, (placing his dishes upon the table,)
“ with

" with that which came not from Lincoln that
 " was, nor London that is, nor York that is to
 " be, but from Troy. Whereupon the King
 " smiled; and answered the Marquis, Truly, my
 " Lord, I have heard that corn now grows where
 " Troy town stood; but I never thought that
 " there had grown any apricots before, Where-
 " upon the Marquis replied, Any thing to please
 " your Majesty. When my Lord Marquis de-
 " parted the presence, one told him that he would
 " make a very good Courtier. Remember well,
 " replied the Marquis, that I said one thing which
 " may give you some hopes of me: *Any thing to*
 " please your Majesty."

Apophthegmes of the EARL OF WORCESTER.

BLANCHE, LADY ARUNDELL,

BARONESS OF WARDOUR.

Fortes creantur fortibus & bonis.
Est in juvencis, est in equis patrum
Virtus, nec imbellem feroces
Progenerant aquila columbam;

The offspring of a noble race
 Their high-bred Sires can ne'er disgrace;
 Valour and worth to them supply'd
 With Life's own warm and crimson tide;

The

The courser of a gen'rous breed
Still pants for the Olympic mead;
Nor the fierce eagle, bird of Jove,
E'er generates the timid dove;

says Horace, and Lady Arundell confirms his assertion. The same courage, the same spirit, which her father the Earl of Worcester exhibited in the defence of his Castle of Ragland, this excellent woman displayed at the siege of Wardour Castle. The account of the noble defence she made against her savage and unprincipled besiegers, is told in the "*Mercurius Rusticus*," a kind of Newspaper of those times in which it was written; and which, in the narrative of the behaviour of the Parliamentary Generals, ferocious and insolent as it is, will recall, for the honour of the country where it happened, but imperfectly perhaps to the mind of the reader, the scenes of ravage, desolation, and murder, that have taken place in a neighbouring Nation; which, not satisfied with the destruction of its old corrupt Government, has raised upon the ruins of it a system of tyranny and of rapine without example in the annals of the world.

EXTRACT FROM *MERCURIUS RUSTICUS*.

" On Tuesday the second of May 1643, Sir
" Edward Hungerford, a Chief Commander of
" the

“ the rebels in Wiltshire, came with his forces
“ before Wardour Castle in the same county,
“ being the mansion-house of the Lord Arundell
“ of Wardour. But finding the castle strong,
“ and those that were in it resolute not to yield
“ it up unless by force, called Colonel Strode to
“ his help. Both these joined in one made a
“ body of 1300, or thereabout. Being come
“ before it, by a trumpet they summon the castle
“ to surrender: the reason pretended was, be-
“ cause the castle being a receptacle of cavaliers
“ and malignants, both Houses of Parliament
“ had ordered it to be searched for men and
“ arms, and withal by the same trumpeter de-
“ clared, that if they found either money or plate,
“ they would seize on it for the use of the Par-
“ liament. The Lady Arundell (her husband
“ being then at Oxford, and since that dead
“ there) refused to deliver up the castle; and
“ bravely replied, that she had a command from
“ her Lord to keep it, and she would obey his
“ command.

“ Being denied entrance, the next day, being
“ Wednesday the third of May, they bring up
“ the cannon within musquet-shot, and begin
“ the battery, and continue from the Wednesday
“ to the Monday following, never giving any
“ intermission to the besieged, who were but
“ twenty-five fighting men, to make good the
“ place

“ place against an army of 1300 men. In this
 “ time they spring two mines; the first in a vault,
 “ through which beer and wood and other neces-
 “ saries were brought into the castle: this did not
 “ much hurt; it being without the foundation of
 “ the castle. The second was conveyed in the
 “ small vaults; which, by reason of the intercourse
 “ between the several passages to every office, and
 “ almost every room in the castle, did much shake
 “ and endanger the whole fabrick.

“ The rebels had often tendered some unrea-
 “ sonable conditions to the besieged to surrender;
 “ as to give the ladies, both the mother and the
 “ daughter-in-law, and the women and children,
 “ quarter, but not the men. The ladies both
 “ infinitely scorning to sacrifice the lives of their
 “ friends and servants to redeem their own from
 “ the cruelty of the rebels, who had no other
 “ crime of which they could count them guilty
 “ but their fidelity and earnest endeavours to pre-
 “ serve them from violence and robbery, choose
 “ bravely (according to the nobleness of their
 “ honourable families from which they were both
 “ extracted) rather to die together than live on
 “ so dishonourable terms. But now, the castle
 “ brought to this distress, the defendants few,
 “ oppressed with number, tired out with conti-
 “ nual watching and labour from Tuesday to
 “ Monday, so distracted between hunger and
 “ want of rest, that when the hand endeavoured
 “ to

" to administer food, surpris'd with sleep it for-
 " got its employment, the morsels falling from
 " their hands while they were about to eat, de-
 " luding their appetite; now, when it might
 " have been a doubt which they would first have
 " laded their musquets withal, either powder
 " before bullet, or bullet before powder, had not
 " the maid-servants (valiant beyond their sex)
 " assist'd them, and done that servive for them;
 " lastly, now, when the rebels had brought pe-
 " tarrs, and applied them to the garden-doors,
 " (which, if forced, opened a free passage to the
 " castle,) and balls of wild-fire to throw in at
 " their broken windows, and all hopes of keep-
 " ing the castle was taken away; now, and not
 " till now, did the besieged sound a parley. And
 " though in their Diurnals at London they have
 " told the world that they offered threecore
 " thousand pounds to redeem themselves and the
 " castle, and that it was refused, yet few men take
 " themselves to be bound anything the more to
 " believe it because they report it. I would
 " Master Case would leave preaching treason, and
 " instruct his disciples to put away lying, and
 " speak every man truth of his neighbour. Cer-
 " tainly the world would not be so abused with
 " untruths as they now are; amongst which
 " number this report was one: for if they in the
 " castle offered so liberally, how came the rebels
 " to

“ to agree upon articles of surrender so far beneath
 “ that overture? for the Articles of Surrender
 “ were these:

“ First, that the Ladies and all others in the
 “ castle should have quarter.

“ Secondly, That the Ladies and servants
 “ should carry away all their wearing-apparel;
 “ and that six of the serving men, whom the
 “ Ladies should nominate, should attend upon
 “ their persons wheresoever the rebels should dis-
 “ pose of them.

“ Thirdly, that all the furniture and goods in
 “ the house should be safe from plunder; and to
 “ this purpose one of the six nominated to attend
 “ the ladies, was to stay in the castle, and take an
 “ inventory of all in the house; of which the Com-
 “ manders were to have one copy, and the Ladies
 “ another.

“ But being on these terms masters of the
 “ castle and all within it, 'tis true they observed
 “ the first article, and spared the lives of all the
 “ besieged, though they had slain in the defence
 “ at least sixty of the Rebels. But for the other
 “ two, they observed them not in any part. As
 “ soon as they entered the castle, they first seized
 “ upon the several trunks and packs which they
 “ of the castle were making up, and left neither
 “ the Ladies nor servants any other wearing-
 “ clothes but what was on their backs.

“ There

" There was in the castle, amongst many rich
 " ones, one extraordinary chimney-piece, valued
 " at two thousand pounds; this they utterly de-
 " faced, and beat down all the carved works
 " thereof with their pole-axes. They were like-
 " wise rare pictures, the work of the most curious
 " pencils that were known to these latter times of
 " the world, and such that Apelles himself (had
 " he been alive) need not blush to own for his.
 " These in a wild fury they break and tear to pieces;
 " a loss that neither cost nor art can repair.

" Having thus given them a taste what per-
 " formance of articles they were to expect from
 " them, they barbarously lead the Ladies, and the
 " young Lady's children, two sons and a daughter,
 " prisoners to Shaftesbury, some four or five miles
 " from Wardour *.

" While they were prisoners, to mitigate their
 " sorrows, in triumph they bring five cart loads
 " of their richest hangings and other furniture
 " through Shaftesbury towards Dorchester: and
 " since that, contrary to their promise and faith,
 " given both by Sir Edward Hungerford and
 " Strode, they plundered the whole castle: so
 " little

* The learned and illustrious Mr. Chillingworth was in
 Wardour Castle when it was taken, having retired thither in
 very bad health. He was carried by the Parliamentary army
 first to Salisbury, and then to Chichester; in the Bishop's
 palace of which city he died soon afterwards.

" little use was there of the inventory we told
 " you of, unless to let the world know what Lord
 " Arundell lost, and what the Rebels gained. This
 " havock they made within the castle. Without
 " they burnt all the out-houses; they pulled up
 " the pales of two parks, the one of red deer, the
 " other of fallow; what they did not kill they let
 " loose to the world for the next taker. In the
 " parks they burn three tenements and two lodges;
 " they cut down all the trees about the house and
 " grounds. Oaks and elms, such as but few places
 " could boast of the like, whose goodly bushy ad-
 " vanced heads drew the eyes of travellers on the
 " plains to gaze on them; these they sold for four-
 " pence, sixpence, or twelve-pence a-piece, that
 " were worth three, four, or five pounds a-piece.
 " The fruit-trees they pluck up by the roots, ex-
 " tending their malice to commit spoil on that
 " which God, by a special law, protected from de-
 " struction even in the land of his curse, the land
 " of Canaan; for so we read: *When thou shalt besiege*
 " *a city, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by*
 " *forcing an ax against them, for thou mayest eat of*
 " *them, and thou shalt not cut them down and em-*
 " *ploy them in the siege; only the trees which thou*
 " *knowest that they be not trees for meat thou shalt*
 " *destroy.* Deut. xx. 19, 20. Nay, that which
 " escaped destruction in the Deluge cannot escape
 " the hands of these Children of the Apollyon the
 VOL. I. E E " Destroyer.

" Destroyer. They dig up the heads of twelve
 " great ponds, some of five or six acres a-piece,
 " and destroy all the fish. They sell carps of two
 " foot long for two-pence and three-pence a-piece:
 " they sent out the fish by cart-loads, so that the
 " country could not spend them. Nay, as if the
 " present generation were too narrow an object for
 " their rage, they plunder posterity, and destroy
 " the nurseries of the great ponds. They drive
 " away and sell their horses, kine, and other cattle,
 " and having left nothing either in air or water,
 " they dig under the earth. The castle was served
 " with water brought two miles by a conduit of
 " lead; and intending rather mischief to the King's
 " friends than profit to themselves, they cut up
 " the pipe and sold it (as these men's wives in
 " North Wiltshire do bone-lace) at sixpence a
 " yard; making that waste for a poor inconsider-
 " able sum which two thousand pounds will not
 " make good. They that have the unhappy oc-
 " casion to sum up these losses, value them at no
 " less than one hundred thousand pounds. And
 " though this loss were very great, not to be pa-
 " ralleled by any except that of the Countess of
 " Rivers, yet there was something in these suffer-
 " ings which did aggravate them beyond all
 " example of barbarity which unnatural war till
 " now did produce, and that was Rachel's tears,
 " *lamentation and weeping and great mourning, a*
 " *mother*

" *mother weeping for her children, and would not be*
 " *comforted, because they were taken from her. For*
 " the rebels, as you hear, having carried the two
 " Ladies prisoners to Shaftesbury, thinking them
 " not safe enough, their intent is to remove them
 " to Bath, a place then much infected both with
 " the plague and the small-pox. The old Lady
 " was sick under a double confinement, that of
 " the Rebels and her own indisposition. All were
 " unwilling to be exposed to the danger of the
 " infection, especially the young Lady, having
 " three children with her; they were too dear, too
 " rich a treasure to be snatched away to such pro-
 " bable loss without reluctance; therefore they
 " resolve not to yield themselves prisoners unless
 " they will take the old Lady out of her bed, and
 " the rest by violence, and so carry them away.
 " But the Rebels fearing lest so great inhumanity
 " might incense the people against them, and ren-
 " der them odious to the country, decline this;
 " and, since they dare not carry all to Bath, they
 " resolve to carry some to Dorchester, a place no
 " less dangerous for the infection of schism and re-
 " bellion than Bath for the plague and the small-
 " pox. To this purpose they take the young
 " Lady's two sons (the eldest but nine, the younger
 " but seven years of age,) and carried them cap-
 " tives to Dorchester.

" In vain doth the mother with tears intreat
 " that these pretty pledges of her Lord's affections
 " may not be snatched from her. In vain do the
 " children embrace and hang about the neck of
 " their mother, and implore help from her, that
 " neither knows how to keep them, nor yet how
 " to part with them: but the Rebels having lost
 " all bowels of compassion, remain inexorable.
 " The complaints of the mother, the pitiful cry
 " of the children, prevail not with them: like
 " ravenous wolves they seize on the prey, and
 " though they do not crop, yet they transplant
 " those olive branches that stood about their
 " parents' table."

Lady Arundell is buried with her Lord, near
 the altar of the very elegant chapel at Wardour
 Castle, built by the present Lord Arundell. The
 inscription on their monument is as follows:

" To the Memory of the Right Honourable
 " Thomas Lord Arundell, second Baron of War-
 " dour, and Count of the sacred Roman Empire;
 " who died at Oxford of the wounds he received
 " at the battle of Lansdown, in the service of
 " King Charles the First, for whom he raised a
 " regiment of horse at his own expence at the
 " time of the Usurpation.

" *Obiit 19th Maii 1643. Ætat. 59.*

" And of the Right Honourable Blanch Lady
 " Arundell,





BLANCH
LADY ARUNDEL.

London, Published March 13, 1795, by Gidell & Davies, Strand.

“ Arundell, his wife, daughter of Edward Somer-
 “ set, Earl of Worcester, Lord Keeper of the
 “ Privy-seal, Master of Horse, and Knight of the
 “ most noble order of the Garter, ancestor to the
 “ Duke of Beaufort, lineally descended from John
 “ of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of King Ed-
 “ ward the Third. This Lady, as distinguished
 “ for her courage as for the splendor of her birth,
 “ in the absence of her husband bravely defended
 “ the Castle of Wardour, with a courage above
 “ her sex, for nine days, with a few men, against
 “ Sir Edward Hungerford and Edmund Ludlow
 “ and their army, and then delivered it up on
 “ honourable terms. *Obiit 28th Octobr. 1649.*
 “ *Ætat. 66.*

“ *Requiescat in Pace.*

“ *Who shall find a valiant woman! The price of*
 “ *her is as things brought from afar off, and from*
 “ *the uttermost coasts. The heart of her husband*
 “ *trusteth in her. Prov., xxxi.*

“ *Our God was our refuge and strength; the Lord*
 “ *of Armies was with us, the God of Jacob was our*
 “ *Protector. Psalm xlvj.*”

By the kindness of the present LORD ARUNDELL,
 these Volumes are decorated with an ENGRAVING
 of this incomparable Woman, from the original
 Picture of her at Wardour Castle, Wilts.

WILLIAMS,

SUCCESSIVELY BISHOP OF LINCOLN, LORD KEEPER,
AND ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

It is said upon the monument of this learned Prelate, at an obscure village in Carnarvonshire, that "he was *linguarum plus decem sciens*—that he "understood more than ten languages." The Lord Keeper had found, in the course of his own life, the advantage of knowledge to himself, and was very anxious that other persons should possess those benefits which he had turned to so good an account. His Biographer tells us, that in all the various progressions in the dignities of the Church, whether as Canon, Dean, or Bishop, he always superintended the grammar-schools that were appended to his Cathedral, and took care that they should be supplied with proper and able masters.

Williams had been Chaplain to Lord Bacon, and succeeded him in his office. When that great man brought the Seals to his Sovereign, James the First, the King was overheard to say, "Now, "by my soule, I am pained to the heart where to "bestow this; for as to my lawyers, they be all "knaves."

Williams, however, was not more honest than the persons of that profession which James had so scandalized; for, as Keeper of the King's conscience, he gave to his Sovereign, Charles the First, that
advice

advice respecting the signing the warrant for Lord Strafford's death, which prevented him from having afterwards any persons firmly and steadily attached to him.

Lord Clarendon says, " That Lord Keeper Williams told his Sovereign, that he must consider that he had a public conscience as well as a private conscience; and that though his private conscience, as a man, would not permit him to act contrary to his own understanding, judgment, and conscience, yet his public conscience, as a King, which obliged him to do all for the good of his people, and to preserve his kingdom in peace for himself and his posterity, would not only permit him to do that, but even oblige and require him; and that he saw in what commotion the people were; that his own life, and that of the Queen and the royal issue might probably be sacrificed to that fury; and it would be very strange if his conscience should prefer the right of one single person (how innocent soever) before all these other lives, and the preservation of the kingdom."

Williams, who soon after this ruinous advice was made Archbishop of York, fortified Conway Castle for the service of his Sovereign; and having left his nephew as Governor there, set out to attend the King at Oxford, in January 1643. In

an

an interview that he had with Charles, he is said to have cautioned him against Cromwell; telling his Majesty, that when he was Bishop of Lincoln, " he knew him at Bugden, but never knew of " what religion he was. He was," added he, " a common Spokesman for Sectaries, and took " their part with stubbornness. He never dis- " coursed as if he were pleased with your Ma- " jesty or your officers; indeed, he loves none " that are more than his equals. His fortunes are " broken, so that it is impossible for him to sub- " sist, much less to be what he aspires at, but by " your Majesty's bounty, or by the ruin of us all, " and a common confusion: as one said long ago, " *Lentulo salvo, Respublica salva esse non potest.* " In short, every beast hath evil properties, but " Cromwell hath the properties of all evil beasts. " My humble motion is, that your Majesty would " win him to you by promises of fair treatment, " or catch him by some stratagem, and cut him " off."

After the King was beheaded, the Archbishop is said to have spent his days in sorrow, study, and devotion. He indeed only survived his unfortunate Sovereign one year. The Archbishop was extremely attentive to the Cathedrals successively committed to his care.

By the kindness of PAUL PANTON, Esq. of the Island of Anglesey, the COMPILER is enabled to

to present the Public with Three Original Letters of this extraordinary person. The first two were written from St. John's College in Cambridge; and the other after he had lost the Great Seal.

LETTER I.

TO JOHN WYNNE, OF GUEDER, ESQ. IN
CARNARVONSHIRE.

" WORSHIPFUL SIR,

" My humble dutie remembred—I am righte
" heartilie forrie to see you impute my turbulent
" & passionate Letter to ill nature, wch proceed-
" ed only from suspicious povertie, and a pre-
" sent feare of future undoinge, bredd and fos-
" tered by the suggestions of those, who either
" knewe not what it was, or else would not im-
" parte the best counsaile. Well might your
" Worshippe have guesde my fault to have been
" noe blemish of nature, but such another as
" that of foolish Euclio in Plautus, who sus-
" pected Megadorus, though he had foe farre
" againste his estate & reputation demeande him-
" selfe as to be a suytor for Euclio's daughter :

" *Nam si opulentus it petitum pauperioris gratiam,*

" *Pauper metuit congredi, per metum male rem gerit;*

" *Idem quando il ac occasio perit, post sero cupit :*

" a faulte I have committed (for the wch I
" moste humblye crave pardonne, vowing heere
" before

" before the face of God to doe you what re-
 " compence & satisfaction soever, how and when
 " you will); but that faulte was not in writinge
 " unto you, for therein I proteste I do not
 " knowe that I have any way misdemened my-
 " selfe, but it was in a certain suspicion I con-
 " ceived of your love towards me, caused part-
 " lye by your late letter, far more sharpe and
 " less courteous than at other times, partly also
 " by the letters of others, who assured me that
 " the money was not dewe any wayes to Thom-
 " ap Maurice. That my nature is not intem-
 " perate, those that have ever knowne me doe
 " knowe, being dull and melancholicke in con-
 " stitution: neither could I ever heare that my
 " kindred was tainted with that ugly spot. God
 " forbid that the least of these three causes, your
 " greatness, my meanes, but especiallie your de-
 " fertes towards me, might not be a sufficient
 " motive to curbe the furie of my penne. I
 " heere confesse (*et maneat hæc non illa furore*
 " *scripta litera*) that now I am & always did ac-
 " count of my selfe as one infinitely bound unto
 " your Worship, especiallie for three things 1.
 " the perswading of my Father to sende me to
 " Cambridge:—2. the writinge both to my Tu-
 " tour as alsoe to others concerning my Scholar-
 " shippe and Fellowshipe:—3. the demeaninge
 " of your selfe soe belowe your estate as to meddle
 " soe

" soe much with my poor portion. These things
 " are written in my hearte, whatsoever frenzy
 " writ in paper. My sorrowe is farre the greater,
 " because against my expectations you doe not
 " forget to send me som money towards my
 " Commencement, wch I protest I thought to
 " have differred. Your scoffes made me verie little,
 " but that you should beside my deserte and be-
 " yond my expectation shewe me such a kind &
 " tender hearte,

" Obstreperui, steteruntq. comæ, & vox faucibus hæsit.

" Three Petitions I in all humble dutie crave
 " at your Worships hands—if not for mine, yet
 " for my father and mother's sake.—First—that
 " you would (if possible you can) lett me have
 " that money in Easter Term wch you promise in
 " Trinity——secondly—that in your next lre you
 " doe sende me that foolish letter of myne enclosed
 " —that therein I might see myne own follies, wch
 " els I cannot believe to have been so greate——
 " thirdly—that if there be any such folly commit-
 " ted, you will gentlie pardon it—assuring your-
 " self I will never fall into the like againe. And
 " thus with my humble dutie I take my leave.

" The most woefull

" JOHN WILLIAMS."

LETTER II.

TO THE SAME.

“ St. John’s College, Cambridge,
Aug. 18, 1611.

“ Whether you will be at that coste with your
“ son (Robert) or noe to make him Senior Bro-
“ ther in Cambridge, beinge a Younger Brother
“ at home, yeat the very conceyte thereof hath
“ wroughte such miracles, as that there is more
“ sittinge uppe at nights, more studiinge and
“ gettinge up in morninges that either love or
“ feare could worke before, so that as St. Austen
“ speakes, there is *felix error quo decipimur in*
“ *melius*. Beside his ordinarie charges for ap-
“ paraile and commencement, wch your Wor:
“ knows must necessariely be borne in every
“ Batchelor, he is beside to feaste the Doctours
“ and Maisters of Houses, wch will come to
“ some 18l. & to give the Father of the Acte a
“ Satten Suyte, or the value thereof; who, if it
“ should prove to be myself, as is most likelye,
“ that coste may be spared. I referre it wholye
“ to yr Worshippes discretion to judge if the cre-
“ ditt will countervaille the charges; surelie it will
“ be an honour unto him as long as he continues in
“ the Univerfitie, & to his Brothers if they should
“ followe him.—Your poor kinsman in all dutie.”

LET-

LETTER III.

TO THE SAME.

“ SIR,

Bugden, 1 Dec. 1625.

“ With the remembrance of my love and best
 “ affections unto you—Being very sensible of that
 “ great good will you have ever borne me, I thought
 “ it not unnecessary to take this course with you,
 “ wch I have done with no other Frynd in the
 “ worlde, as to desire you to be no more troubled
 “ with this late accident befallen unto me, than you
 “ shall understand I am myfelfe. There is nothing
 “ happened which I did not foresee & (sithence the
 “ death of my dear Maister) assuredly expect, nor
 “ laye it in my power to prevent, otherwise than
 “ by the sacrificing of my poor estate, and that
 “ wch I esteem farre above the same, my reputation.
 “ I know you love me too well, to wish that I
 “ should have been lavishe of either of these, to
 “ continue longer (yeat noe longer than one man
 “ pleased) in this glorious miserye and splendid
 “ slaverye, wherein I have lived (if a man may call
 “ such a toilinge a livinge) for these five years al-
 “ most. I loosinge the Seals I have lost nothinge,
 “ nor my servants by any fault of mine, there
 “ being nothing either layde or so much as wif-
 “ pered to my charge. If I have not the oppor-
 “ tunitie I hadd before to serve the King, I have
 “ much more conveniency to serve God—wch I
 “ embrace

“ embrace as the onely end of Gods love pro-
 “ vidence to me in this sudder alteration.

“ For your Sonne Owen Wynne (who together
 “ with my debts is all the object of my worldlye
 “ thoughts & cares) I will performe towards him
 “ all that he can have expected from me, if I live;
 “ & if I dye, I have performed it allreadye.—

“ You neede not feare any misse of me, being
 “ so just and reserved in all your desires & re-
 “ quests; having alsoe your Eldeste Sonne neare
 “ the Kinge & of good reputation in the Court,
 “ who can give you a good account of any thinge
 “ you shall recommend unto him.—

“ Hoping therefore that I shall ever hold the
 “ same place I did in your love, wch was first
 “ fixed on my person not my late place, & wch
 “ I will deserve by all the freyndlye & lovinge
 “ offices which thall lie in my power, I end with
 “ my prayer unto God for the continuance of
 “ your health, & due rest your very assured
 “ loveinge Friend and Cozen

“ JO. LINCOLN.”

“ This learned Prelate,” says Wilson, “ was of
 “ a comely and stately prefence; and that, ani-
 “ mated with a great mind, made him appear
 “ very proud to the vulgar eye; but that very
 “ temper raised him to aim at great things, which
 “ he effected: for the old ruinous body of the

" Abbey-church of Westminster was new clothed
 " by him; the fair and beautiful Library of St.
 " John's in Cambridge was a pile of his erection;
 " and a very complete Chapel built by him at
 " Lincoln College in Oxford (merely for the
 " name of Lincoln, having no interest in nor re-
 " lation to that University); these," observes
 " Wilfon, " were arguments of a great mind: how
 " far from ostentation * (in this frail body of
 " flesh) cannot now be determined, because the
 " benefit of publique actions smoothes every shore
 " that piles up the building.

" But that," continues Wilfon, " which
 " heightened him most in the opinion of those
 " who knew him best, was his bountiful mind to
 " men in want, he being a great patron to support,
 " where there was merit that wanted supply;
 " amongst the rest M. du Moulin † (a very famous
 " Protestant Minister of France) in the persecu-
 " tion there driven into England for refuge. The
 " Bishop hearing of him, spoke to Dr. Hacket,
 " his Chaplain, to make him a visit from him;
 " and because, saith he, I think the man may be
 " in

* Tacitus says, "*Contemptū famæ virtutes contemuntur.*"

† Pierre de Moulin, a celebrated Protestant Minister in France, author of many books on religious controversy. He came to England in the year 1615, with a plan of a general union of all the Protestant Churches. The University of Leyden offered him their Divinity Professorship, which he refused. He died in 1658, at the age of 90.

“ in want in a strange country, carry him some
“ money (not naming the sum, because he would
“ sounde the depth of his Chaplain’s minde).
“ Doctor Hacket, finding the Bishop nominate
“ no proportion, told him he could not give him
“ lesse than twenty pounds. I did demurre upon
“ the sum, said the Bishop, to try you. Is twenty
“ pounds a gift for me to give a man of his parts
“ and deserts? Take a hundred pounds, and present
“ it to him from me, and tell him he shall not
“ want, and I will come shortly and visit him
“ myself. Which he after performed, and made
“ good his promise in supplying him during his
“ abode in England.”

According to Wilson, “ After a speech of James
“ the First to his Parliament, the Lord Keeper
“ Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and Speaker of
“ the House of Peers (who always uses to make
“ the King’s mind be further known if there be
“ cause,) told the Houses of Lords and Com-
“ mons, that after the eloquent speech of his
“ Majesty, he would not say anything; for as one
“ of the Spartan Kings, being asked whether he
“ would not willingly hear a man that counter-
“ feited the voice of a nightingale to the life,
“ made answer, that he had heard the nightingale;
“ so, for him to repeat or rehearse what the King
“ had said, was (according to the Latin proverb)
“ to enamel a gold ring with studs of iron. He
“ doubted

" doubted not but that the King's speech, like the
 " Orations of *Æschines*, had left in their minds a
 " sting; and as an Historian said of *Nerva*, that
 " having adopted *Trajan*, he was immediately
 " taken away, *ne post divinum et immortale factum,*
 " *aliquid mortale faceret*, so he could not dare,
 " after his Majesties *divinum et immortale dictum,*
 " *mortale aliquid addere.*

" This is not inferted," adds the acute and
 neglected Historian, " to shew the pregnancy and
 " genius of the man, but the temper of the times,
 " wherein men made themselves less than men,
 " by making Kings little less than Gods. In this
 " the Spanish bravery is much to be admired, and
 " the French do not much come short of them,
 " who do not idolize their Kings with Sacred,
 " Sovereign, Immortal and oraculous expressions,
 " but in their humblest petitions give him the title
 " Sir, tell him their business, and demand justice
 " of him. But where these adulations are ad-
 " mitted, though it doth not strike suddenly into
 " some incurable disease, yet the same hand can
 " make them consume, and in the end waste to
 " nothing."

JAMES HOWELL, Esq.

THIS learned writer took up his pen very early
 in the disputes between Charles and his Parlia-
 VOL. I. F F ment.

ment. He wrote several pamphlets on the side of the King. In one of them, called "The Land of Ire," he has this observation:

" Touching the originals of Government and Ruling Power, questionless the first amongst mankind was that natural power of the father over his children, and that despotical superintendence of a master of a house over his family. But the world multiplying to such a mass of people, they found that a confused equality and a loose unbridled way of living like brute animals to be so inconvenient, that they chose one person to protect and govern, not so much out of love to that person, as for their own convenience and advantage, that they might live more regularly, and be secured from rapine and oppression; as also, that justice might be administered, and every one enjoy his own without fear and danger. Such Governors had a power invested in them accordingly; also to appoint subservient able Ministers under them, to help to bear the burden."

Mr. Howell, in his "Italian Prospective," thus describes the situation of England during the time of the Republic:

" The King's subjects," says he, " are now become perfect slaves; they have fooled themselves into a worse slavery than Jew or Greek under the Ottomans, for they know the bottom
" torn

" tom of their servitude by paying so many
 " Sultaneffes for every head, but here in Eng-
 " land people are now put to endless unknown
 " tyrannical taxes, besides plundering and *accise*,
 " which two words, and the practice of them,
 " (with storming of towns,) they have learnt of
 " their pure brethren of Holland. And for plun-
 " derings, these Parliamenteer Saints think they
 " may rob any that adheres to them as lawfully
 " as the Jews did the Ægyptians! 'Tis an unform-
 " mable masse of money these Reformers have
 " squandered in a few years, whereof they have
 " often promis'd, and solemnly voted, a public
 " account to satisfy the kingdom; but as in a
 " hundred things more, so in this precious par-
 " ticular they have dispensed with their votes:
 " they have consum'd more treasure with pre-
 " tence to purge one kingdom, than might have
 " served to have purchased two; more (as I am
 " credibly told) than all the Kings of England
 " spent of the public stock since the Saxon Con-
 " quest. Thus they have not only* beggared
 " the whole Island, but they have hurl'd it into
 " the most fearful chaos of confusion that ever

* A poor woman being asked by one of the Puritanical
 Leaders, if she did not think the Government of her country
 much better by the system of reform made by his party? her
 answer was, that she only perceived one effect from it, which
 was, that she paid double taxes.

" poor country was in. They have torn to
 " pieces the reins of all Government, trampled
 " upon all Laws of Heaven and of Earth, and
 " violated the very dictates of Nature, by forcing
 " mothers to betray their sons, and the sons
 " their fathers; but especially that Great Charter,
 " which is the Pandect of all the laws and liber-
 " ties of the free-born subject, which at their ad-
 " mission into the House of Parliament they are
 " solemnly sworn to maintain, is torn to fitters:
 " besides these several oaths they forged themselves,
 " as the Protestation and the Covenant, where
 " they voluntarily swear to maintain the King's
 " honour and rights, together with the establish'd
 " laws of the land. Now I am told, that all Acts
 " of Parliament in England are Laws, and they
 " carry that majesty with them, that no power can
 " suspend or repeal them but the same power that
 " made them, which is the King sitting in full
 " Parliament; but these mongrel Politicians have
 " been so notoriously impudent as to make an in-
 " ferior Ordonance of their's to do it, which is
 " point-blank against the fundamentals of the Go-
 " vernment of England and their own oaths; which
 " makes me think that there never was such a
 " pack of perjured wretches upon earth, such
 " monsters of mankind."

Howell seems to have been so weary of the
 oppression caused by the Republican Government
 of.

of England, that though a Royalist, and a strong partisan of Charles the First, yet in one of his pamphlets he compliments Cromwell upon assuming the title of Protector, and compares him to Charles Martel.

PRESIDENT BRADSHAW.

VERY little is known of this extraordinary person, who by a wonderful concurrence of circumstances presided at the trial of his Sovereign. He is mentioned, however, occasionally in "Ludlow's Memoirs," as distinguished for his attachment to a Republican form of Government, and for his detestation and abhorrence of any attempt to place the government of this country in any one hand whatever.

"In a debate in Parliament, during the Protectorate of Cromwell," says Ludlow, "whether the supreme legislative power of the nation should be in a single person, or in the Parliament; in this debate Sir Arthur Haslerig, Mr. Scott, and many others, particularly the Lord President Bradshaw, were very instrumental in opening the eyes of many young Members who had never before heard their interests so clearly stated and asserted, so that the Commonwealth
" party

“ party increased daily, and that of the sword lost ground.

“ Soon after Cromwell's death, when the army had been guilty of violence to the Parliament, and whilst one of their Officers of the Council of State, at which Bradshaw presided, was endeavouring to justify the proceedings of the army, and was undertaking to prove that they were necessitated to make use of this last remedy, by a particular call of the Divine Providence; Lord President Bradshaw,” says Ludlow, “ who was then present, tho' by long sickness very weak, and much extenuated, yet animated by his ardent zeal and constant affection to the common cause, upon hearing those words stood up, and interrupted him, declaring his abhorrence of that detestable action, and telling the Council, that being now going to his God, he had not patience to sit there, and hear his great name so openly blasphemed; and thereupon departed to his lodgings, and withdrew himself from public employment.”

Bradshaw did not pronounce sentence of death against the unfortunate Charles the First. The sentence was read by the Clerk (the President of the High Court of Justice, and the rest of the Members, standing up while it was reading, in testimony of their approbation of it). The King objected to the legality of the Court. The President replied,
“ Sir,

“ Sir, instead of answering the Court, you inter-
 “ gate their power, which becomes not one in
 “ your condition,”—“ These words,” says Lilly,
 who was present and relates them, “ pierced my
 “ heart and soul, to hear a subject thus auda-
 “ ciously to reprehend his Sovereign, who ever
 “ and anon replied with great magnanimity and
 “ prudence.”

The following original supplicatory letter from
 Lord Keeper Williams to President Bradshaw,
 when he was Chief Justice of Chester, shews but
 too forcibly the vicissitude of earthly things, and
 the uncertainty of the possession of human power
 and dignity:

ORIGINAL LETTER.

FROM JOHN WILLIAMS, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,
 LORD KEEPER IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES
 THE FIRST, TO MR. BRADSHAW, AFTER-
 WARD PRESIDENT BRADSHAW, CHIEF JUS-
 TICE OF CHESTER, AND MR. WARBURTON,
 HIS ASSOCIATE IN THAT CIRCUIT.

“ Gwyder, 24 March 1647.

“ RIGHT HONBLE—

“ I live here under the favour & protection of
 “ both the most honourable Houses of Parlt: to
 “ whom I am much bound in that kynde, & in
 “ the House of Sir Richard Wynne my nere Kins-
 “ man & a constant Member of the House of
 “ Commons.—

“ Where

“ Where upon my return from Ruthyn (where
“ I hadd the opportunitye to salute you) I finde
“ that Sir Rd Wynne is a Patentee for the Post
“ Fynes, &c. of the Countyes of Cheshyre and
“ Flintshyre, & hath assigned his brother Owen
“ Wynne for the executinge of that place, who by
“ these late distractions & discontinuance of the
“ Assizes is threatened by the Attorneys & some
“ other Officers now in place in those Countyes to
“ be putt off from the employment & receivinge
“ of the profitts of that Office, the rest account-
“ able unto the p^{re}sent Estate, for the rent reserved
“ upon the Patent, & (at this instant) cal’d upon
“ for the arrears of 4 years rents, wherein, for
“ want of Circuits and peaceable times, there
“ hath been little profit, & yeat forced to give
“ satisfaction to the Committee for the Revenue,
“ & all this under a pretext that this shold be a
“ grievance in those two Countyes wch both you
“ (and myself too upon some remembrance of the
“ course heretofore) doe know to be no grievance
“ but a constant & settled Revenue to the Crowne
“ in all England, in the Dutchye of Lancaster &
“ the severall Countyes of North Wales & South
“ Wales.

“ My humble fuyte therefore to you on the be-
“ halfe of my Landlord Sir Rd Wynne & his As-
“ signee is this, that he maye, by your favoure,
“ proccede peaceably in the execution of his Of-
“ fice

" fice (wch he hath under both the Great Scale
 " of England & the Scale of the Chamberlayne
 " of that Countye Palatyne) until such time as by
 " any complaynt before the most honorable House
 " or the Committee of the Revenue this shal be
 " proved to be any such pretended grievance
 " either in point of right or of execution. And
 " for this just favoure not onely Sir Richd Wynne,
 " the Patentee, & his Brother the Assignee, shal
 " be readie in all thankfull acknowledgement to
 " take notice thereof, but myfelfe, though a
 " stranger & of late acquaintance yeat much your
 " Servant, for your great care of the Justice &
 " quietnes of these partes, in order to theyr obe-
 " dience to the psent Government, shall be obliged
 " to remayne to the utmost of my poore Abilitie
 " your

" very faithful & Humble Servant

" JO: EBORAC.

" *qui fuit.*"

Bradshaw died before the Restoration, and some of his descendants in the female line were a few years ago in possession of an estate at Chapel in the Frith near Buxton which had belonged to him.

JOHN MILTON.

DR. JOHNSON divined with his usual acumen
 when he supposed that Milton had undergone some
 bodily

bodily discipline while he was at College. Mr. Aubrey was told by Christopher Milton, that his brother John was whipped for some "unkindnesse" by his first Tutor in the University of Cambridge, Mr. Chapel; and that he was afterwards (though it seemed against the rules of the College) transferred to the tuition of one Mr. Tovell, who died Parson of Lutterworth.

"*Ut pictura poesis erit,*" has been often said, and *pictor ut poeta* perhaps occasionally thought. Mr. Garrick used to call Salvator Rosa the Shakespeare of Painting, and might not the name of the MILTON of Painting be transferred to our Mr. FUSELI, a man whose ardent imagination, like that of Milton, unites the *terribiles visu formæ*, as well as the *molle atque facetum*? Mr. Fuseli has nearly finished a series of pictures from the principal scenes of the Paradise Lost and of the Paradise Regained of that divine Poet, which he intends to exhibit in a gallery to be called "the Gallery of Milton." Who appears so fit to transmit and convey the ideas of Milton, as the Painter that seems possessed with the same sublimity and force of imagination which inspired the Poet? Who but Michael Angelo could have portrayed the gigantic ideas of Dante?

The following lines were addressed to Mr. Fuseli on the subject of his "Gallery of Milton." They were sent to him soon after he had finished his celebrated picture of "the Conspiracy of
"Catiline,"

"Catiline," and were printed in the **EUROPEAN
MAGAZINE** for JANUARY 1795.

TO HENRY FUSELI, ESQ. R. A. QUEEN-ANN
STREET EAST.

ARTIST sublime! with every talent blest,
That Buonarota's ardent mind confess;
Whose magic colours, and whose varying line,
Embody things or human or divine;
See the vast effort of thy mastering hand,
See impious Cat'line's parricidal band,
By the lamp's tremulous sepulchral light,
Profane the sacred silence of the night;
To Hell's stern king their curs'd libations pour,
While the chas'd goblet foams with human gore:
See how, in fell and terrible array,
Their shining poignards they at once display;
Direly resolving, at their Chief's behest,
To sheath them only in their Country's breast.
Too well pourtray'd, the scene affects our sight
With indignation, horror, and affright.
Then quit these orgies, and with ardent view
Fam'd Angelo's advent'rous track pursue;
Like him extend thy * terrible career
Beyond the visible diurnal sphere:
Burst Earth's strong barrier, seek th' abyss of Hell,
Where sad despair and anguish ever dwell;
In glowing colours to our eyes disclose
The Monster Sin, the cause of all our woes;
To our appall'd and tortur'd senses bring
Death's horrid image, Terror's baneful King;
And at the last, the solemn, dreadful hour,
We all may bless thy pencil's saving power;

Our

* *La Terribil Via*, applied by Agostino Caracci to Michael
Angelo.

Our danger from thy pious colours see,
 And owe eternity of bliss to thee.
 Then to the Heav'n of Heav'ns ascend; pourtray
 The wonders of th' effulgent realms of day;
 Around thy pallet glorious tints diffuse,
 Mix'd from th' eternal Arch's vivid hues;
 With every grace of beauty and of form
 Inspire thy mind, and thy rich fancy warm,
 Cherub and Seraph, now, in "burning row,"
 Before the Throne of Heaven's high Monarch bow;
 And tun'd to golden wires their voices raise,
 In everlasting strains of rapt'rous praise.
 Blest Commentator of our Nation's bard,
 Admir'd with every reverence of regard,
 Whose matchless Muse dares sing in strains sublime,
 "Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme!"
 The Critic's painful efforts, cold and dead,
 By slow degrees inform the cautious head;
 Whilst thy effusions, like Heaven's rapid fire,
 Dart thro' the heart, and kindred flames inspire,
 And at one flash, to our astonish'd eyes
 Objects of horror or delight arise.
 Proceed, my friend, a Nation safely trust,
 To merit splendidly and quickly just;
 She the due tribute to thy toils shall pay,
 And lavishly her gratitude display.
 The Bard himself, from his Elyfian bowers,
 Contemplating thy pencil's magic powers,
 Well pleas'd, shall see his fame extend with thine,
 And gladly hail thee, as himself, divine.

S.

 ARCHBISHOP USHER

Saw the execution of Charles the First from the
 Countess of Peterborough's house near Whitehall:
 he

he swooned away, and, being carried to his bed, is said to have prophesied what happened in England ever since.

“ Oliver Cromwell, out of an humble respect to the memory of so learned and pious a champion of the Protestant cause as this learned Prelate, issued an order to the Commissioners of the Treasury for two hundred pounds, to defray the expences of his funeral.”

—*From a MS. Letter in the Bodleian Library.*

HENRY MARTIN, Esq.

(Commonly called HARRY MARTIN,)

Said, during the Civil War between Charles the First and his Parliament, “ If his Majesty were to take advice of his gunsmiths and of his powder-men, he would never have Peace.”

When he drew up the remonstrance of the Parliament, in which it is called a Commonwealth, he said in one part of it, “ restored to its ancient Government of Commonwealth.” Sir Henry Vane stood up and reprimanded him, and wondered at his impudence in affirming such a notorious lie. He made the motion to call those persons to account, and to turn them out of the House of Commons as enemies to their country and betrayers

trayers of the Commonwealth of England, who addressed Richard Cromwell, and promised to stand by him with their lives and fortunes.

This decided Republican gave the completest testimony that ever was given to the excellence of the character of Charles the First, when he said, in the debate upon King or no King, in 1649, after the execution of Charles, that "if they must have a King, he had rather have the last than any Gentleman in England."

"This viper," says Wood in his *Athenæ*, "which had been fostered in the bosom of Parliament, was against the Parliament itself, and against all Magistrates, like a second Wat Tyler, all Pen and Inkhorn Men must down. This his leveling doctrine is contained in a Pamphlet, called 'England's Troubles Troubled,' wherein all rich men whatsoever are declared enemies to the mean men of England, and in effect war denounced against them. Besides all this, he being a Colonel, plundered so much wherever he came, that he was commonly called the Plunder Master General*.

"Soon after the Restoration, after one or two removes from prison to prison, he was sent to
"Chepstowe

* Abbé Sieyès was asked, when he thought the Revolution in France would end: he replied, in a verse of the Magnificat, "When the Hungry are filled with good things, and the Rich are sent empty away."

“ Chepstowe Castle in Monmouthshire, where he
 “ continued another twenty years, not in wanton-
 “ nefs, riotousness, and villainy, but in confine-
 “ ment, and repentance if he had pleased. Some
 “ time before he died me made this Epitaph by way
 “ of Acrostic on himself:

“ Here or elsewhere (all's one to you or me),
 “ Earth, aire, or water gripes my ghostless dust,
 “ None knowing when brave fire shall set it free.
 “ Reader, if you an oft tried rule will trust,
 “ You'll gladly doe and suffer what you must.
 “ My life was worn with serving you and you,
 “ And death's my pay it seems, and wellcome too,
 “ Revenge destroying but itself, while I
 “ To birds of prey leave my old cage and fly.
 “ Examples preach to the eye, care (then mine says)
 “ Not how you end, but how you spend your days.”

Aged 78.

Athen. Oxon. Vol. ii. page 494 & 495.

“ Henry Martin,” adds Wood, “ became a
 “ Gentleman Commoner of University College,
 “ Oxon, at the age of 15 years, in 1617, where
 “ and in public giving a manifestation of his
 “ pregnant parts, he had the degree of Batchelor
 “ of Arts conferred upon him in the latter end of
 “ 1619.”

He was a striking instance of the truth of Roger
 Ascham's observation: “ Commonlie,” says he,
 “ men very quick of wit, be very light of condi-
 “ tions. In youth they be readie scoffers, privie
 “ mockers, and ever over-light and merrie. In

“ ago they are testie, very waspish, and alwaies
“ over miserable: and yet few of them come to
“ any great age, by reason of their miserable life
“ when young; but a greate deal fewer of them
“ come to shew any great countenance, or beare
“ any great authority abroad in the world, but
“ either live obscurely men wot not how, or dye
“ obscurely men mark not when.”

THOMAS HOBBS

Used to say, that evil Government was like a tempest, which may throw down a tree, here and there a fruitful tree; but Civil War, or Anarchy, like a deluge, would sweep all away before them.

“ The Papacy,” said he, “ is the Ghost of the
“ deceased Roman Empire, fitting crowned upon
“ the grave. It is a shuttle-cock kept up by the
“ difference between Princes.

“ Ambitious men wade through the blood of
“ other persons to their own power.

“ Words are the counters of wise men, they do
“ but reckon by them; but they are the money of
“ fools, that value them by the authority of Cicero,
“ Aristotle, and Thomas Aquinas.”

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

W. Flint, Printer, Old Bailey.

15



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